

North Carolina Manual *2001 - 2002*



Elaine F. Marshall
North Carolina Secretary of State

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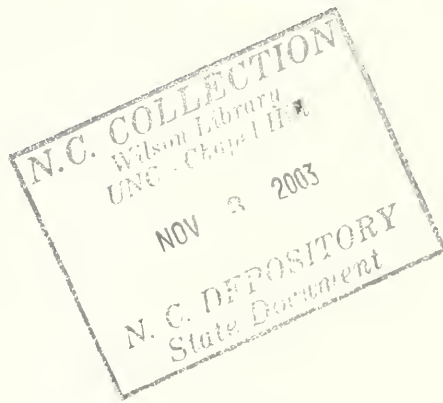


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The Gifting

To add fair aspect to a state so fair
Bids fair to seem as pointless as the actor's foil
 That scores a touch yet does no harm
 And gives a fleeting moment's grace
To eternal drama taking place
Within our Carolina landscape where
 The artist's toil
Takes for its matter sea and mountain, city street and farm.

The artist from God's Nature and his own nature takes
 Nothing away
That is not given back in freshened guise
To bring our minds and senses to consider
 How we might measure us to better
 Standard, as when a new light breaks
Upon us from an unforeseeably brightened day
And lifts habitual blindness from our eyes

In our fair Carolina may we strive
To find within our mind and spirit, flesh and blood
Lineaments of that high ideal
That Thomas Wolfe so arduously pursued,
That Randall Jarrell recognized as real
And everywhere most vividly alive.
And may the artists bring their gifts of seeing
To seemly Carolina's place of being

Fred Chappell
North Carolina State Poet laureate

DEDICATION

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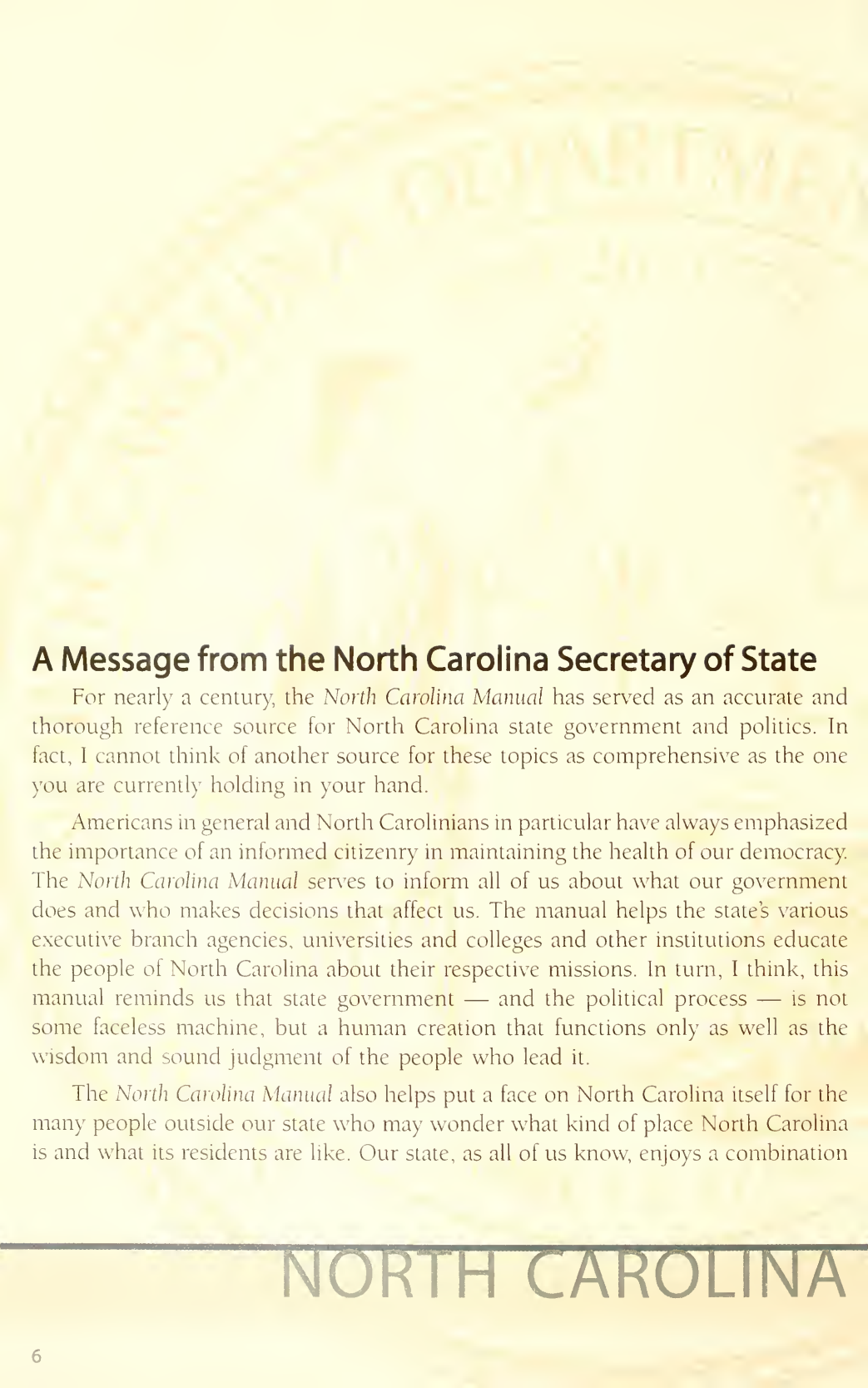
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SECRETARY OF STATE



A Message from the North Carolina Secretary of State

For nearly a century, the *North Carolina Manual* has served as an accurate and thorough reference source for North Carolina state government and politics. In fact, I cannot think of another source for these topics as comprehensive as the one you are currently holding in your hand.

Americans in general and North Carolinians in particular have always emphasized the importance of an informed citizenry in maintaining the health of our democracy. The *North Carolina Manual* serves to inform all of us about what our government does and who makes decisions that affect us. The manual helps the state's various executive branch agencies, universities and colleges and other institutions educate the people of North Carolina about their respective missions. In turn, I think, this manual reminds us that state government — and the political process — is not some faceless machine, but a human creation that functions only as well as the wisdom and sound judgment of the people who lead it.

The *North Carolina Manual* also helps put a face on North Carolina itself for the many people outside our state who may wonder what kind of place North Carolina is and what its residents are like. Our state, as all of us know, enjoys a combination

NORTH CAROLINA



of scenic beauty, diversity of natural resources and quality of living that is unmatched by any other state in the United States. It is also a place where people accomplish some pretty remarkable goals without undue or excessive public pride or boastfulness. North Carolina's greatest resource throughout its four centuries of existence has been its people. Our state has provided far more than its fair share of regional and national leaders in politics, journalism, science, technology, business, industry, national defense and education. I think we will see, as this new century continues to unfold, that many of the solutions to the challenges facing us as a nation will first take root in North Carolina. Our state, in many respects, is a very humble, unpretentious giant.

If this edition of the North Carolina Manual is your first exposure to our state, I would like to thank you for taking an interest in North Carolina. As any of our residents can tell you, it is an interest that will repay you many times over. Enjoy!

Elaine F. Marshall

Elaine F. Marshall

N.C. Secretary of State

SECRETARY OF STATE

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NORTH CAROLINA POWDER SKIING

NORTH CAROLINA



WRIGHT BROTHERS MEMORIAL AT KITTY HAWK

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORIC BETHABARA



PHOTO GALLERY

SEA KAYAKING





FOOTHILLS EQUESTRIAN CENTER, TRYON

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NORTH CAROLINA SANDHILLS GOLF



BUILDING SAND CASTLES ON THE BEACH

PHOTO GALLERY

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GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



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STATE AQUARIUM, FORT FISHER



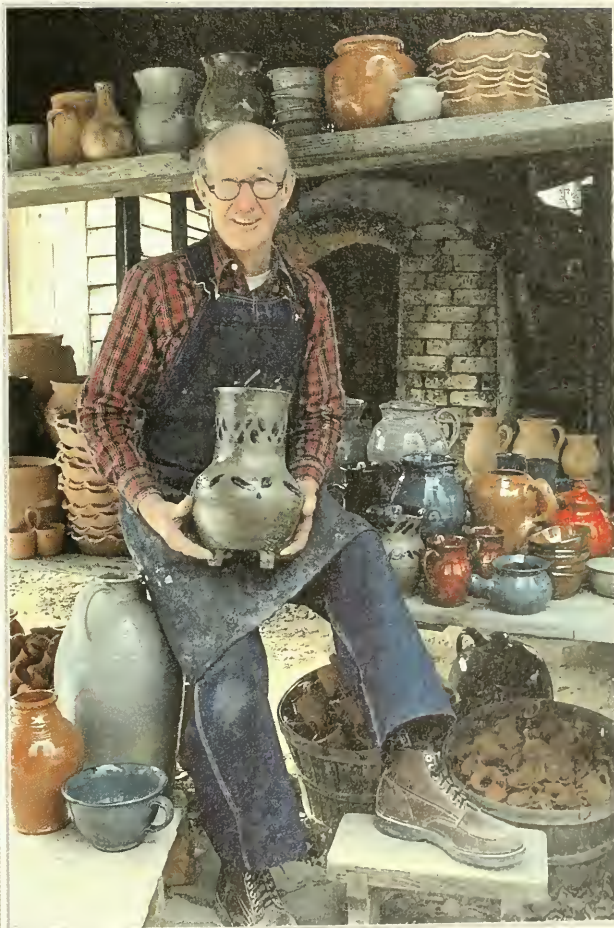
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WESTBEND VINEYARDS

NORTH CAROLINA



SEAGROVE POTTERY

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

CHEROKEE INDIAN RESERVATION



PHOTO GALLERY

WILMINGTON RIVERFRONT





NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM, SPENCER

NORTH CAROLINA



MAST GENERAL STORE

PHOTO GALLERY

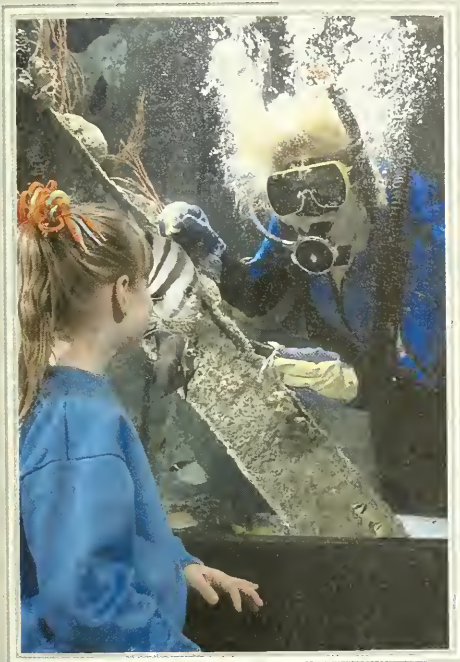
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SOMERSET PLANTATION, CRESWELL



PHOTO GALLERY

N.C. AQUARIUM, PINE KNOLL SHORES



SHOPPING IN CASHIERS





PEARSON'S FALLS



PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

NORTH CAROLINA



N.C. ZOOLOGICAL PARK, ASHEBORO



AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

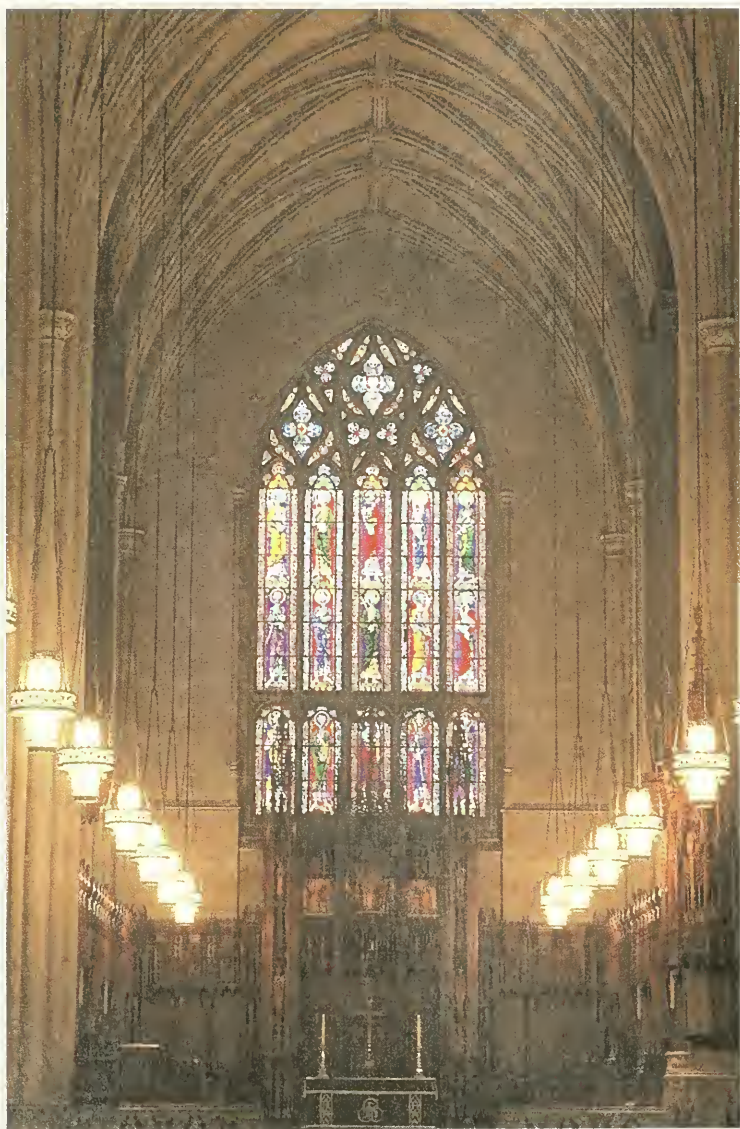
MOUNTAIN APPLE STAND



PHOTO GALLERY

N.C. MUSEUM OF ART, RALEIGH





DUKE CHAPEL, DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA



ARTSPACE, RALEIGH

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

LLAMA TREKKING



PHOTO GALLERY

UNION GROVE





"UNTO THESE HILLS" OUTDOOR DRAMA, CHEROKEE

NORTH CAROLINA



N.C. CRAFTSMAN



PENLAND SCHOOL OF CRAFTS

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

RAVEN ROCK STATE PARK, LILLINGTON

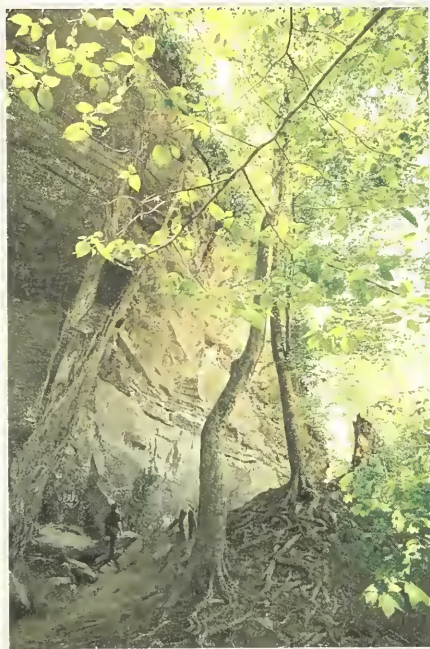


PHOTO GALLERY

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE



FISHING ON THE OUTER BANKS





N.C. MOTORSPORTS

NORTH CAROLINA



OCONALUFTEE INDIAN VILLAGE

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE SKYLINE

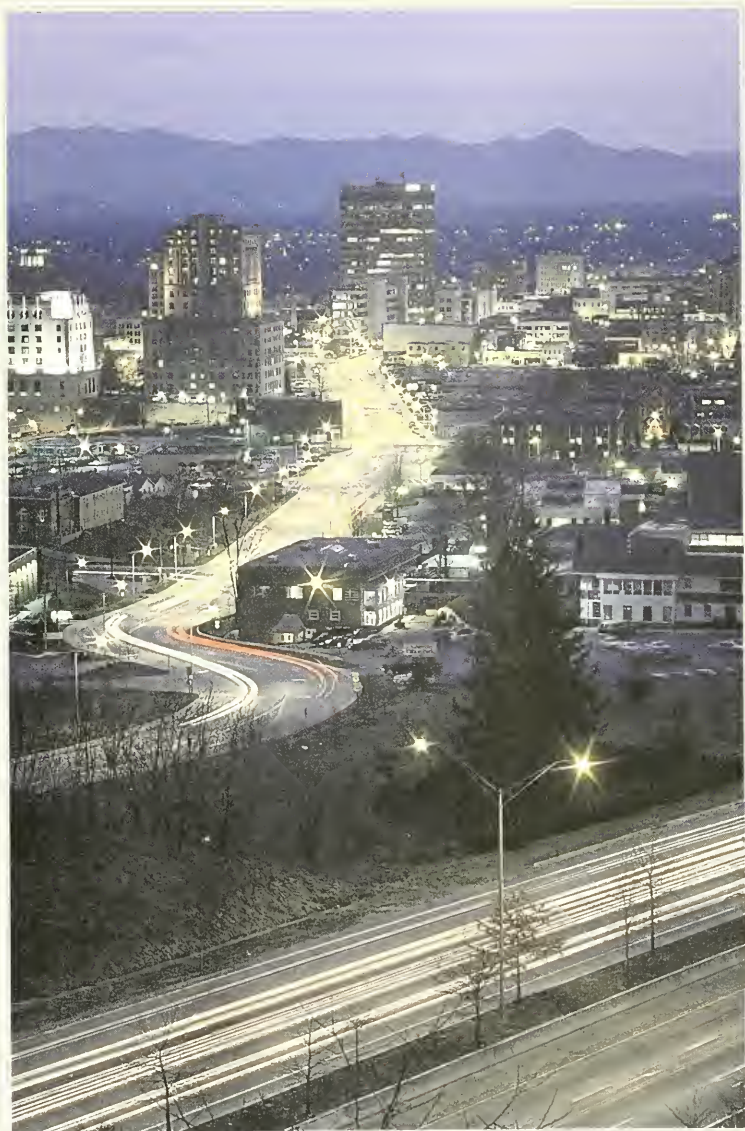


PHOTO GALLERY

DISCOVERY PLACE, CHARLOTTE



N.C. SNOWBOARDING



NORTH CAROLINA

UNION GROVE



Note: All photographs in this section were taken by Bill Russ. We would like to thank Russ and the Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development, N.C. Department of Commerce, for allowing us to re-print these photographs in the *North Carolina Manual*.

PHOTO GALLERY

NORTH CAROLINA



Lords Proprietor Seal



Albemarle Seal 1665-1730

North Carolina's State Symbols

Like every other state in the U.S. and nearly every country in the world, North Carolina's state government has selected a wide array of official state symbols. Some of these symbols, such as the state seal, are historic relics that played an important legal role earlier in the state's history. Others are symbols chosen by the N.C. General Assembly to promote important North Carolina products, natural resources and human achievements. Some symbols are literally larger than life, particularly such historic state buildings as the North Carolina Capitol, the N.C. Legislature Building and the Executive Mansion, the official residence of North Carolina's governor. All North Carolina symbols share one important function, namely reminding North Carolinians and the rest of the world of our state's cultural character, natural wonders and rich history.

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina

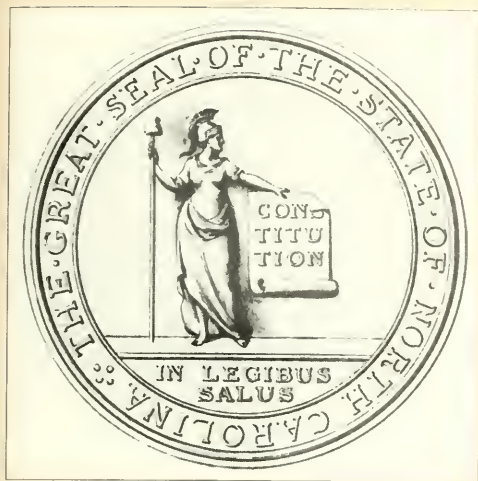
The state seal is probably the oldest official state symbol. A seal for important documents was used before a state government was organized in North Carolina. During the colonial period North Carolina used four different seals in succession. Since independence, the state has used six different versions of the seal.



Provincial Seal 1730-1767



Provincial Seal 1767-1776



State Seal 1779-1794



State Seal 1794-1836

Shortly after King Charles II issued the Charter of 1663 to the Lords Proprietor, a seal was adopted to use in conjunction with their newly-acquired domains in America. No official description has been found of the seal but it can be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The seal had two sides and was 3 and 3/8 inches in diameter. The impression was made by bonding two wax cakes together with tape before being impressed. The finished impression was about a quarter-inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina, which at the time included all of the territory inside the current borders of both North Carolina and South Carolina.

When the Government of Albemarle was organized in 1665, it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietor. Between the coat of arms, the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals beginning with the letter "A" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berkeley. The Albemarle seal was small, only 1 and 7/16 inches in diameter, and had only one face. The seal was usually impressed on red wax, but was occasionally imprinted on a wafer stuck to the instrument with soft wax. The government for Albemarle County was the first to use the seal. As the colony grew, it became the seal of the entire Province of North Carolina. It continued in use until just after the purchase of North Carolina by the crown.



State Seal 1836 - 1893



State Seal 1893 - 1971

During the troublesome times of the Cary Rebellion, the Albemarle seal was not used. Instead, Cary used his family arms as a seal for official papers. William Glover used his private seal during his presidency as well.

When North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1730, the Board of Trade recommended that the king order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina. Later that same month, the king approved the recommendations and ordered that a new seal be prepared for the governor of North Carolina. On March 25, the Board of Trade presented the king with a draft of the proposed seal for his consideration. The king approved the proposed new seal on April 10 with one minor change: "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II." The chief engraver of seals, Rollos, was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught ..."

The arrival of the new seal in North Carolina was delayed; so when the council met in Edenton on March 30, 1731, the old seal of the colony was ordered to be used until the new seal arrived. The new seal arrived in late April and the messenger fetching the seal from Cape Fear was paid £10 for his journey. The impression of the new seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, then interlacing ribbon or tape with the attached seal between the wax cakes. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was $4 \text{ and } \frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick and weighed about 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.



State Seal 1971 - 1984



State Seal 1984 - present

At a meeting of the council held in New Bern on December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced a new great seal of the province with His Majesty's Royal Warrant from the Court of St. James bearing the date of the 9th day of July, 1767. The old seal was returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall in England. Accompanying the warrant was a description of the new seal with instructions that the seal be used to seal all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was 4 inches in diameter, 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick, and weighed 4 and 1/2 ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used on commissions and grants, such as a small heart-shaped seal or a seal in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, after the sale of the colony by the Lords Proprietor, retained his right to issue land grants. He used his private seal on the grants he issued. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he recounts the broken condition of the seal. He states the seal had been repaired and though "awkwardly mended [it was] in such manner as to answer all purposes."

Following independence, Section XVII of the new constitution adopted at Halifax on December 18, 1776, provided "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." When a new constitution was adopted in 1868, Article III, Section 16, provided for "...a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." It also provided for the Secretary of State to countersign with the governor. When the people of North Carolina ratified the current state constitution in 1970, Article III, Section 10, contained provisions for "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." However, the wording which authorized the Secretary of State to countersign documents was removed.

On December 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointed William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke as commissioners to procure a seal for the state. There is no record, however, that the commission ever made a report. The congress authorized the governor to use his "private seal at arms" until a great seal for the state was procured. A bill to do just that became law on May 2, 1778. The legislation appointed William Tisdale, Esq., to cut and engrave a seal for the state. On Sunday, November 7, 1779, the Senate granted Tisdale £150 to make the seal. The seal procured under this act was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was 3 inches in diameter and 1/4 inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of the seal. An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals still in existence are in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792, the General Assembly authorized a new state seal, requiring that it be prepared with only one side. Colonel Abisha Thomas, an agent of North Carolina commissioned by Governor Martin, was in Philadelphia to settle the state's Revolutionary War claims against the federal government. Martin sent a design to Colonel Thomas for a new seal for the state; however, after suggestions by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, this sketch was disregarded and a new one submitted. This new sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly.

The seal press for the old seal had proved unwieldy due to its two-sided nature and large diameter. Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in a letter to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793, wrote: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is at present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationary at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793. Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approved." The screw to the seal was 2 and 1/2 inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature enacted legislation authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act stated that the old seal had been used since the first day of March, 1793. A new seal, which was very similar to its predecessor, was adopted in 1835 and continued in use until 1893. In 1868, the legislature authorized the governor to procure a new replacement seal and required him to do so whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced that it was unfit for use. In 1883, Colonel S. McD. Tate introduced a bill that described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893, Jacob Battle introduced a bill to add the state motto, "Esse Quam Videri," to the foot of the state's coat of arms and the words "May 20, 1775," to the top of the coat-of-arms. By the late 19th and early 20th century, the ship that appeared in the background of the early seals had disappeared. The North Carolina mountains formed the only backdrop on the seal.

The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to "provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," passed the following act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:

The Governor shall procure of the State a Seal, which shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting



each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date "May 20, 1775" shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words "esse quam videri" shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.

The late Julian R. Allsbrook, who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated

on the state seal as it was already on the state flag. This was to "serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state's commitment to liberty." Legislation adding the date "April 12, 1776" to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the 1983 Session Laws of North Carolina included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.

North Carolina State Flag

Flags developed from the earliest recorded human history as symbols designed to command respect for — and obedience to — the authority of the state. Since antiquity, nearly all nations and peoples have used flags and emblems, though ancient superstitions regarding their divine origins and supernatural powers have largely disappeared. Flags now, the world over, possess the same meaning as a symbol of strength, unity, spirit and patriotism. In addition to our national flag, each state in the U.S. has a state flag that symbolizes its own individual character. State flags also express a particular trait or commemorate some specific, important historical event in state history. Most state flags consist of the state's official coat of arms superimposed upon a suitably colored field.

Legislative records indicate that an official state flag for North Carolina was not established or recognized until 1861. The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention from Craven County, introduced an ordinance to create a state flag. The ordinance specified that the flag should contain a blue field with a white V on it and a star encircled by the words, "Surgit astrum, May 20, 1775."

Colonel Whitford chaired the committee to which this ordinance was referred. William Jarl Browne, a Raleigh artist, prepared and submitted a model to the committee and the convention approved Browne's design on June 22, 1861. The Browne model differed significantly from the original design proposed by Colonel Whitford. The law creating the new state flag included this description:

The Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775," and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and second shall be white: and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. [Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861]

This state flag was issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of 1861 and borne by them throughout the war. It was the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This version of the flag existed until 1885, when the General Assembly adopted a new design. General Johnstone Jones introduced the bill to redesign the state flag on February 5, 1885. The measure passed its final reading one month later after little debate:

An Act to Establish a State Flag

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1 That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

Section 2 That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

Section 3 That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

Section 4 That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

It is interesting to examine the significance of the dates found on the flag. The first date, "May 20, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although the document's authenticity was in question at the time (and remains so). The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861, "May 20th, 1861," commemorated North Carolina's secession from the Union. When a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was replaced with "April 12th, 1776" to commemorate the Halifax Resolves, which had placed North Carolina in the very front ranks of those colonies fighting for independence from Britain.

From 1885 to 1991, there was no change in our state flag. The 1991 General Assembly made minor changes to the flag, changing the length of the flag from 1/3 of its width to 1/2. It also deleted the commas before the year dates. Public use of the flag has become more common. A 1907 General Assembly act requires state flag displays at all state institutions, public buildings and court houses.



The Cardinal – North Carolina State Bird

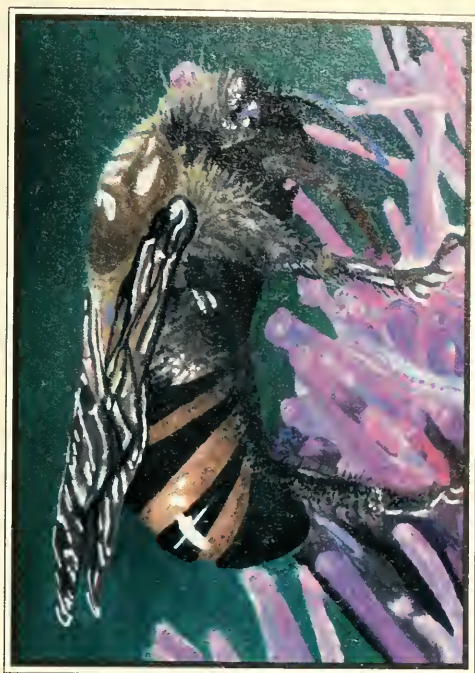
The cardinal was selected by popular choice as North Carolina's official State Bird on March 4, 1943 (Session Laws, 1943 c. 595; G.S. 145-2). Also known as the winter redbird, the cardinal is a year-round resident of North Carolina and is one of the most common birds that inhabit our state's gardens, meadows and woodlands. The male cardinal is red all over, except for the area of its throat and the region around its bill, which is black. It is about the size of a catbird, only with a longer tail. The head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red. The female cardinal is much duller in color with the red confined mostly to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the cardinal's plumage.

Male and female cardinals alike are renowned as song birds. The cardinal's nest tends to be a rather untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in low shrubs, small trees or bunches of briars, generally not over four feet above the ground. Cardinals in North Carolina typically set three eggs each spring. Further north, cardinals tend to set four eggs in spring. Seeds are the mainstay of the cardinal's diet, but it will also eat small fruits and insects.



The Dogwood – North Carolina State Flower

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State Flower (Public Laws, 1941, c. 289; G.S. 145-1). The dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our state and can be found in all parts of the state from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms, which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink (red) are not uncommon.



The Honey Bee – North Carolina State Insect

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the industrious honey bee as the official State Insect (Session Laws, 1973, c. 55). This industrious creature is responsible for the annual production of more than \$651,000 worth of honey in the state. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that, in 1998, North Carolina had nearly 8,000 honey-producing bee colonies maintained by apiculturists throughout the state. The department also estimates that each colony produced an average of 59 lbs. of honey that year, a statewide honey output estimated for the year at 472,000 lbs. However, the greatest value of honey bees is their role in the growing cycle as a major contributor to the pollination of North Carolina crops.



The Pine – North Carolina State Tree

The pine tree was officially designated as the State Tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (Session Laws, 1963, c.41) The pine is the most common tree found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our state. During the colonial and early statehood periods, the state's economy centered on products derived from the pines that grew throughout North Carolina. Many of the crucial naval stores — resin, turpentine and timber — needed by British and American merchant mariners and the navies of both nations came from North Carolina. North Carolina remains a major cultivator of pine trees and producer of pine tree products, particularly in the building industry. The state has also become a major source of Christmas trees for the entire nation. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that the state's 1,600 commercial evergreen growers sold \$92 million worth of Christmas trees, wreaths, roping and greenery in 1998. Most of the state's Christmas trees are raised in Ashe, Avery, Alleghany, Watauga and Jackson counties in the North Carolina mountains.



The Gray Squirrel – North Carolina State Mammal

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the gray squirrel as the official State Mammal (Session Laws, 1969, c.1207; G.S. 145-5). The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from “the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties.” This tree-dwelling rodent thrives equally well in an “untouched wilderness” environment and in urban areas and suburbs. To the delight of hikers and park dwellers alike, this furry creature is extremely active during the day and, like most humans, sleeps at night. In its favorite habitat — the evergreen coniferous forest — the gray squirrel is much larger than other species of squirrels, usually driving away the red squirrel (*Tamiascus*) whenever the two species meet. The gray squirrel is not a picky eater. During the fall and winter months, it survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing most of its carbohydrates and proteins. In the spring and summer, its diet consists of “new growth and fruits” supplemented by early corn, peanuts and the occasional insect. Many squirrels in cities supplement their natural diet with raids on bird feeders.

State Toast

The following toast was officially adopted as the State Toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957 (Session Laws, 1957, c.777):

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land, whatever fate
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!*

State Motto

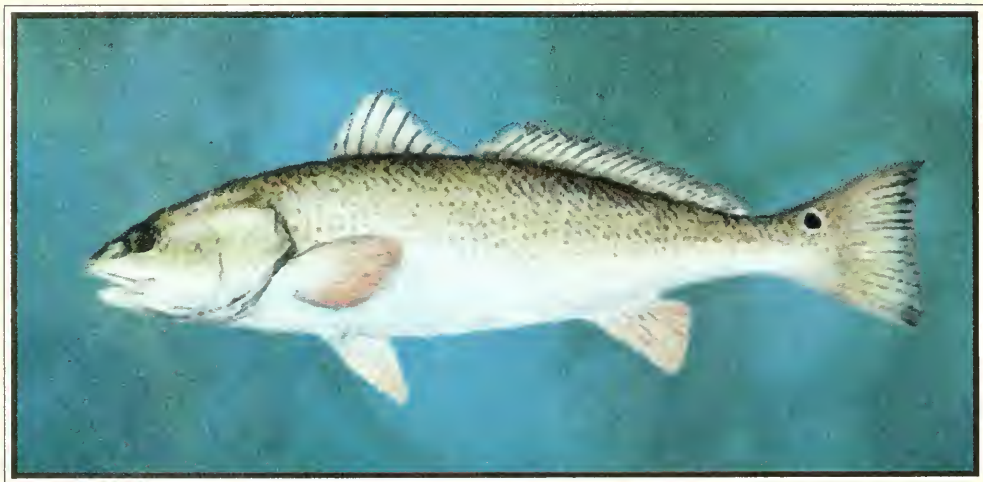
The General Assembly of 1893 (Chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the state's official motto. The legislators directed that these words, along with the date "20 May, 1775," be placed with North Carolina's coat of arms upon the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. "Esse Quam Videri" means "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every U.S. state has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. North Carolina's motto is quoted from Cicero's essay on friendship (Cicero, *de Amicitia*, Chapter 26). Until the 1893 act, North Carolina had no motto. It was one of the few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.



The Emerald – North Carolina State Precious Stone

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State Precious Stone (Session Laws, 1973, c. 136). A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than in any other state. These minerals include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world.

The largest emerald ever found in North Carolina was 1,438 carats and was found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. The Carolina Emerald, now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York, was also found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at the time at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.



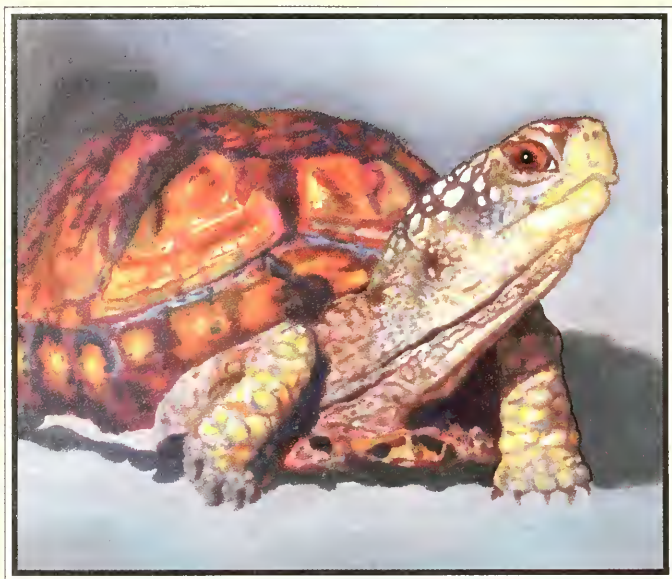
The Channel Bass – North Carolina Salt Water Fish

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish (Session laws, 1971, c.274; G.S. 145-6). Channel bass can usually be found in large numbers along the Tar Heel coastal waters. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries lists the current state saltwater record and world all-tackle record for a red drum as a 94-lb. specimen caught on Hatteras Island in 1984. Other channel bass taken off the North Carolina coast have weighed up to 75 pounds, although most large catches average between 30 and 40 pounds. North Carolina currently limits sport anglers to no more than one channel bass longer than 18 inches per day and none over 27 inches. The state does not permit sales of channel bass over 27 inches. Federal law currently prohibits fishing for channel bass any further out than three miles from the coast. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries estimates that recreational anglers landed 64,782 channel bass totaling 326,573 lbs. in 1999.



The Scotch Bonnet – North Carolina State Shell

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced bone-AY) as the official State Shell (Session Laws, 1965, c. 681). A colorful and beautifully-shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet (*Phalium granulatum*) is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters at depths between 500 and 200 feet. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fishermen.



The Eastern Box Turtle – North Carolina State Reptile

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the eastern box turtle as the official State Reptile of North Carolina (Session Laws, 1979, c. 154). The turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures. Through its dietary habits it helps control harmful insect pests. The turtle also serves the state as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of our natural waters.

The species, although virtually unchanged since prehistoric times, is well-adapted to modern environmental conditions.



Granite – North Carolina State Rock

The General Assembly of 1979 designated granite as the official State Rock (Session Laws, 1979, c.906). North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of "the noble rock," granite. The largest open-face granite quarry in the world, measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width, lies near Mount Airy in Surry County. Granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and has few interfering seams to mar its splendor. The high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial and laboratory applications where super-smooth surfaces are necessary. North Carolina granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous courthouses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians.



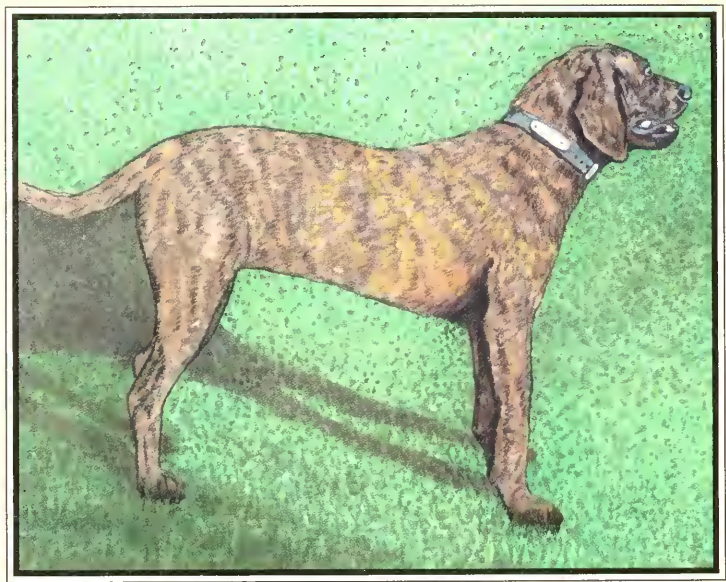
Milk – North Carolina State Beverage

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted milk as the official State Beverage (Session Laws, 1987, c. 347). In making milk the official state beverage, North Carolina followed many other states, including its immediate neighbor to the north, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the nation's number one dairy state. The state's dairy farmers produced 127 million gallons of milk in 1998. The annual income from this production amounted to nearly \$209 million in 1998. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.



The Shad Boat – North Carolina State Historic Boat

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted the shad boat as the official State Historic Boat (Session Laws, 1987, c. 366). The shad boat, first developed on Roanoke Island, is known for its unique crafting and high maneuverability. The boat's name is derived from the fish it was used to catch — the shad. Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the waterways and weather conditions along the North Carolina coast. The shallow draft of the shad boat, plus its speed and easy handling, made it ideal for use in the state's upper northeast sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. Shad boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930s, although they were widely used into the 1950s. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras. The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort also has a shad boat in its historic boat collection.



The Plott Hound – North Carolina State Dog

The Plott hound was adopted as our official State Dog on August 12, 1989 (Session Laws of North Carolina, 1989 c. 773; G.S. 145-13). The Plott hound originated in the mountains of North Carolina around 1750 and is the only breed known to have originated in this state. Named for Jonathon Plott, the German immigrant who developed the breed as a wild boar hound, the Plott hound is a legendary hunting dog known as a courageous fighter and tenacious tracker. He is also a gentle and extremely loyal companion to North Carolina's hunters. The Plott hound is very quick, has superior treeing instincts and has always been a favorite of big-game hunters. The Plott hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. It is also only one of four breeds known to be of American origin.



The Sweet Potato – North Carolina State Vegetable

The General Assembly of 1995 designated the sweet potato as the official State Vegetable (Session Laws, 1995, c.521). A staple of the traditional North Carolina diet since pre-Columbian times, the sweet potato is a nutritious source of vitamins A and C, as well as being low in fat. North Carolina is the largest producer of sweet potatoes in the United States. According to the N.C. Department of Agriculture, North Carolina growers raised 3.77 billion lbs. of sweet potatoes in 1999. That year's crop generated \$44 million in cash receipts.

State Name and Nicknames

In 1629, King Charles I of England “erected into a province,” all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John’s River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles. When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the older northern settlement, North Carolina. From this came the nickname the “Old North State.”

During its early history, North Carolina was best-known for products derived from pine trees, particularly tar pitch and turpentine, which were crucial naval supplies in the days of wooden sailing ships. A popular state legend holds that, during the First Battle of Manassas in 1861, a charge by federal troops against part of the Confederate army’s lines broke through a Virginia regiment, causing its soldiers to flee to the rear in panic. The North Carolina regiments holding the line next to the shattered Virginia regiment, however, held their ground, stemming the Union Army’s breakthrough.

After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted by the chagrined derelict regiment with the question:

“Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?”

Quick as a flash came the answer:

“No, not a bit, old Jeff’s bought it all up.”

“Is that so? What is he going to do with it?” the Virginians asked.

“He is going to put it on you-uns’ heels to make you stick better in the next fight!”

R.B. Creecy claims that General Robert E. Lee, upon hearing of the incident, said: *“God bless the Tar Heel boys,”* and that the name stuck to all North Carolina troops serving in the Army of Northern Virginia afterwards. (Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R.B. Creecy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments*, Vol. III, by Walter Clark).

State Colors

The General Assembly of 1945 declared the shades of red and blue found in the North Carolina state flag and the United States flag as the official State Colors. (Session Laws, 1945, c.878).

William Gaston
With Spirit

The Old North State

(Traditional air as sung in 1926)

Collected and arranged
by Mrs. E. E. Randolph

1. Car - o lin - na! Car - o li - na! heav - en's bless - ing at
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we

tend her. While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her. Tho' the
glo - ry. Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry. Tho' to
live in. As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of hea - ven Where

scorn - er may sneer at and wit - ling de - fame her Still our hearts swell with
true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres - sion. Who can yield to just
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us. Raise aloud raise to -

CHORUS

glad - ness when ev - er we name her.
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the
geth - er the heart thrill - ing
echo - rus.

rit.
Old North State for - ev - er Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State

State Song

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (Public Laws, 1927, c.26; G.S. 149-1).



State Capitol

The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of Greek Revival architecture incorporated in a civic building. Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state, gathering most frequently in Halifax, Hillsborough and New Bern. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses and even churches. When Raleigh was founded as the permanent seat of North Carolina's state government in 1792, a two-story brick State House was built on Union Square and opened in 1796.

The State House was enlarged between 1820 and 1824 by state architect William Nichols. The project added a third floor, eastern and western wings and a domed rotunda at the building's center. The rotunda housed a statue of President George Washington by sculptor Antonio Canova, acquired by the state in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol be built as an enlarged version of the old State House. The new Capitol would be a cross-shaped

building with a central, domed rotunda. The assembly appropriated \$50,000 for construction and appointed a building committee to manage the project. The commission first hired William Nichols, Jr., to draft plans for the building. In August of 1833, however, the committee replaced Nichols with distinguished New York architects Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. Town and Davis altered the earlier design dramatically and developed a plan that gave the Capitol its present appearance.

David Paton (1802-1882), an architect born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and former associate of the noted English architect Sir John Soane, was hired in September, 1834, to supervise construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the project architect in early 1835. The Capitol was completed under Paton's direction, except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he arrived in Raleigh. Paton made several modifications to the Town and Davis plans for the interior. Among the changes were the cantilevered gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor offices and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west porticoes.

The new Capitol's cornerstone was set in place on July 4, 1833. After the initial foundation was laid, however, work on the project progressed slowly. The original appropriation for construction was soon exhausted. The next session of the General Assembly authorized an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to continue work on the new Capitol. This phase of the project employed a large number of skilled artisans from Scotland.

Most of the Capitol's architectural details, including the columns, mouldings, ornamental plasterwork and ornamental honeysuckle atop the dome, were carefully patterned after features of Greek temples. Its Doric exterior columns are modeled after those of the Parthenon. The House of Representatives chamber imitates the semi-circular plan of a Greek amphitheater and its architectural ornamentation is Corinthian (Order of the Tower of the Winds). The Senate chamber follows the Ionic Order of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic style that was just beginning to gain popularity in American architectural circles.

The ornamental ironwork, plasterwork, chandeliers, hardware and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia. Raleigh cabinetmaker William Thompson crafted the desks and chairs in the House and Senate chambers. The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of

\$532,682.34 — an equivalent of more than three times the state's yearly general revenues at the time.

The Capitol housed all of state government until the late 1880s. Today the building's only official occupants are the governor and the lieutenant governor. The N.C. Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888 and in 1963, the General Assembly moved into the newly-constructed Legislative Building.

A thorough renovation of the Capitol in 1971 replaced the leaky copper roof, cleaned and sealed the exterior stone and repainted the rotunda. More recent preservation efforts have focused on repairing plasterwork damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, installing new, less conspicuous heating and cooling systems in the upper floors, replacing worn carpets and draperies and repainting the rest of the interior.

In 1970 the state acquired a duplicate of the original marble statue of Washington by Canova, which is located in the rotunda of the Capitol. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three North Carolina governors — John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, and Samuel Johnston — and United States Senator Matthew W. Ransom. During late 1988 and early 1989, extensive landscaping and grounds renovations were undertaken to enhance the beauty of the Capitol and to improve its visibility. Memorials to North Carolinians who served in World War II and the Vietnam War were also added in the 1980s and 1990s. In an effort to make the Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available.



Legislative Building

In 1959, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new legislative building. The new facility was needed to accommodate a growing legislative branch and provide adequate quarters for legislators and staff. The act created a building commission of seven people: two who had served in the N.C. Senate and were appointed by the president of the Senate; two who had served in the N.C. House of Representatives and were appointed by the speaker of the House; and three appointed by the governor.

The commission chose Edward Durell Stone of New York and John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., of Raleigh as architectural consultants for the project. After a thorough study, the commission selected a 5.5-acre site one block north of the Capitol for the new building. This site, which encompasses two city blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington streets. A section of Hahlab Street between Jones and Lane was closed to tie the two blocks together. Bids on

the new building were received in December, 1960, and construction began in early 1961.

The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional one million dollars for furnishings and equipment, bringing the total appropriation for the new Legislative Building to \$5.5 million — \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina based on 1960 census figures.

The consulting architects provided this detailed description of the new building:

The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340-foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.

Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (on Jones Street) the carpeted 22-foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.

The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants and three have pools, fountains and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located on the first floor and galleries overlook the courts from the mezzanine floor. The skylights, which provide natural lighting, are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor and to members' offices in both floors.

The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weighs 1,500 pounds.

The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shapes of the roofs are visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns are concentric patterns outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.

Chandeliers in the chambers and the main stair are 8 feet in diameter and

weigh 625 pounds each. The 12-foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior climate, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees on the grounds and on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: walnut, accented with white, gold and red, as well as green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or similar material, carpets are red and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U.s per hour; the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tons. For lighting, motors and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

Renovations to the Legislative Building in the 1980s created more office space and expanded the meeting room facilities to meet the needs of the General Assembly's various committees. The Legislative Office Building opened across Jones Street from the Legislative Building in 1982. Nearly half of the members of each house moved to new offices in the building, as well as several of the support divisions of Legislative Services.

The area around the Legislative Building has changed dramatically since it opened in the 1960s. The west side of the building now opens onto a majestic plaza several block long and ringed by government office buildings constructed in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The east side of the building now faces the North Carolina Museum of History and the new North Carolina Museum of Natural History, which opened in April, 1999.



Executive Mansion

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the governor lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1767 that the General Assembly authorized the construction of the first permanent official residence. Designed by English architect John Hawks and built between 1767 and 1770, Tryon Palace in New Bern, named for Royal Governor William Tryon, became one of the most admired public structures in North America. Tryon Palace, however, served as a formal gubernatorial residence for only a short time. Abandoned by Tryon when the Revolution erupted, the palace was adopted as the new state's capitol. A fire in 1798 leveled the entire structure except for the west wing. The present structure, a popular historic attraction in its own right, is largely a 1950 reconstruction based on Hawks' original plans, as well as archaeological research.

Shortly after Raleigh was selected as the permanent seat of state government in 1792, the legislature enacted a law requiring the governor to reside there. Samuel

Ashe of New Hanover County, elected in 1794, was the first governor to come under this law. Ashe was reluctant to undertake the construction of a new gubernatorial residence. "(It) was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside," he wrote in a letter to the legislature. The General Assembly committee addressed by Ashe's letter assured him that the law, enacted before he was elected governor, could be considered "as a condition under the encumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

The General Assembly took steps to provide a suitable dwelling for the state's chief executive. It instructed the state treasurer to purchase or lease a house. In 1797, a plain, two-story frame building painted white and an office for the governor were erected on Lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The house proved hopelessly inadequate. In an 1810 letter, Governor Benjamin Smith grumbled that the structure was "in such order that it is agreed by all who view it, not to be fit for the family of a decent tradesman, and certainly none could be satisfied; even if safe in it..."

To remedy this situation, the General Assembly of 1813 appointed a committee to provide better facilities. The committee members selected a site at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the old State House. An elaborate brick structure with white-columned porticoes was completed in 1816 and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the Governor's Palace.

Twenty succeeding governors resided in the "Palace," as it came to be cynically termed. Many of the state's most notable historical events took place there. General Lafayette was an overnight guest in 1825. Several sessions of the General Assembly were held in the building following the burning of the State House in 1831.

Zebulon Baird Vance was the last governor to occupy the structure, abandoning it at the close of the Civil War to avoid capture by the Union Army. General William T. Sherman and his staff were quartered in the palace during the spring of 1865. The unwelcome guests undoubtedly injured the pride of local citizens, but caused only minor damage to the palace itself.

Years of neglect, however, had made the palace unattractive to governors and their families. During the Reconstruction period until the completion of the present Mansion in 1891, chief executives and their families rented houses or hotel rooms in Raleigh. Two governors of the period simply continued to live in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891, a noted Raleigh hotel, the Yarborough House, served as the unofficial residence for several governors.

Governor Vance was re-elected to office in 1877. In 1879, a commission appointed two years earlier by the General Assembly to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for North Carolina's governors issued a report of its findings. Proceeds from the sales of unused state lands in the Raleigh area were earmarked for construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

The General Assembly finally approved the decision to build the present Executive Mansion in 1883, thanks to the efforts and perseverance of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885). The legislature authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided some furnishings and required the governor to occupy it upon its completion. The assembly directed the governor to use convict labor and building materials "manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part" at the penitentiary whenever feasible.

The penitentiary board, realizing the law required it to furnish the major portion of labor and materials for the Executive Mansion, authorized the warden to make a contract for \$25,000. The Council of State accepted this arrangement. Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor to discuss financing the project. Expenditures were not to exceed the funds available and money spent by the governor and council was to be placed in an itemized account under the strict supervision of the state auditor.

David Paton, who had supervised the completion of the state capitol nearly half a century earlier, was initially recommended as the project's architect. Because of the architect's advanced age, however, he was passed over for the assignment. The council selected Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, as project architects. Sloan delivered his proposed designs to the committee personally when he arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883. The plans called for a three-story, Queen Anne-style building. On May 7, the committee accepted Sloan's designs with minor modifications.

Using inmate labor and materials produced at the state penitentiary proved not to be as frugal an idea as state officials first thought. In November, 1889, before the mansion was even occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with "certain exterior and interior painting" of the woodwork. Most contemporary accounts of the newly-completed mansion emphasized its deplorable condition, including cheap plumbing and dirt used as soundproofing beneath floors. The third floor and basement had been left unfinished.

The mansion was finished in late 1890, but Governor Daniel Fowle (1889-1891) did not move in until early January, 1891. He was particularly anxious to

occupy the house in view of earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor. Fowle brought his own furniture to the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. Much of the money originally set aside to furnish the mansion had been siphoned off to cover mounting construction costs.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live in the mansion for a full four-year term (1893-1897). Like his predecessors, he found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. The legislature allocated funds in February, 1893, to complete the mansion and make interior improvements. Two years later, another appropriation made landscaping the grounds possible.

Shortly after the inauguration of Governor Daniel Russell (1897-1901), the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine the mansion and recommend needed alterations. The committee found that minor repairs were needed and promptly introduced a resolution to provide the necessary money. In March, 1897, an appropriation of \$600 was allotted for the mansion's upkeep.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Thomas Bickett's term (1917-1921) began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations for improvement. Mrs. Bickett submitted suggestions for interior renovations by architect James A. Salter, along with his estimates of the cost of the proposed renovations. As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion (1925-1929), the previous renovations were pronounced inadequate. Sentiment for removing the house and landscaping Burke Square as a public park was once again aroused. Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. He had made his own examination and reported that major repairs were needed to provide the governor with a comfortable dwelling. Everett suggested a sum of \$50,000 for repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking the appropriation.

Their case was strengthened by a State Board of Health inspection report issued in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration. The inspection report was startling, noting that the management of a hotel receiving such a bad rating would be subject to criminal indictment. The principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness. Dust pervaded the mansion, covering the woodwork, filming the furniture and stifling the air. Governor Fowle's contemporaries had described clouds of dust billowing up from the floor with every footstep. The first floor walls and

floors were unsound and the ornate plasterwork was disintegrating in some areas. The upstairs floors, composed of uneven, shoddy boards, had half-inch cracks.

The architectural firm of Atwood and Nash carried out extensive renovations to the mansion. Their work vastly improved the mansion, saving it from further deterioration and correcting many of the defects caused by the use of prison labor and materials in the original construction. A newspaper account, lauding Governor McLean's accomplishments, claimed that renovating a building considered eligible for demolition had saved the state more than a third of a million dollars.

Later administrations made further improvements to the mansion. An elevator was installed, air conditioning units were placed in some rooms and a bomb shelter was added during Governor Luther H. Hodges' term (1954-1961). Mrs. Terry Sanford added many antique furnishings during her husband's term of office (1961-1965).

A legislative appropriation of \$58,000 in the late 1960s financed renovation of the institutional kitchen facilities, providing a new food freezer, expansion of the food preparation area to the basement and a dumbwaiter-conveyor belt system to move trays from the first floor. Extension of the garage area, landscaping and lighting of the grounds contributed to the efficiency and beauty of the mansion. For added security, a decorative brick and wrought iron wall was constructed around the perimeter of Burke Square in early 1969.

In May, 1973, the General Assembly ordered another round of repairs. This renovation was the most extensive in the history of the Executive Mansion. The General Assemblies of 1973 and 1975 appropriated \$845,000 to complete the project. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., and his family moved out of the mansion to a temporary home in the Foxcroft subdivision of Raleigh for eight months while interior renovations were carried out by F. Carter Williams, a local architectural firm. Today, North Carolina's Executive Mansion draws 50,000 visitors each year.

NORTH

North Carolina's Beginnings

North Carolina's history began thousands of years ago as Native American tribes settled throughout the state. Pre-Columbian Native American history in North Carolina was, of course, unwritten. But the state's first inhabitants left behind tangible signs of their existence, including sites as large and impressively engineered as the Town Creek Mound in Montgomery County.

North Carolina was an important boundary area between different Native American cultural areas, tribes and language stocks. The Algonquian-speaking tribes of northeastern North Carolina's Albemarle Sound region constituted the southern extremity of Eastern Woodlands culture. Further inland, Iroquoian and Siouan-speaking tribes such as the Tuscarora and the Catawba were more oriented toward the Southeastern cultural tradition. North Carolina's mountains were the homeland of the Cherokee tribe, Iroquoian speakers who would be driven from North Carolina, save for a small remnant, during the winter of 1838-39 by federal troops. Those Cherokee who survived the "Trail of Tears" settled in what later became Oklahoma. The descendents of those Cherokee who managed to avoid capture and relocation still live today in their mountain homeland and are known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation.

First European Contacts

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River area and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I. and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*. No attempt was made to colonize the area. Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but again no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt by English-speaking people to colonize North America. Two colonies were begun in the 1580s under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony, established in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure. A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers, including seventeen women and nine children, set sail for the new world. The White Colony arrived near Hatteras in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island,

CAROLINA'S BEGINNINGS

where they found the houses built by Ralph Lane's expedition still standing. Two significant events occurred shortly after the colonists' arrival — two friendly Indians were baptized and a child was born. Virginia Dare was the first child born to English-speaking parents in the new world.

The colonists faced many problems. With supplies running short, White was pressured to return to England for provisions. Once in England, White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke because of the impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he found only the abandoned remnants of what was once a thriving settlement. There were no signs of life, only the word "CROATAN" carved on a nearby tree. Much speculation has been made about the fate of the "Lost Colony," but no one has successfully explained the disappearance of the colony and its settlers.

Permanent Settlement

The first permanent English settlers in North Carolina emigrated from the Tidewater area of southeastern Virginia. The first of these "overflow" settlers moved into the area of the Albemarle Sound in northeast North Carolina around 1650.

In 1663, Charles II granted a charter to eight English noblemen who had helped him regain the throne of England. The charter document contains the following description of the territory which the eight Lords Proprietor were granted title to:

"All that Territory or tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions in America, extending from the North end of the Island called Luck Island, which lies in the Southern Virginia Seas and within six and Thirty degrees of the Northern Latitude, and to the West as far as the South Seas; and so Southerly as far as the River Saint Mathias, which borders upon the Coast of Florida, and within one and Thirty degrees of Northern Latitude, and West in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid; Together with all and singular Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Isles, and Islets belonging Into the Country aforesaid; And also, all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Islets situate or being within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid; with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Sea, Bays, Islets, and Rivers within the premises, and the Fish therein taken;

And moreover, all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and all other, whatsoever be it, of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Country, Isles, and Limits"

The territory was to be called "Carolina" in honor of Charles I. In 1665, a second charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the boundary lines of Carolina to include:

"All that Province, Territory, or Tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions of America aforesaid, extending North and Eastward as far as the North end of Carahutke River or Gullet; upon a straight Westerly line to Wyonoake Creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty six and thirty Minutes, Northern latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas; and South and Westward as far as the degrees of twenty nine, inclusive, northern latitude; and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas."

Between 1663 and 1729, North Carolina was under the near-absolute control of the Lords Proprietor and their descendants. The small group commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietor. In 1669, philosopher John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts — Berkley, Carteret, and Shaftesbury — but as the colony expanded to the south and west, new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts — six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County, which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina area, another populated region soon developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and a deputy governor was appointed for North Carolina.

Royal Colony

In 1729, seven of the Lords Proprietor sold their interest in North Carolina to the crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor, Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. The crown supervised all political and administrative functions in the colony until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina changed little between the proprietary and royal periods, the only major difference being who appointed colonial officials. There were two primary units of government — the governor and his council and a colonial assembly whose representatives were elected by the qualified voters of the county. Colonial courts, unlike today's courts, rarely involved themselves in formulating governmental policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the

Lords Proprietor prior to 1729 or by the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts (counties) and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geographical unit ceased to exist after 1735. These areas became known as "counties" and about the same time "Albemarle County" and "Bath County" ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official, as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general and the receiver general. All officials served at the pleasure of the Lords Proprietor or the crown. The council served as an advisory group to the governor during the proprietary and royal periods, in addition to serving as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. When vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors and could make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. One member of the council was chosen as president of the group and many council members were also colonial officials. If a governor or deputy governor was unable to carry on as chief executive because of illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all powers of the governor until the governor returned or a new governor was commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each, while those formed after 1696 were each allowed only two. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred, a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. On the final day of each session, bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could meet only when it was called into session by the governor. Since the assembly was the only body authorized to grant the governor his salary and spend tax monies raised in the colony, it met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. There was, however, a constant struggle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other. Two of the most explosive issues involved fiscal control of the colony's revenues and the election of treasurers. Both were privileges of the assembly. The question of who had the authority to create new counties also simmered throughout the colonial period. On more than one occasion, elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council without consulting the lower house were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after independence.

The Struggle for Independence

On April 12, 1776, North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first official call for independence from any of the colonies. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves, which indicted the colony's royalist government in blunt fashion:

The Select Committee, taking into Consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Property of the People unlimited and uncontrolled and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and Safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War, Famine and every Species of Calamity daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastation on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United States and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of the Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit,

Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the other delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independence, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a General Representation thereof to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposed as shall be hereafter pointed out...

The Halifax Resolves were important because they were the first official action calling for independence from Britain and they were directed at all of the colonies that had taken up arms against the crown. Virginia followed with her own recommendations soon after the adoption of the Halifax Resolves and on July 4, delegates at the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia signed the final draft

of the Declaration of Independence, North Carolinians William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn among them. In early December, 1776, delegates to the Fifth Provincial Congress adopted the first constitution for North Carolina. On December 21, 1776, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution.

Early Statehood

On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, becoming the twelfth state to enter the federal union. In 1788, North Carolina had rejected the Constitution because it lacked the necessary amendments to ensure freedom of the people. The Bill of Rights satisfied the concerns of antifederalists enough to ensure the state's adoption of the Constitution a year later.

State Constitution of 1835

The convention opened on June 4, 1835, in Raleigh. The new constitution provided for popular election of the governor, as well as fixing the governor's term in office to two years per term and no more than two consecutive terms. It established a more equitable method of representation in the General Assembly. The new constitution fixed the terms of several offices in the Council of State, equalized the poll tax, banned the legislature from considering private bills, established new legislative procedures for divorce and other matters of civil law and created a new structure for impeaching public officials. The new state constitution also created a mechanism that would allow successive General Assembly sessions to propose constitutional amendments for popular ratification. The Constitution of 1835 passed when submitted to a popular referendum.

The Drift Toward War

North Carolina was not a leader in talk of Southern secession as the mid-1800s came to a close. A popular referendum held in February, 1861, on whether to call a convention on secession was defeated by a very slim margin. Many of North Carolina's political leaders looked for ways to mediate between the Union and the emerging Confederacy, to settle the secession question peacefully. But news that Confederate troops had seized Ft. Sumter in Charleston Harbor and President Lincoln's call for militia troops from North Carolina to assist in putting down the incipient rebellion ended most North Carolinians' reluctance to choose sides in the conflict. The state seceded from the Union in May, 1861.

Once a member of the Confederacy, however, North Carolina provided more than its fair share of manpower and other resources to the war effort. One out of every four Confederate battle casualties was a North Carolinian. Union forces seized much of the Outer Banks and northeastern North Carolina in 1862, leading to constant, small-scale warfare in that region until the end of the conflict.

One of the last major battles of the war occurred in March, 1865, at Bentonville, where Confederate troops under the command of Joseph E. Johnston tried to smash the left wing of Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's army. Instead, Johnston's troops hammered at the Union lines for nearly three days in some of the worst combat of the war. Unable to break the Union Army, Johnston retreated through Raleigh and surrendered his remaining troops near Durham on April 18.

Engulfed by a war not of its making or choosing, North Carolina suffered terribly. At the end of the war, property damage throughout the state was immense. The loss of lives on battlefields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania left many families grieving.

Constitution of 1868

The Constitution of 1868 provided for universal male suffrage. State and county officials would henceforth be elected by popular vote and the terms for governor and lieutenant governor were extended to four years. Most of the state's judges would likewise be elected by popular vote to eight-year terms. The new state constitution created extensive public services for North Carolinians with disabilities, provided for public orphanages and improved public access to higher education. North Carolinians could no longer be imprisoned for debt under the new state constitution and women, while still not given full citizenship rights, gained considerable new property rights. The constitution also ended the archaic network of county justices, replacing them instead with county commissions and establishing townships in each county for administrative purposes.

The Progressive Era

The dawn of the 20th Century brought changes to North Carolina's economy and society. The state benefited from strong, progressive political leadership from governors such as Charles Brantley Aycock (inaugurated in 1901). Aycock persuaded the General Assembly to undertake the most sweeping expansion of the state's public education system in nearly a century. Many North Carolina counties gained access to local public education for the first time ever between 1900 and 1920. Governor Aycock also convinced the General Assembly to make school funding and maintenance, including hiring and paying teachers, a state function.

North Carolina's state government made other progressive changes during the first two decades of the new century. The state's park system was founded in 1915 with the opening of Mount Mitchell State Park. Led by Governor Cameron Morrison (1921-25) the state finally addressed its abysmal transportation network through the creation of a state highway commission and funding of new road construction through a series of statewide bond referenda. Morrison also coaxed the General Assembly into spending more money on public health throughout the state and funding vast improvements in the state's public schools and public universities and colleges.

Morrison's successor, Angus McLean (1925-29), continued the pattern of expanding the administrative scope and expertise of state government and funding badly-needed improvements in public infrastructure. McLean promoted the expansion and diversification of the state economy, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Under McLean's guidance, the state also began systematic efforts to attract new capital investment to North Carolina.

War and Sacrifice

The Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, launched a new period of sacrifice for many North Carolina families. Coastal residents, particularly on the Outer Banks, had an uncomfortably close view of the horrors of modern war throughout 1942 and 1943 as German submarines torpedoed and sank scores of ships within sight of land. Many North Carolina civilians risked their lives to rescue sailors from these sinkings and hospitals along the coast treated many injured and burned survivors. More poignantly, the state's coastal residents collected the bodies of dead sailors that washed ashore and buried them next to generations of their own kin in local cemeteries.

North Carolina played a significant role in the American war effort. Fort Bragg, which dated back to World War I, swelled in size, while Cherry Point Marine Air Station and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base were founded to train pilots for both the European and Pacific theaters. By the end of the war, military bases scattered throughout North Carolina had trained more men for combat than any other state in the Union.

Over 360,000 North Carolinians served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. More than 4,000 of them died in combat. Hundreds of thousands of other North Carolinians who remained in the state during the war worked long hours and often went hungry to support the war effort.

The Humble Giant

The living standards of most state residents improved steadily following 1960 as North Carolina's investment in public higher education, unrivaled by nearly any state south of the Mason-Dixon Line, produced large numbers of skilled workers

and professionals. By 1990, for the first time in its history, almost half of the state's residents lived in urban areas. Economic diversification, a better-educated work force and shrewd public sector investments such as the Research Triangle Park in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area led to mushrooming population growth in the state's cities. North Carolina, by 1980, had become one of the ten most populous states in the United States.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775 *

Officers

Abraham Alexander, Chair

John McKnitt Alexander

Delegates

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Waightstill Avery
Ephraim Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phifer	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner countenanced the uncharted and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.
2. *Resolved.* That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connections contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanely shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.
3. *Resolved.* That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of

the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved.* That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws - wherein nevertheless the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.
5. *Resolved.* That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.

- * The Mecklenburg Declaration was reportedly adopted on May 20, 1775. This document is found in Vol. IX, pages 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*; however, the authenticity of the declaration has long been – and continues to be — a source of controversy among historians. The text was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting was supposedly held. The original notes had reportedly been lost in a fire.

The Halifax Resolves of 1776*

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontroled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently

seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation to the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit,

Resolve that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

* The resolves were adopted on April 12, 1776.

The Mecklenburg Resolves

This day the Committee of this county met and passed the following resolves.

Whereas by an address presented to his majesty by both House of Parliament in February last, the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King and Parliament are annulled and vacated and the former civil constitution of these colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county, in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves, viz.:

1. That all commissions civil and military heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these colonies are null and void and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.
2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province under the direction of the great Continental Congress is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective Provinces and that no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time in any of these colonies.
3. As all former laws are now suspended in this Province and the Congress has not yet provided others we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by the committee and having formed themselves into nine companies...eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte do choose a Colonel and other military officers who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this Province.
5. That for the better preservation of the peace and administration of justice each of those companies do choose from their own body two discreet freeholders who shall be empowered...to decide and determine all matters of controversy arising within said company under the sum of twenty shillings and jointly and together all controversies under the sum of forty shillings that so as their decisions may admit of appeal to the convention of the selectmen of the county and also that any one of these shall have power to examine and commit to confinement persons accused of petit larceny.
6. That those two select men thus chosen do jointly and together choose from the body of their particular body two persons properly qualified to act as constables who may assist them in the execution of their office.
7. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these selectmen he do issue his warrant directed to the constable commanding him to bring the aggressor before him or them to answer said complaint.
8. That these eighteen selectmen thus appointed do meet every third Tuesday in January, April, July and October; at the Court House in Charlotte, to hear and determine all matters of controversy for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeals, and in cases of felony to commit the person or persons convicted thereof to close confinement until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such cases.
9. That these eighteen selectmen thus convened do choose a clerk to record the transactions of said convention and that said clerk upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved do issue his warrant to one of the constables...directing said constable to summon and warn said offender to appear before the convention at their next sitting to answer the aforesaid complaint...
10. That any Person making Complaint upon Oath to the Clerk, or any Member of the Convention, that he has Reason to suspect that any Person or Persons indebted to him in a Sum above Forty Shillings, do intend clandestinely to withdraw from the County without paying such a Debt; the Clerk, or such Member, shall issue his Warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said Person or Persons into safe Custody, until the next sitting of the Convention.
11. That when a Debtor for a Sum below Forty Shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the Warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any Goods or Chattels of the said Debtor as may be found, and such Goods or Chattels be seized and held in Custody by the Constable for the space of Thirty Dais; in which Term if the Debtor

fails to return and Discharge the Debt, the Constable shall return the Warrant to one of the Select Men of the Company where the Goods and Chattels were found, who shall issue Orders to the Constable to sell such a part of the said Goods as shall amount to the Sum due; that when the Debt exceeds Forty Shillings, the Return shall be made to the Convention, who shall issue the Orders for Sale.

12. That all receivers and collectors of quit rents, public and county taxes, do pay the same into the hands of the chairman of this committee to be by them disbursed as the public exigencies may require, and that such receivers and collectors proceed no further in their office until they be approved of by and have given to this committee good and sufficient security for a faithful return of such monies when collected.
13. That the committee be accountable to the county for the application of all monies received from such public officers.
14. That all the officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their several constituents.
15. That this committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to all or any of these officers thus appointed and thus acting on account of their obedience and conformity to these resolves.
16. That whatever person hereafter shall receive a commission from the Crown or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received shall be deemed an enemy to his country and upon information being made to the captain of the company in which he resides, the said company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before the two selectmen of the said company, who upon proof of the fact, shall commit him the said offender to safe custody until the next sitting of the committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.
17. That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above resolves shall be considered equally criminal and liable to the same punishment as the offenders above last mentioned.
18. That these resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress...shall provide otherwise or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.
19. That the eight Militia companies in this county do provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province and of this Committee.
20. That the committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Kennedy to purchase three hundred pounds of powder, six hundred pounds of lead and one thousand flints for the use of the militia of this county and deposit the same in such place as the committee hereafter may direct.

Signed by order of the Committee,

Eph. Brevard, Clerk of the Committee

On May 31, 1775, a committee of Mecklenburg County citizens drew up a set of resolves, declaring that all commissions theretofore issued by the Crown were to be considered null and void. They proceeded to re-organize their local government, saying they should "hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this province." These resolves were printed in the *North Carolina Gazette*, New Bern, June 16, 1775.

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OUR CONSTITUTION: AN

Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective

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Constitution of 1776

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate, but accompanying, Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from government interference. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged in many instances by requiring the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State, chosen by the legislature, for its exercise.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the lower house. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for senators until 1857 and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the house, senators and the governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers elected by the people until 1836.

The Convention of 1835

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive constitutional amendments adopted by that convention were ratified by a vote of the people — 26,771 to 21,606 — on November 9, 1835. The 1835 amendments fixed the membership of the Senate and House of Commons at their present levels.

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50 and 120. The new house apportionment formula gave one seat to each county and distributed the remainder of the seats — nearly half of them at that time — according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid to the state from the respective counties, thus distributing senatorial representation in direct proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also instituted popular election of the governor for a two-year term, greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished suffrage for free black residents; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

In 1857, voters approved the only amendment submitted to them between 1836 and 1868. The amendment — approved by a 50,095 to 19,382 vote — abolished the 50-acre land ownership requirement for voters to cast ballots in state senate races. The constitutional change opened that ballot to all white male taxpayers, greatly increasing the number of North Carolinians eligible to vote for senators.

The Convention of 1861-62

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These changes were promulgated by the convention without submitting them for voter approval, a procedure permitted by the state constitution until 1971.

The Convention of 1865-66

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the provisional governor on orders of the President of the United States, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised state constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

The Convention of 1868

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress, but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new state constitution which the people ratified in April, 1868, by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few carpetbaggers, the

constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the state. For its time, it was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866.

The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866 and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions in the 1868 constitution remained intact until 1971. The Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. The people were given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges and all county officials, as well as state legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, while the 1835 house apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election of most department heads for four-year terms of office and the governor's powers were increased significantly. A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court specified in the constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the state was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older, native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to legislative initiative to amend the constitution. That procedure called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the constitution, all of which were intended to restore to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the

public schools and the University of North Carolina that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868.

The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved eight of those amendments for the second time and submitted them to a popular referendum. Voters approved all eight in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly; transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly; abolished various new state offices, altered the prohibition against double office-holding and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

The Convention of 1875

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. This action was not confirmed by popular referendum and none was constitutionally required at the time. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the state's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention that had been specifically forbidden to attempt certain actions, such as reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting.

The Convention of 1875 adopted — and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 — a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the state constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877):

Prohibited secret political societies.

Moved the legislative convening date from November of even-numbered years to January of odd-numbered years.

Fixed in the constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation.

Called for legislation establishing a state Department of Agriculture.

Abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly the power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit.

Reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members.

Required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the state.

Disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes.

Established a one-year residency requirement for voting.

Required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools.

Gave the General Assembly full power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments.

Simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might, by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative session, submit an amendment to the voters of the state (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly).

The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the pre-1868 power of the General Assembly, particularly over the state's courts and local governments. Documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries occasionally refer to "the Constitution of 1876." There was no such constitution. The 1875 amendments were simply inserted at the appropriate places in the 1868 constitution, which continued in this amended form until 1971. The designation "Constitution of 1876" may have been intended to relieve the 1868 constitution of the unpopularity heaped on it earlier by Conservative critics.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation. Only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900, the suffrage article was revised to add a literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that, until the second third of the 20th Century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, voters ratified 15 constitutional amendments and rejected 20 others. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted that lengthened the school term from four to six months, prohibited legislative charters to private corporations, authorized special Superior Court judges, further limited the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, abolished the poll tax requirement for voting and reduced the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private and special legislation were adopted, but subsequently rendered partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

The Proposed Constitution of 1933

A significant effort at general revision of the state constitution was made in 1931-33. A constitutional commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted — and the General Assembly of 1933 approved — a revised constitution.

Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the N.C. Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have:

Given the governor veto power.

Given the power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court to a judicial council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Required the creation of inferior courts by general laws only.

Removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly.

Required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only.

Established an appointive state Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system.

Established an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the constitution by individual amendments. To a limited extent, the proposed Constitution of 1933 served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930s and the late 1960s, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments:

Authorizing the classification of property for taxation.

Strengthening the limitations upon public debt.

Authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General.

Enlarging the Council of State by three members.

Creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools.

Permitting women to serve as jurors.

Transferring the governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his parole power to a Board of Paroles.

Permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases.

Raising the compensation of General Assembly members and authorizing legislative expense allowances.

Increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate.

Authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters, while only six were rejected.

The Constitutional Commission of 1957-58

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the state constitution and to make recommendations pursuant to its findings to the governor and the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

The commission recommended rewriting the entire constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, since the suggested changes were too numerous to be easily effected by individual amendments. The proposed constitution drafted by the commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification and modernization. It also incorporated several significant, substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional state executive offices and how to settle questions of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the constitution or had their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced.

Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the constitution as well, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of district courts and trial commissioners would have replaced the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace. The creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Aside from these changes, the General Assembly would have essentially retained its pre-existing power over the courts, including jurisdiction and procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional reformation of the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those proposed by the Constitutional Commission. The extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts was the principal difference between the two recommendations. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative control of the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of the General Assembly's authority. The Court Study Committee, however, accepted a more literal interpretation of the concept of an independent judiciary. Its proposals, therefore, would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the state's courts, although structurally its system would have closely resembled that recommended by the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed constitution received extensive attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposal to the voters, but it failed to pass the House of Representatives, chiefly due to disagreement over the issue of court revision.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided material for several amendment proposals which were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, that created a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the state. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters:

Provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives.

Clarified the provisions for succession to elective state executive offices and disability determination.

Authorized a reduction in the in-state residence period for voters for President.

Allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms.

Required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on a uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments. The first, to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property, was approved by the voters. The second, to enlarge the Senate from 50 to 70 members and allocate one member of the House of Representative to each county, was rejected by the voters. The

General Assembly of 1965 submitted, and the voters approved, an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed, and the voters approved, amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both houses.

Constitution of 1971

From 1869 through 1968, a total of 97 propositions for amending the state constitution were submitted to the voters. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of nearly 43%. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of only 14.3%.

After the amendments of the early 1960s, the pressure for constitutional change subsided. Yet, while the frequent use of the amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced or anticipated. They were generally limited in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. This strategy meant amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions cluttered the constitution and misled unwary readers. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that, while obsolete, were not frustrating or unpopular enough to provoke curative amendments.

The Constitutional Study Commission of 1968

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the state constitution, the bar's response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission, a joint agency of the two organizations. The commission's 25 members (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The chairman of the study commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The commission combined, in a revised text of the constitution, all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the constitution, together with substantive changes that the commission judged would not be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971.

Those proposals for change deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character were set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the state on their independent merits. Thus, the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions pertaining to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and still produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, which received the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission, reviewed a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active topic of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; six were ultimately approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These included the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were also approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971. So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats

amendment and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of which amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was required in order for the General Assembly of 1973 to conform state statutes on local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption:

effects a general editorial revision of the constitution... The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

The new constitution retained the old fourteen-article organization of its predecessor, but the contents of several articles — notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X — were rearranged into a more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to arrange the subject matter more appropriately. Clearly obsolete and erroneous text was deleted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. The new constitution sought uniformity of expression where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 (with some 1868 additions), was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, "All elections ought to be free" became "All elections shall be free.") Guarantees of freedom of speech and equal protection of the laws and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the state on the basis of race or religion were added to the article. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the state of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the governor's duties were collected in one section to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the governor's eligibility or term or in the list of state executives then

elected by the people. The governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general were added to the Council of State (formerly seven elected executives with the governor only serving as presiding officer) as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.

The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively-condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in the family the same constitutionally-guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this state. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that had been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elected offices only. Thus, it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The legislature retained the power to provide for local government, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government and a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodge-podge treatment of public schools and higher education. Obsolete provisions — especially those pertaining to racial matters — were eliminated and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally mandated school term was extended from six months (set in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it had been fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance

education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and community colleges, from local revenues without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the superintendent and the board, both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools, was eliminated by making the superintendent the chief administrative officer of the board, which was charged with supervising and administering the schools.

The provisions governing state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties and forfeitures continued to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considered to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of wives and children was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

The Constitutional Amendments of 1970-71

By the end of the 1960s, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitutional Study Commission concluded, on the advice of witnesses who had tried it, that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General

Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975 and to give the governor authority to reorganize and consolidate agencies, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provided that, on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives must convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments — and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 — is the Finance Amendment. This amendment, ratified in 1970 and effective July 1, 1973, is especially important in the financing of local government. Its principal provisions:

Prohibited all forms of capitation or poll tax.

Authorized the General Assembly to enact laws empowering counties, cities and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than that available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. This provision eliminated the previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.

Provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voters must approve the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government. For a century, the constitution had required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local government be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money was to be used for a “necessary expense.” The judiciary, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a “necessary expense,” and the Supreme Court tended to take a rather restrictive view of necessity. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. The Finance Amendment hewed to this finding.

Authorized state and local government units to enter into contracts with and appropriate money to private entities “for the accomplishment of public purposes only.” This was designed to facilitate cooperative endeavors by government and the private sector for public purposes.

Defined the various forms of public financial obligations more precisely than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.

Retained the existing limitation that state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."

Retained unchanged the provisions governing the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation.

Omitted the limitation of 20¢ per \$100 of valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggyback" state income tax to be computed on the same basis as the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retained the maximum tax rate of ten percent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigned to a special fund the benefits of property escheating to the state in cases where no heir or other lawful claimant came forward. These benefits were henceforth to help needy North Carolina students attend public institutions of higher education in the state. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continued to be held by the University of North Carolina as then constituted.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 would have repealed the state constitutional requirement that, in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. The requirement had already been nullified by federal legislation and the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

Constitutional Amendments, 1971-98

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by referendum on November 7, 1972. These amendments:

Set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years.

Required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts.

Authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices.

Added to the constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation and protection of natural resources.

Limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity of existing municipalities.

The General Assembly, at its 1973 session, submitted — and voters in 1974 approved — an amendment changing the title of solicitor to that of district attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, a measure the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a governor for two successive two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the governor's term to four years, but prohibited the governor and lieutenant governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower voters to elect both the governor and lieutenant governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. These amendments:

Required that the state operate on a balanced budget at all times.

Extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption.

Allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate.

Authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the state courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly to provide for the recall of retired state Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges to temporary duty on either court and to empower the Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments:

Extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years.

Authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports and to finance and refinance seaport, airport and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties.

Authorizing the General Assembly to empower a state agency to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 following the election. They rejected an amendment that would have permitted municipalities to issue tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 that authorized the General Assembly to create an agency to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. On November 6, 1984, voters approved an amendment requiring that the attorney general and all district attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift elections for state legislative, executive and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the governor and lieutenant governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a popular vote on November 4, 1986. The 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment before it could go to popular referendum.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. These amendments:

Authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue tax-exempt bonds for that purpose.

Authorized the state to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities.

Provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the governor and lieutenant governor) or elected judges and justices more than 60 days (it had been 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

The legislative sessions from 1987 through 1994 sent only one proposed constitutional amendment to the voters, an unusually low number for so long a period. The 1993 session submitted a proposal to allow cities and counties to issue tax increment bonds without voter approval. The amendment was rejected by a wide margin at the polls on November 2, 1993.

The session of 1995 submitted three proposed amendments to voters, all of which they approved by majorities of 3-1 on November 5, 1996. These amendments:

Ended North Carolina's unique status as the only state in the Union that did not allow its governor to veto legislation enacted by the state legislature. Since January 1, 1997, the governor may veto ordinary statewide legislation enacted by the General Assembly. His veto may, however, be overridden by a vote of 3/5 of the members present and voting in both houses of the legislature.

Expanded the types of punishments that state courts may impose on persons convicted of crimes without their consent. This amendment strengthens the basis for more modern forms of punishment, such as probation and community service, not previously authorized by the state constitution.

Assured victims of crime (as defined by the General Assembly) of certain rights, such as the right to be informed about and attend court proceedings held with respect to the accused.

Recent legislative sessions have considered several amendments to eliminate the popularly-elected status of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1997, one of those proposals won approval in the Senate and came within two votes of passing in the House of Representatives.

Two other amendments passed the Senate and remained before the House of Representatives in the 1998 regular session. One amendment would limit legislative sessions in odd-numbered years to 135 calendar days, which could be extended by ten days. The amendment would limit regular sessions in even-numbered years to

60 days, also extendible by ten days. The amendment would also lengthen terms for state senators from two years to four years, effective in 1998.

A second pending proposal would allow counties to increase the portion of the value of an elderly or disabled taxpayer's residence (homestead) excluded from property taxation and raise the maximum income threshold for taxpayers to qualify for the homestead exemption.

Conclusion

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in over two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude (some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period). The relatively small number of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions dealing with transitory or topical matters better left to legislation. The constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs. Legislators consequently have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitutional draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the state; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the state and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and clearly fundamental principles upon which government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.

Constitutional Amendments Since 1868

This table counts each issue submitted to a vote of the people as a single proposition, regardless of whether it actually involved a single section (often the case), a whole article (such as the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment) or a revision of the entire constitution (such as those in 1868 and 1970).

<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>
1868	1	0	1948	1	3
1873	8	0	1950	5	0
1876	1	0	1952	3	0
1880	2	0	1954	4	1
1888	1	0	1956	4	0
1892	0	1	1958	0	1
1900	1	0	1962	6	0
1914	0	10	1964	1	1
1916	4	0	1966	1	0
1918	2	0	1968	2	0
1920	2	0	1970	6	1
1922	0	1	1972	5	0
1924	3	1	1974	1	1
1926	1	0	1976	2	0
1928	1	2	1977	5	0
1930	0	3	1980	1	0
1932	1	3	1982	3	4
1936	5	0	1984	2	0
1938	2	0	1986	3	1
1942	2	0	1993	0	1
1944	5	0	1996	3	0
1946	1	1			
			<i>totals</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>36</i>

Constitution of North Carolina

[as amended to January 1 1998]

Preamble

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article I

Declaration of Rights

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. ***The equality and rights of persons.*** We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. ***Sovereignty of the people.*** All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. ***Internal government of the State.*** The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. ***Secession prohibited.*** This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. *Separation of powers.* The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 7. *Suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. *Representation and taxation.* The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. *Frequent elections.* For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. *Free elections.* All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. *Property qualifications.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualifications shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. *Right of assembly and petition.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. *Religious liberty.* All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. *Freedom of speech and press.* Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. *Education.* The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. ***Ex post facto laws.*** Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. ***Slavery and involuntary servitude.*** Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. ***Courts shall be open.*** All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. ***Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.*** No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. ***General warrants.*** General warrants, whereby any officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. ***Inquiry into restraints on liberty.*** Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. ***Modes of prosecution.*** Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when represented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in noncapital cases.

Sec. 23. *Rights of accused.* In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. *Right of jury trial in criminal cases.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. *Right of jury trial in civil cases.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. ***Exclusive emoluments.*** No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. ***Hereditary emoluments and honors.*** No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. ***Perpetuities and monopolies.*** Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. ***Recurrence to fundamental principles.*** A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. ***Other rights of the people.*** The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 37. ***Rights of victims of crime.***

(1) Basic rights. Victims of crime, as prescribed by law, shall be entitled to the following basic rights:

(a) The right as prescribed by law to be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused.

(b) The right to be heard at sentencing of the accused in a manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.

(c) The right as prescribed by law to receive restitution.

(d) The right as prescribed by law to be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims.

(e) The right as prescribed by law to receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused.

(f) The right as prescribed by law to receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence.

(g) The right as prescribed by law to present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective.

(h) The right as prescribed by law to confer with the prosecution.

(2) No money damages; other enforcement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a claim for money damages against the State, a county, a municipality, or any of the agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof. The General Assembly may provide for other remedies to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

(3) No ground for relief in criminal case. The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service provided under this section may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case, an inmate, or any other accused as a ground for relief in any trial, appeal, postconviction litigation, habeas corpus, civil action, or any similar criminal or civil proceeding.

Article II

Legislative

Section 1. ***Legislative power.*** The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. ***Number of Senators.*** The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. ***Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.*** The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;
- (4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. ***Number of Representatives.*** The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 5. *Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.* The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;
- (4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications for Senator.* Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 7. *Qualifications for Representative.* Each Representative, at the time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. *Elections.* The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Term of office.* The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 10. *Vacancies.* Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. *Sessions.*

- (1) Regular Sessions. The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) Extra sessions on legislative call. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. *Other officers of the Senate.*

(1) President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency. The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon the failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of his term of office as Senator.

(2) President Pro Tempore - temporary succession. During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) Other officers. The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. *Officers of the House of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 16. *Compensation and allowances.* The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. **Journals.** Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. **Protests.** Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. **Record votes.** Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. **Powers of the General Assembly.** Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. **Style of the acts.** The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. **Action on bills.**

(1) Bills subject to veto by Governor; override of veto. Except as provided by subsections (2) through (6) of this section, all bills shall be read three times in each house and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house before being presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it and it shall become a law; but if not, the Governor shall return it with objections, together with a veto message stating the reasons for such objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections and veto message at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections and veto message, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(2) Amendments to Constitution of North Carolina. Every bill proposing a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution or calling a convention of the people of this State, and containing no other matter, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this State after it shall have been read three times in each house and signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(3) Amendments to Constitution of the United States. Every bill approving an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or applying for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(4) Joint resolutions. Every joint resolution shall be read three times in each house before it becomes effective and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(5) Other exceptions. Every bill:

(a) In which the General Assembly makes an appointment or appointments to public office and which contains no other matter;

(b) Revising the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts and containing no other matter;

(c) Revising the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter; or

(d) Revising the districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(6) Local bills. Every bill that applies in fewer than 15 counties shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses. The exemption from veto by the Governor provided in this subsection does not apply if the bill, at the time it is signed by the presiding officers:

(a) Would extend the application of a law signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly so that the law would apply in more than half the counties in the State, or

(b) Would enact a law identical in effect to another law or laws signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly that the result of those laws taken together would be a law applying in more than half the counties in the State.

Notwithstanding any other language in this subsection, the exemption from veto provided by this subsection does not apply to any bill to enact a general law classified by population or other criteria, or to any bill that contains an appropriation from the State treasury.

(7) Time for action by Governor; reconvening of session. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within 10 days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall have adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die in which case it shall become a law unless, within 30 days after such adjournment, it is returned by the Governor with objections and veto message to that house in which it shall have originated. When the General Assembly has adjourned sine die or for more than 30 days jointly as provided under section 20 of Article II of this Constitution, the Governor shall reconvene that session as provided by Section 5(11) of Article III of this Constitution for reconsideration of the bill, and if the Governor does not reconvene the session, the bill shall become law on the fortieth day after such adjournment. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the Governor prior to reconvening the session receives written requests dated no earlier than 30 days after such adjournment, signed by a majority of the members of each house that a reconvened session to reconsider vetoed legislation is unnecessary, the Governor shall not reconvene the session for that purpose and any legislation vetoed in accordance with this section after adjournment shall not become law.

(8) Return of bills after adjournment. For purposes of return of bills not approved by the Governor, each house shall designate an officer to receive returned bills during its adjournment.

Sec. 23. **Revenue bills.** No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. **Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.**

(1) Prohibited subjects. The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

- (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
 - (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
 - (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
 - (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
 - (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
 - (f) Relating to cemeteries;
 - (g) Relating to the pay of jurors;
 - (h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;
 - (i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;
 - (j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;
 - (k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;
 - (l) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;
 - (m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;
 - (n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.
- (2) Repeals. Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.
- (3) Prohibited acts void. Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.
- (4) General laws. The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

Article III

Executive

Section 1. ***Executive power.*** The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. ***Governor and Lieutenant Governor: election, term, and qualifications.***

(1) Election and term. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Qualifications. No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

Sec. 3. *Succession to office of Governor.*

(1) Succession as Governor. The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) Succession as Acting Governor. During the absence of the Governor from the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Physical incapacity. The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) Mental incapacity. The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

(5) Impeachment. Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) Residence. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) Information to General Assembly. The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) Budget. The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) Execution of laws. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) Commander in Chief. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) Clemency. The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) Extra sessions. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) Appointments. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) Information. The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) Administrative reorganization. The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

(11) Reconvened sessions. The Governor shall, when required by Section 22 of Article II of this Constitution, reconvene a session of the General Assembly. At such reconvened session, the General Assembly may only consider such bills as were returned by the Governor to that reconvened session for reconsideration. Such reconvened session shall begin on a date set by the Governor, but no later than 40 days after the General Assembly adjourned

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die.

If the date of reconvening the session occurs after the expiration of the terms of office of the members of the General Assembly, then the members serving for the reconvened session shall be the members for the succeeding term.

Sec. 6. *Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. *Other elective officers.*

(1) Officers. A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Duties. Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Vacancies. If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

(4) Interim officers. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) Acting officers. During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) Determination of incapacity. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(7) Special Qualifications for Attorney General. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

Sec. 8. **Council of State.** The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. **Compensation and allowances.** The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. **Seal of State.** There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina". All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina", and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. **Administrative departments.** Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

Article IV

Judicial

Section 1. **Judicial power.** The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and in a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. ***General Court of Justice.*** The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. ***Judicial powers of administrative agencies.*** The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. ***Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*** The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. ***Appellate division.*** The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. ***Supreme Court.***

(1) Membership. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) Sessions of the Supreme Court. The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. ***Court of Appeals.*** The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. *Retirement of Justices and Judges.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court or courts of the division from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

(1) Superior Court districts. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases. The Superior Courts shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) Clerks. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of Clerk of the Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. *District Courts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District Judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, from nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be

filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. *Assignment of Judges.* The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.

Sec. 12. *Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.*

(1) Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervision and control over the proceedings of the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) Superior Court. Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) District Courts; Magistrates. The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) Waiver. The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) Appeals. The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) Forms of Action. There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) Rules of procedure. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) Removal of Judges by the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which

either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) Additional method of removal of Judges. The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for wilful misconduct in office, wilful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) Removal of Magistrates. The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) Removal of Clerks. Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

Sec. 18. *District Attorney and prosecutorial districts.*

(1) District Attorneys. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) Prosecution in District Court Division. Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. *Vacancies.* Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the

Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, when elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

Article V

Finance

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) Power of taxation. The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) Classification. Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) Exemptions. Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural, charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) Special tax areas. Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city, or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) Purposes of property tax. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) Income tax. The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) Contracts. The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any county, city or town, and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

Sec. 3. *Limitations upon the increase of State debt.*

(1) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

(a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

(b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) Gift or loan of credit regulated. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(4) Certain debts barred. The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 4. *Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.*

(1) Regulation of borrowing and debt. The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

(a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

(b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) Gift or loan of credit regulated. No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) Certain debts barred. No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. *Acts levying taxes to state objects.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. *Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.*

(1) Sinking funds. The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) Retirement funds. Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. *Drawing public money.*

(1) State treasury. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.

(2) Local treasury. No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law

Sec. 8. *Health care facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations.

Sec. 9[8].1. *Capital projects for industry.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 10. *Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities.* In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy (each, respectively, "a unit of municipal government") may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, or both, with any

person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

Sec. 11. ***Capital projects for agriculture.*** Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 12[11].2. ***Higher Education Facilities.*** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State

or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Sec. 13[12].3. *Seaport and airport facilities.*

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies:

(a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor, or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;

(b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and

(c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available monies associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State.

Article VI

Suffrage And Eligibility To Office

Section 1. *Who may vote.* Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. Qualifications of voter.

(1) Residence period for State elections. Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election

district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) *Residence period for presidential elections.* The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) *Disqualification of felon.* No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Registration.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. *Qualification for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this Constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. *Eligibility to elective office.* Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. *Oath.* Before entering upon the duties of an office, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as _____, so help me God."

Sec. 8. *Disqualifications for office.* The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Dual office holding.*

(1) Prohibitions. It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) Exceptions. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

Sec. 10. *Continuation in office.* In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Article VII

Local Government

Section 1. **General Assembly to provide for local government.** The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. **Sheriffs.** In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. **Merged or consolidated counties.** Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

Article VIII

Corporations

Section 1. *Corporate charters.* No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. *Corporations defined.* The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Article IX

Education

Section 1. *Education encouraged.* Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

(1) General and uniform system; term. The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) Local responsibility. The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. *School attendance.* The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) Board. The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Powers and duties of Board.* The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *State school fund.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

Sec. 7. *County school fund.* All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. *Higher education.* The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to

or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.

Sec. 9. Benefits of public institutions of higher education. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

(1) Escheats prior to July 1, 1971. All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) Escheats after June 30, 1971. All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

Article X

Homesteads And Exemptions

Section 1. Personal property exemptions. The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. *Homestead exemptions.*

(1) Exemption from sale; exceptions. Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) Exemption for benefit of children. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) Exemption for benefit of surviving spouse. If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate homestead.

(4) Conveyance of homestead. Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. ***Mechanics' and laborers' liens.*** The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. ***Property of married women secured to them.*** The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. ***Insurance.*** A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

Article XI

Punishments, Corrections, And Charities

Section 1. *Punishments.* The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, suspension of a jail or prison term with or without conditions, restitution, community service, restraints on liberty, work programs, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. *Death punishment.* The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. *Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies.* Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *Welfare policy; board of public welfare.* Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

Article XII

Military Forces

Section 1. *Governor is Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repel invasion.

Article XIII

Conventions; Constitutional Amendment And Revision

Section 1. *Convention of the People.* No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention.

Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

Article XIV

Miscellaneous

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of officer holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of

the "State Nature and Historic Preserve", and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests herein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

Notes

1. The General Assembly of 1975, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 641, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 8, with respect to financing health care facilities, and the voters in 1976 ratified it (see above). At the same session, the General Assembly, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 826, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to industrial revenue bonds which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 8 (inadvertently duplicating section number 8), and the voters in 1976 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding industrial revenue bonds as Sec. 9 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.
2. The General Assembly of 1983, by 1983 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 765, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 11, with respect to financing agricultural facilities, and the voters in 1984 ratified it (see above). At the 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 814, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to private higher education facility financing which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 11 (inadvertently duplicating section number 11), and the voters in 1986 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding private higher education facilities as Sec. 12 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.
3. At its 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 933, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 12, with respect to financing airport and seaport facilities, and the voters in 1986 ratified it, notwithstanding the fact that there was already a Sec. 12, according to the practice in section numbering that had been followed to deal with the duplicative section numbers used by the General Assembly in 1986. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding airport and seaport facilities financing as Sec. 13 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State and the Executive Branch

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three branches of state government - legislative, executive and judicial - are distinct and separate from each other (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a fundamental principal of state government's organizational structure since North Carolina's independence.

In the nearly two hundred years since the formation of the State of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in that structure. State and local governments in North Carolina have grown from minimal organizations comprising a handful of employees statewide in 1776 to the current multi-billion dollar enterprise that employs thousands of public servants all over the state and provides services for millions of North Carolina's citizens each year.

The increasing number of services and programs that state and local governments provide to citizens and businesses throughout the state has brought with it management challenges. In 1970 the state's executive branch included over 200 independent agencies. Recognizing the need to streamline and simplify the executive branch's organization, the General Assembly undertook a major reorganization of state government. The legislators began the reorganization by defining the activities that most appropriately should be entrusted to executive branch agencies.

In an October 27, 1967, speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee that selected twenty-five people for a North Carolina State Constitution Commission.

The commission's report, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would reduce the number of executive branch departments to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative branch subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare a recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study Commission in October, 1969. Later, in May, 1970, the governor appointed a fifty-member citizen Committee on State Government Organization to review the study and make specific recommendations for implementation of the reorganization plan

& THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Voters approved the constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of administrative departments in the general election on November 3, 1970. The amendment called for the executive branch to be reduced to 25 departments by the end of 1975. The Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases. Phase I would group agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. The General Assembly approved the implementation of Phase I in 1971. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to evaluate agency and department organizations. The results of this analysis were presented to the 1973 General Assembly in the form of legislation that would revise existing statutes to more closely conform to the executive branch's new organizational structure. The legislators began working to make the changes in state law needed to support the reorganization.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971 on July 14, 1971. The act divided the executive branch into rough groupings. The first group was composed of 19 principal offices and departments headed by elected officials. Nine other departments organized along functional lines and headed by appointed administrators formed the second grouping of agencies.

The act implemented Phase I of the reorganization through types of transfers. A Type I transfer meant transferring all or part of an agency — including its statutory authority, powers and duties — to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant transferring an existing agency intact to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, which would now be exercised under the direction and supervision of the principal department's head. Governor Scott created all of the offices and departments called for by the act prior to the mandated deadline of July 1, 1972.

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 created the following principal departments and agencies:

Office of the Governor

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Department of the Secretary of State

Department of the State Auditor

Department of State Treasurer

Department of Public Education

(now the Department of Public Instruction)

Department of Justice

Department of Agriculture
(now named the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

Department of Labor

Department of Insurance

Department of Administration

Department of Transportation and Highway Safety
(now named the Department of Transportation)

Department of Natural and Economic Resources
(now the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)

Department of Human Resources
(now the Department of Health and Human Services)

Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control
(now the Department of Correction)

Department of Commerce

Department of Revenue

Department of Art, Culture and History
(now Department of Cultural Resources)

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
(now the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).

A gubernatorial executive order issued June 26, 1972, created an executive cabinet consisting of the heads of these departments. The newly-formed cabinet's first order of business was to manage the implementation of Phase II of the reorganization plan.

Further alterations in the executive branch's structure followed between 1972 and 1977. In 1973, the General Assembly passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973. The act affected four of the newly created departments — Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. The 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the executive branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also defined the powers of the secretaries, yet named specifically-designated policy areas and executive powers already vested in various commissions that could not be countermanded by either the governor or a departmental secretary.

The 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Arts, Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various boards, commissions, councils, and societies providing cultural programs for North Carolina citizens were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Human Resources and the Department of Revenue were restructured. The 1973 act created a Board of Human Resources in the Department of Human Resources to serve as an advisory board to the secretary on any matter he or she might refer to it.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with making sure the state's National Guard troops were trained to federal standards. The act also made the department responsible for ensuring military and civil preparedness and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans Affairs Commission was created to assist the secretary with veterans services programs.

The initial reorganization of the state's executive branch was mostly completed by the end of 1975. The governor, however, sought several additional reorganizational changes. The proposals primarily affected four departments — Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission was transferred to the Department of Administration. The State Highway Patrol, formerly part of the Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles, was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The 1977 act created a Governor's Crime Commission administered by Crime Control and Public Safety.

The Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the Department of Commerce, along with three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation — the State Ports Authority and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage.

Other legislative changes further reorganized the Department of Commerce by transferring the Economic Development Division from the Department of Natural and Economic Development as well as by creating a Labor Force Development Council to coordinate the needs of industry with the programs offered in North Carolina's educational institutions. The Economic Development Division transfer encountered some opposition because the existing structure had allowed new prospective industry to deal with only one department regarding environmental regulation and economic development.

Reorganization has become a predictable, on-going feature of state government's executive branch since 1971. Department names have changed, missions and mandates have been altered and some agencies, such as the Office of State Controller, have been given autonomous status. One new department — the Department of Community Colleges — has been created.

The most sweeping reorganization since 1977 occurred in 1989 and involved major changes to the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources and Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD). All three were restructured significantly. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development

became the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community development activities of the old NRCD and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

The growth in programs at the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources led to legislation approved in the 1996 General Assembly that formally reorganized the department yet again. As of June 1, 1997, all health functions and programs were consolidated in the newly-renamed Department of Health and Human Services, which also comprised the former Department of Human Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources was renamed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

North Carolina's newest executive branch agency is North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. George L. Sweat, the department's first secretary, was sworn into office on July 20, 2000.

The Council of State

Origin and Composition

North Carolina's Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials is the executive head of a department of state government. The council advises the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. The council is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without being subsequently submitted to North Carolina voters for popular approval. The constitution — and its accompanying declaration of rights — set forth the organizational structure of the new state government while, at the same time, limiting its ability to intrude in the private lives of many state citizens. The 1776 constitution established the familiar three-way separation of power that still forms the basis of state government in North Carolina. True power of state, however, was concentrated in the legislative branch.

A profound distrust of executive power was evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The small amount of executive authority granted to the

governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before the governor could exercise power.

The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The council was created to "advise the governor in the execution of his office," but was independent of the governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers:

Secretary of State

State Auditor

State Treasurer

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Attorney General

Commissioner of Labor

Commissioner of Agriculture

Commissioner of Insurance

All of these officers, including the governor and lieutenant governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president — November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms and, except for the governor and lieutenant governor, who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each member of the Council of State may be elected. In the event of vacancy on the council due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the Constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

Advise the governor on calling special sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.

Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses.

Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.

Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the General Assembly.

Approve the sale, lease and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.

Investigate public works companies.

Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.

Allot contingency and emergency funds for many purposes.

Approve survey of state boundaries.

Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.

Authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.

Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.

Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.

Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary.

Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.

Approve parking lot rules.

Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.

Approve motor pool rules.

Approve general service rules and regulations.

Approve property and space allocations.

Approve war and civil defense plans.

Approve banks and securities for state funds.

Approve all state land transactions.

Meetings

The Council of State meets monthly at a time agreed upon by its members. Currently, the council meets the first Tuesday of each month. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly. There was, however, so much public uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in the state. North Carolina's first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and one of the Lords Proprietor. Prior to 1729, governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietor and, after 1730, they were appointed by the crown. A governor served at the pleasure of the appointing body, usually until he resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly-appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, the deputy or lieutenant governor took over until a new governor could be appointed. Following our first state constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the General Assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835, with popular pressure for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention voted to amend certain sections of the state constitution. One of the amendments provided for election of the governor by vote of the people every two years. Little was done, however, to increase his authority in areas other than that of appointments.

In 1868, North Carolinians adopted their second constitution. The Constitution of 1868 incorporated many of the amendments that had been added to the original 1776 Constitution, but also included changes resulting from the Civil War and emerging new attitudes towards government. Provisions in this new constitution increased the governor's term of office from two to four years and increased some of his duties and powers as well.

Today, North Carolina is governed by its third constitution. When ratified by the state's voters in 1970, the new state constitution contained few changes dealing with the executive branch in general and the governor in particular. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for a second consecutive term. Following his re-election in 1980, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. became the first Governor of North Carolina since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms and to an unprecedented third term in 1992. Gov. Hunt won re-election again in 1996.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 departments in the executive branch of state government. Under the governor's immediate jurisdiction are assistants and personnel needed to carry out the functions of chief executive. The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive. He or she also directs the state budget and is responsible for all phases of budgeting from the

initial preparation to final execution. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. He or she also serves as chair of the Council of State, which meets regularly and which may convene in times of emergencies. The governor has the authority to convene a special session of the General Assembly should affairs of the state dictate such a move.

The North Carolina Constitution requires the governor to faithfully execute the laws of the state. He or she has the power to grant pardons and commute prison sentences. The governor may also issue extradition warrants and requests, join interstate compacts and re-organize and consolidate state agencies under his direct control. The governor has final authority over state expenditures and is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the General Assembly, the governor delivers the State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature. Chief administrative branches of the Office of the Governor include:

Executive Assistants

The Executive Assistants to the Governor oversee the Office of the Governor. They monitor the cabinet's policy development, serve as the Governor's link to cabinet members and advise the Governor on legislative matters. The executive assistants also represent the Governor in matters of state, serving as his or her representative.

Legal Counsel

The Legal Counsel to the Governor, appointed by the Governor, monitors all legal issues relating to the Governor, his cabinet and the Council of State. He advises the Governor when policy developments involve legal issues, coordinates judicial appointments, coordinates the preparation and execution of all Executive Orders issued by the Governor and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions and rewards.

Office of Budget and Management

Responsible for the state budget, the state budget officer is appointed by the governor to assist in carrying out fiscal responsibilities. The Office of Budget and Management, under direction of the state budget office, directs preparation of the state budget, advises the governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget, legislative issues and the management of state government. The state budget officer also serves as a liaison to the state's business community.

Boards and Commissions Office

The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations for appointment to the governor for more than 350 statutory and non-statutory boards and commissions controlled by the Office of the Governor.

The Boards and Commissions Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and serves as a liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

Press Office

The Press Secretary serves as the spokesperson for the Office of the Governor and coordinates communications efforts for the administration, making sure the press and public get information about their state government. The office prepares press releases, speeches and plans public events for the Governor.

Policy Office

The Policy Office is responsible for developing the Governor's key policy initiatives, including those presented to the General Assembly for enactment or funding and those implemented by executive action or in cabinet agencies. The Policy Office works with state agencies, interest groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others in an effort to develop initiatives that reflect the Governor's agenda. An emphasis is placed on public-private partnerships, with a focus on community-based solutions to North Carolina's problems.

Office of Citizen Services and Community Relations

The Office of Citizen Services and Community Relations serves as a source of information and referral to the citizens of the state. It serves as the source for citizens to call to let the Governor know how they feel about issues of importance to them. It also serves to refer callers to the appropriate local, state or federal agency from which they need assistance. The office handles much of the Governor's correspondence to the citizens of North Carolina. Requests from students across the country seeking information about North Carolina for school reports, birthday and anniversary greetings and military retirement letters are processed through this office. All e-mail sent to the Governor is routed through the Office of Citizen Services. The office answers much of the e-mail or it is forwarded to the proper agency for a response. The Order of the Long Leaf Pine, Certificates of Appreciation, Honorary Tar Heel and Volunteer Certificates of Appreciation are processed through this office. Additionally, requests for proclamations and other special letters, i.e. condolence, greetings/welcome/congratulatory letters for conventions, conferences, church and business anniversaries and commendation letters for acts of bravery and heroism, are processed in this office.

Education Policy Office

The Education Policy Office is responsible for advising the Governor and developing the Governor's key policy initiatives on education from the K-12 level through higher education. The office works with the state's public school, community college and university systems, private colleges and universities, interest

groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others to develop the Governor's education initiatives. The Education Policy Office includes the Senior Education Advisor and Teacher Advisor.

Office of Community Affairs

The Office of Community Affairs advises the Governor on issues related to minority citizens of North Carolina with an emphasis on policy, legislation and personnel. The office is responsible for making recommendations to the Governor to address current issues of concern to minority citizens. They plan and coordinate conferences related to the minority populations such as conferences on race, the African American Male Summit and Martin Luther King, Jr. Observance Day.

Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel of the Office of the Governor is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the Governor. The Legislative Counsel tracks legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reports on its progress to the Governor.

Intergovernmental Affairs

This office is responsible for coordinating state-federal issues and state-local issues of the importance to North Carolina. It serves as the point of contact and provides staff support for the state's participation in national and regional organizations such as the National Governors' Association, the Southern Governors' Association, Southern Growth Policies Board, Council of State Governments, Appalachian Regional Commission and many others. On state-local issues, the unit is the liaison with the local government interests in the state. Staff works with the N.C. Association of County Commissioners, N.C. League of Municipalities, councils of government, as well as individual local officials.

Eastern Office

Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the Governor's Raleigh office. The eastern office links local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the Governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina. The staff also represents the Governor at forums, civic and business events.

Western Office

Established in 1977, the Western Office serves as a direct link between the Governor and western North Carolina residents. The office, located in Asheville, serves 27 western counties, working with local governments and the private sector.

to respond to the needs of the region's citizens. This office also works with legislators representing the region to promote programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. The staff of the Western Office represents the Governor on councils and boards, as well as at public forums and civic and business events. Day-to-day management and supervision of the use of the Governor's western residence is a major responsibility of this office. The residence is available to non-profit, civic, state, local and federal agencies for meetings, retreats and other gatherings.

Washington, D.C. Office

The North Carolina Washington Office serves as a liaison for the Governor, North Carolina's congressional delegation, federal agencies and the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of federal legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington Office also responds directly to constituent requests for information.

For further information about the Office of the Governor, call (919) 733-5811 or visit the Web site for the Office of the Governor at www.governor.state.nc.us.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission

Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program Selection Committee

Education Commission of the States

Governor's Council on Minority Executives

Governor's Minority, Female and Disabled-Owned Businesses Contractors

Advisory Committee

Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education Selection Committee

Governor's Western Residence Board of Directors

National Football League Blue Ribbon Commission

N.C. Business Council of Management and Development, Inc.

N.C. Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness

N.C. 2000 Steering Committee

Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management

Southern Regional Education Board

Southern Regional Education Board Legislative Work Conference Delegates

Southern States Energy Board

Governor's Volunteer Advisory Council (Office of Citizen Affairs)

Michael F. Easley

Governor

Early Years

Born in Nash County, N.C. on March 23, 1950, to Huldah and Alex Easley.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A. in Political Science 1972; North Carolina Central University, Juris Doctor, 1976.

Professional Background

Governor of North Carolina, 2001-Present; North Carolina Attorney General, 1992-2001; District Attorney for the 13th Judicial District in Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus counties, 1982-1990.

Honors and Awards

The North Carolina Association of Black County Officials' Humanitarian Award; the North Carolina Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics' Excellence in Public Service for Children Award; the North Carolina Common Cause's 1999 Leadership in State Government Award; and the 1998 Health Policy Award from the state Heart and Lung Associations, and the Cancer Society.

Personal Information

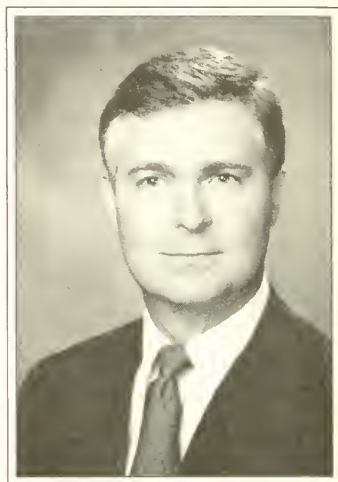
Gov. Easley is an avid hunter and sailor and an accomplished woodworker. He and his wife Mary have one child, Michael, Jr., age 17.

Legislative Initiatives

Since taking office in February 2001, Gov. Easley has kept North Carolina on a progressive and competitive course by improving education for our children, creating good jobs for working families, caring for our elderly, and cleaning up the environment. His policy initiatives have included:

Putting Education First

Less than one year after Mike Easley was elected Governor, he signed into law a budget that makes significant investments and progress in education. More than 80 percent of his budget was earmarked for education improvements, including a pre-kindergarten program for at-risk four-year-olds called *More at Four*, a class-size reduction plan, and teacher recruitment and retention initiatives. Easley's budget also includes incentives designed to keep and attract the best teachers for North Carolina's children. In fact, North Carolina was recently ranked first in the country in improving teacher quality. [Education Week's Quality Counts Report, Press Release, 1/7/01] In proposing a funding initiative for higher education, Easley



strove to better prepare North Carolina's workforce by including a package that enhances training programs and college scholarships.

Economic Prosperity

Gov. Easley's commitment to an economically progressive North Carolina is profound. His vision of "One North Carolina" where every community has the opportunity for success is quickly becoming a reality. Easley initiated the 21st Century Communities' Initiative, which partners local communities with the Department of Commerce and other regional, state and federal agencies to rapidly develop an economic game plan tailored for that community. In his first year in office, North Carolina saw a total of \$5.8 billion in new business investment and the creation of 31,216 new jobs.

Better Health Care for Children and Families

In 2001, Easley signed into law the nation's strongest Patients' Bill of Rights legislation. The bipartisan bill provides an expedient external review process for situations in which care was denied, allows patients to hold health plans accountable, requires managed care plans to allow patients with special needs to continue to see their doctor even if that doctor is no longer part of the health plan and allows patient referrals to nonparticipating specialists if in-plan specialists were unavailable. Easley's Patients' Bill of Rights also establishes an ombudsman to provide assistance to patients.

In December 2001, Easley established the state's Prescription Drug Plan to help seniors cope with the high cost of prescription drugs. A priority of Easley's, the plan makes eligible those seniors with incomes less than \$17,180 a year and couples with incomes less than \$23,220. The plan includes treatment for three specific diseases: cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Cleaning Up the Environment

Gov. Easley is committed to putting in place and enforcing the programs that are essential to restoring and protecting the natural heritage of the state and the health of its citizens. In April 2002, he announced an agreement that will enable the clean smokestacks legislation to dramatically reduce emissions without raising increasing electricity rates for consumers.

Governors of North Carolina

***Governors of "Virginia"*¹**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Ralph Lane ¹	1585-1586
John White ²	1587

Proprietary Chief Executives

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
(Samuel Stephens) ³	1622-1664
William Drummond ⁴	1665-1667
Samuel Stephens ⁵	1667-1670
Peter Carteret ⁶	1670-1671
Peter Carteret ⁷	1671-1672
John Jenkins ⁸	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch ⁹	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] ¹⁰	1676
John Jenkins ¹¹	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch ¹²	1677
Thomas Miller ¹³	1677
[Rebel Council] ¹⁴	1677-1679
Seth Sothell ¹⁵	1678
John Harvey ¹⁶	1679
John Jenkins ¹⁷	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson ¹⁸	1682
Seth Sothell ¹⁹	1682-1689
John Archdale ²⁰	1683-1686
John Gibbs ²¹	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell ²²	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis ²³	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell ²⁴	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey ²⁵	1694-1699
John Archdale ²⁶	1695
John Archdale ²⁷	1697
Henderson Walker ²⁸	1699-1703
Robert Daniel ²⁹	1703-1705
Thomas Cary ³⁰	1705-1706
William Glover ³¹	1706-1707
Thomas Cary ³²	1707
William Glover ³³	1707-1708
Thomas Cary ³⁴	1709-1710
Edward Hyde ³⁶	1711-1712
Edward Hyde ³⁷	1712
Thomas Pollock ³⁸	1712-1714
Charles Eden ³⁹	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰	1722
William Reed ⁴¹	1722-1724
Edward Moseley ⁴²	1724

Proprietary Chief Executives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington ⁴³	1724-1725
Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴	1725-1731

Royal Chief Executives⁴⁵

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington ⁴⁶	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷	1734
Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹	1754-1765
James Hasell ⁵²	1763
William Tryon ⁵³	1765
William Tryon ⁵⁴	1765-1771
James Hasell ⁵⁵	1771
Josiah Martin ⁵⁶	1771-1775
James Hasell ⁵⁷	1774

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Caswell ⁵⁹	Dobbs	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1779-1780
Abner Nash ⁶⁰	Craven	1780-1781
Thomas Burke ⁶¹	Orange	1781-1782
Alexander Martin ⁶²	Guilford	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1787-1788
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston ⁶³	Chowan	1789
Alexander Martin ⁶⁴	Guilford	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1793-1795

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1797-1798
William R. Davie ⁿ⁵	Halifax	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe ⁿⁿ	Halifax	1802
James Turner ⁿ⁷	Warren	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	1803-1804
James Turner ⁿⁿ	Warren	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	1812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	1813-1814
William Miller	Warren	1814-1815
William Miller	Warren	1815-1816
William Miller	Warren	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin	Surry	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1824-1825
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. ⁿⁿ	Chowan	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	1829-1830
Montford Stokes ⁷⁽¹⁾	Wilkes	1830-1831

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1834-1835
Richard D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven	1835-1836

Popular Election: Two-Year Terms⁷¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1842-1845
William A. Graham	Orange	1845-1847
William A. Graham	Orange	1847-1849
Charles Manly	Wake	1849-1851
David S. Reid ⁷²	Rockingham	1851-1852
David S. Reid ⁷³	Rockingham	1852-1854
Warren Winslow ⁷⁴	Cumberland	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	1859-1861
John W. Ellis ⁷⁵	Rowan	1861
Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶	Edgecombe	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1864-1865
William W. Holden ⁷⁷	Wake	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1866-1868

Popular Election: Four-Year Terms⁷⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William W. Holden ⁷⁹	Wake	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰	Burke	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹	Burke	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance ⁸²	Buncombe	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³	Pitt	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	1881-1885
James L. Robinson ⁸⁴	Macon	1883

Popular Election: Four-Year Terms⁷⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁷	Wake	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey	Cleveland	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton	Wake	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance	1949-1953
William B. Umstead ⁸⁶	Durham	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. ⁸⁷	Watauga	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸	Wilson	1981-1985
James G. Martin ⁸⁹	Iredell	1985-1989
James G. Martin	Iredell	1989-1993
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁹⁰	Wilson	1993-2000
Michael F. Easley	New Hanover	2001-Present

Governors of "Virginia"

• Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July. A colony, however, was not established until August.

• White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587. The expedition made stops at the Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for "Virginia" on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary

explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters "C.R.O." and on another "CROATAN." White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the "Lost Colony" remains unsolved.

Proprietary Chief Executives

³ Stephens was appointed "commander of the southern plantations" by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the "southern plantations" was the Albemarle Sound region of northeastern North Carolina where "overflow" settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell has suggested that Stephens' "presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment" of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietor and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.

⁴ Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, at the request of Berkeley's fellow Lords Proprietor in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond's commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.

⁵ The Lords Proprietor appointed Stephens to replace Drummond. Stephens began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.

⁶ Carteret had been commissioned lieutenant governor by the Lords Proprietor on December 3, 1664, and was chosen president by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens. He was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietor. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.

⁷ See footnote 6.

⁸ Carteret commissioned Jenkins to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. Carteret's legal authority to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietor in October, 1670, but expired "at the end of four years" according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired. Jenkins, however, continued to serve. When the General Assembly met following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of "several misdemeanors".

⁹ Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.

¹⁰ Eastchurch “apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session”. Jenkins, however, was forcibly liberated from prison by friends “at some date before late March, 1676.” He exercised enough control to hold a court and, for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.

¹¹ See footnote 10.

¹² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eastchurch as governor. Upon his return to the colony, he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina, dying in Virginia while on his way back to the colony. Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller. When Miller reached Albemarle, however, he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. Miller’s aggressive attempts to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into the political upheaval known as “Culpepper’s Rebellion.”

¹³ See footnote 12.

¹⁴ Tradition is that John Culpepper was elected governor by the assembly members when they rebelled against Miller. There is no documentary evidence to substantiate claims that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as a *de facto* government and evidence exists that a “rebel” council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.

¹⁵ Sothell was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured “by the Turkes and carried into Argier (sic). . .” and did not take office.

¹⁶ Harvey’s commission instructed him to act as “President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell”. Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

¹⁷ Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681, while still in office.

¹⁸ Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietor but never left England—“he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail”.

¹⁹ Sothell, following his purchase of the “Earl of Clarendon’s share of Carolina” became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which

"provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor." The date of Sothell's assumption of governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins' death. It is possible that Sothell reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards. It is also possible that for a time there was an acting governor chosen by the council or that there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothell arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick's house in Chowan Precinct. Sothell soon ran into trouble with the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietor officially suspended Sothell as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.

²⁰ Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothell was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.

²¹ The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. "Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as 'governor.' His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor." It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell's appointment, which was made in December, 1689." Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690, both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the Proprietor in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691, the Proprietor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothel's suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions, which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691, did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

²² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Ludwell as governor on December 5, 1689, following the suspension of Sothell. His dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

- ²³ Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.
- ²⁴ Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith, governor of Carolina. The authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694, it is apparent that the Lords Proprietor did not know of his position since surviving documents from that time refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." Ludwell issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693, and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April, 1695, and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.
- ²⁵ Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694, and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.
- ²⁶ Archdale stopped in North Carolina for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route to Charleston on June 11, 12 and 13, 1695, and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.
- ²⁷ Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission, which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.
- ²⁸ Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703.
- ²⁹ Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March, 1705.
- ³⁰ Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor. This initial feeling of goodwill toward Cary soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and, therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statute books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. When the General Court met on March 27,

however, Cary did just that, the oath act being publicly read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths. They refused and were subsequently excluded from the legislature. Cary and his Anglican allies then passed a law voiding the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely-defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers.

Cary's actions spurred dissenter leaders and some disgruntled Anglicans to send a representative to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen spokesman, John Porter, left Albemarle for London. Surviving records make it clear that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October/November, 1705, session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietor to issue orders to Porter suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councilors and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklfield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from

Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon, though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses - one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts, Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710. Land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietor were slow to intervene to stop the political turmoil in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynne to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynne had died before commissioning him. He was, however, warmly received in Albemarle and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen so impressed the council that it elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

³⁰ See footnote 30.

³² See footnote 30.

³³ See footnote 30.

³⁴ See footnote 30.

³⁵ See footnote 30.

³⁶ Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietor. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. Cary's Rebellion ended with the arrest

- of Cary. He was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.
- ³⁷ See footnote 36.
- ³⁸ Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.
- ³⁹ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eden and he served until his death on March 22, 1722.
- ⁴⁰ Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death and served until his own death in September, 1722.
- ⁴¹ Reed was elected president of the council to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.
- ² Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.
- ³ Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietor and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.
- ⁴ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Everard following Burrington's removal from office. Burrington, however, continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

Royal Chief Executives

- ⁵ In 1729, the Lords Proprietor gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.
- ⁶ Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietor and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.
- ⁷ Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.
- ⁸ Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.
- ⁹ Rice, as president of the council, became chief executive following the death of Johnston. Johnston was considerably advanced in age when he assumed office and soon died.
- ⁰ Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.

- 51 Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.
- 52 Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.
- 53 Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.
- 54 See footnote 53.
- 55 James Hasell, president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.
- 56 Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil as July, 1775. Others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.
- 57 Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

Governors Elected by the General Assembly

- 58 The Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly “elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years.”
- 59 The Provincial Congress appointed Caswell to act “until [the] next General Assembly.” The General Assembly later elected him to one regular term and two additional terms.
- 60 The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing. Loose papers found in the North Carolina state archives, however, provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.
- 61 On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan’s Island near Charleston, South Carolina, and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urging from several men of importance

who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence, of his actions. Subsequent adversity prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.

⁶² Martin, as Speaker of the Senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke's capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

⁶³ On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

⁶⁴ See footnote 63.

⁶⁵ Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

⁶⁶ Ashe died before he could qualify and Turner was elected to replace him.

⁶⁷ See footnote 66.

⁶⁸ Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

⁶⁹ Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828, following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

⁷⁰ Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as "chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi."

Popularly-Elected Governors: Two-Year Term

⁷¹ The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of governor. The terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years. He could only serve two terms in a six- year period.

⁷² Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

⁷³ On November 24, 1854, the General Assembly elected Reid to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate.

⁷⁴ Winslow, as Speaker of the House, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁵ Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

⁷⁶ Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

⁷⁷ Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Second Military District, appointed Holden as provisional governor on May 9, 1865. Worth defeated him in the popular election of 1865.

⁷⁸ The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

Popularly-Elected Governors: Four-Year Term

⁷⁹ The efforts of conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the General Assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 21, 1871, to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

⁸⁰ Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

⁸¹ See footnote 80.

⁸² Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

⁸³ Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

⁸⁴ Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

⁸⁵ Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁸⁶ Umstead died on November 7, 1954.

⁸⁷ Holshouser was the first Republican elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

⁸⁸ Hunt became the first governor elected to a four-year term who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.

⁸⁹ Martin became only the second Republican elected in this century. He was re-elected in 1988.

⁹⁰ Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The origin of this office goes back to 16th century England when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the king in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to a “deputy governor,” the phrase “Lieutenant Governor” was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would become governor in the event of a vacancy. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the Lieutenant Governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the Lieutenant Governor the chief member of the governor’s council.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. The constitutional convention of 1868 chose to create an elective Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the Lieutenant Governor was a part-time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the Governor. His primary responsibility was to preside over the N.C. Senate. As the presiding officer, he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. Today, the Office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and the Lieutenant Governor is no longer limited to one four-year term. Instead, he or she may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the Lieutenant Governor straddles the executive and legislative branches. The office is vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the Constitution the Lieutenant Governor is first in line to succeed the Governor should that office become vacant.

The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, and, as chief presiding officer, directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The Lieutenant Governor is also a member of the Council of State and serves on the State Board of Education and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission, as well as serving on the North Carolina Board of Community Colleges and the Board of Economic Development.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of a staff that assists the Lieutenant Governor in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

North Carolina Small Business Council

State Board of Community Colleges

State Board of Education

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council

North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission (Chair)

For further information about the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, call (919) 733-7350 or visit the office's Web site at www.ltgov.state.nc.us.

Beverly Eaves Perdue **Lieutenant Governor**

Early Years

Born in Grundy, Va.

Educational Background

B.A., University of Kentucky; Masters in Education, University of Florida; Ph.D. in Administration, University of Florida.

Professional Background

Lieutenant Governor

Political Activities

Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 2001-Present; N.C. Senate, 1990-2000; N.C. House of Representatives, 1986-1990.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Volunteer, North Carolina Food Bank; Volunteer, Carolina Center for Hospice and End of Life Care; Member, National Conference of Lieutenant Governors.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Health and Welfare Trust Fund Commission; State Board of Education; State Economic Development Board.

Honors and Awards

NCEITA Public Leadership in Technology Award; Gold Heart Honoree, American Heart Association; President's Award, N.C. Educators Association.



Personal Information

Married, Robert W. Eaves, Jr.; two children, two stepchildren, two grandchildren; Episcopalian.

Lieutenant Governors¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Tod R. Caldwell ²	Burke	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden ³	Wayne	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴	Pitt	1877-1879
James L. Robinson ⁵	Macon	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt ⁶	Alamance	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds	Forsyth	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner	Iredell	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston	Bertie	1905-1909
William C. Newland	Caldwell	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge	Edgecombe	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long	Durham	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine	Wake	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges ⁷	Rockingham	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸	Davidson	1961-1965
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1973-1977
James C. Green ⁹	Bladen	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III	Montgomery	1985-1989
James C. Gardner ¹⁰	Nash	1989-1993
Dennis A. Wicker	Lee	1993-2000
Beverly Eaves Perdue	Craven	2001-Present

¹ The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.

- ² Caldwell became governor following Holden's impeachment in 1870.
- ³ Brogden became governor following Caldwell's death.
- ⁴ Jarvis became governor following Vance's resignation.
- ⁵ Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.
- ⁶ Holt became governor following Fowle's death.
- ⁷ Hodges became governor following Umstead's death.
- ⁸ Philpott died on August 18, 1961.
- ⁹ Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.
- ¹⁰ Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

Department of the Secretary of State

The Department of the Secretary of State is the second-oldest government office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietor were granted their charter in 1663, they appointed the first secretary to maintain the records of the colony. The office continued after the crown purchased North Carolina from the Lords Proprietor in 1728. The Office of Secretary of State even survived the turmoil of the Revolution, finding its way into the North Carolina State Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. The Convention of 1835, in addition to changing the meeting schedule of the General Assembly from annually to biennially, also provided for the election of the Secretary of State by the General Assembly every two years. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina.

For decades afterwards, individuals elected to the office were usually re-elected on a regular basis. Only seven men held the office during its first 92 years and only 21 individuals have held the office since its creation in 1776. William Hill, who served as Secretary of State from 1811 until his death in 1857, a total of 46 years. This record of service seemed unbreakable until the election of 1936, when a young leader from Hertford County was elected Secretary of State. Nearly five decades later, on December 22, 1982, Thad Eure broke Hill's record, in the process becoming one of the longest-serving elected officials ever in North Carolina history. Eure, the self-styled "oldest rat in the Democratic barn," retired from office in 1989 after more than 52 years.

Rufus Edmisten, a former North Carolina Attorney General and aide to the U.S. Senate's Watergate investigation committee in the 1970s, succeeded Eure in 1989. Re-elected in 1992, Edmisten resigned as Secretary of State in March, 1996. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed the former secretary of the Department of Revenue, Janice Faulkner, to serve out the remaining months of Edmisten's term. Faulkner's appointment made her the first woman ever to serve both as Secretary of State and as a member of the Council of State.

Elaine F. Marshall, a Lillington attorney and former state senator, became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State in 1996, defeating former stock car racer Richard Petty. The victory at the polls also earned Marshall a place in state history as the first woman ever elected to the Council of State. Marshall was re-elected in 2000.

Today, the Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. She heads the Department of the Secretary of State, which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State

and an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission and the Information Resources Management Commission.

By statute the secretary receives all ratified bills of the General Assembly, as well as the original journals of the state Senate and state House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required. The secretary is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol, judges and other elected officials.

The department plays an important role in the state's economy. Many of the department's programs encourage capital investment in North Carolina by providing a stable regulatory environment for business and industry. The agency is also a leader in developing electronic commerce throughout the state. The department's business-related sub-branches include:

Business License Information Office

The Business License Information Office (BLIO) helps thousands of businesses, ranging from sole proprietorships to multinational corporations, that operate or desire to operate in North Carolina. BLIO was created in 1987 by the General Assembly to help businesses navigate through the many state agencies and boards that together issue over 700 different types of business-related licenses. Without charging any fee, the office provides new and established businesses with information on licenses and permits required by state law. BLIO often assists businesses with useful information regarding federal and local government requirements. New businesses may take advantage of BLIO's clearinghouse function as a central source of information about organizations focused on assisting new business start-ups.

The office also publishes the *North Carolina State Directory of Business Licenses and Permits*. This directory provides basic information identifying the more than 700 state licenses and permits, indicating the agencies or boards that issue the licenses and indicating the fee amounts charged for the licenses. To save time in learning state business requirements, call BLIO at (800) 228-8443 or (919) 807-2166.

Corporations Division

This division regulates the formation, activities and dissolution of every corporation, limited liability company and limited partnership in the state. The department is required by North Carolina law to ensure uniform compliance with statutes governing the formation of business entities. As a result, the division records business entity information required by law as a public record, prevents duplication of business entity names and furnishes entity information to the public. The division is responsible for maintaining records on approximately 300,000 current corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies. The Information Services Group responds to thousands of inquiries

regarding entity records. Information on the Corporations Division website is accessed in excess of 700,000 times per month.

Securities Division

The Securities Division regulates the sales of stocks and other financial instruments and the activities of brokers across the state. The division is responsible for administering North Carolina's securities laws. These "blue sky" laws constitute Chapters 78A, and 78C of the General Statutes. These seek to protect the investing public by requiring a satisfactory investigation of both the people who offer securities and of the securities themselves. The laws provide the division with significant investigative powers.

The Securities Division handles investor complaints concerning securities brokers and dealers, investment advisers or commodities dealers. The division is also an information source for investors inquiring about offerings of particular securities or commodities. Although the division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the staff can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a broker's license. The division also has the statutory authority to issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court injunctions or refer the results of an investigation to a district attorney for criminal prosecution. Conviction of willfully violating the state security laws is a felony. Investors with concerns about or complaints against specific brokers can call the division at (800) 688-4507. The division is also responsible for the registration of loan brokers and investment advisers. The department, acting as the securities administrator for North Carolina, is a member of the North American Securities Administrators Association. Through this organization the division's staff assists in the adoption of nationwide uniform policies on securities. The division works with other state securities agencies, various federal agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, and with various industry groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Trademarks Section

This section issues trademarks and service marks for businesses in North Carolina and enforces the state's trademark laws against counterfeiters.

Uniform Commercial Code Division

This division serves as the repository for lien records filed by banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions throughout the state. Uniform Commercial Code Article 9 of the North Carolina General Statutes requires the department to provide a method of notifying interested third parties of security interests in personal property. The division maintains a notice filing system similar to those used by nearly every state in the Union. The UCC Division's records are public records. The division processes more than 10,000 filings monthly.

Records on file include a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are indexed by debtor name. A search of the records on a particular debtor will produce a list of all active creditors who have filed statements with this office.

Financing statements are generally effective for a five-year period. Prior to their expiration date, the statements may be extended for an additional five years. The department also serves as central filing office for federal tax liens, which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

The department also plays a role in the lives of many North Carolina residents through the following programs:

Authentications Section

The Authentications Section helps residents and businesses navigate the requirements of the Hague Convention, which governs international protocol for establishing the authenticity of official documents issued in the United States that are intended for use in business or official governmental transactions in other nations. In concrete terms, the Authentications Sections helps thousands of residents complete the paperwork for overseas adoptions and shipment of bodies for burial outside the borders of the United States each year. Businesses conducting transactions overseas also rely on the section's services.

Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section

The Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section regulates organizations and persons who raise money for charitable purposes from persons within the geographical boundaries of North Carolina. The section administers the Solicitation of Contributions Act, Chapter 131F of the North Carolina General Statutes. The section protects the public from deception, fraud or misinterpretation regarding how or for what purpose donations will be used.

Before soliciting residents of North Carolina for contributions, organizations subject to the state law must apply for and obtain a license to solicit. Licenses must be renewed annually and the section reviews applications and issues licenses to those in compliance with the law. The section has broad power to investigate complaints that soliciting organizations and individuals are not complying with the state law. The section may provide assistance to the state's attorney general in prosecuting civil actions brought to enforce solicitation laws.

Land Records Section

The Land Records Section works with local governments to establish standards for the storage of vital land records such as deeds. The section has provided expertise free to the many local governments creating electronic archives of their land records.

The section is also responsible for maintaining the municipal annexation maps and ordinances, municipal charter amendments and county boundary maps that are required to be filed with the department.

Notary Public Section

Over 164,000 North Carolinians are registered as notaries public through the department's Notary Section. The department has issued commissions to notaries public since 1971. The office of notary public is one of the oldest in history, having existed as far back as the Greek and Roman Empires. There are notaries in all 50 states and in most of the countries around the world. Notaries provide a means for establishing the authenticity of signatures on legal documents such as deeds, automobile titles and other instruments. The section has an enforcement section that works with local and state agencies to enforce notary public law and prosecute violators.

Publications Division

The Publications Division compiles and publishes information useful to the General Assembly, other state agencies and the people of North Carolina. The division maintains a wide range of reference works, such as the *North Carolina Manual* and the *Directory of State and County Officials*, while also managing an archive that includes state voting records — both primary and general elections — as well as official copies of gubernatorial executive orders, N.C. House and Senate journals and N.C. Session Laws extending back over a century and an original, hand-written copy of the N.C. Constitution of 1868. The division is also the repository for gender equity reports mandated by law for various state and local appointed commissions. The division's web site has developed an extensive list of North Carolina-related URLs.

Lobbyist Registration

This division administers the state's legislative lobbying laws. It is also a repository for official copies of ratified laws.

For more information about the Department of the Secretary of State, call: (919) 807-2000 or visit the department's Web site at www.sosnc.com.

Elaine F. Marshall

N.C. Secretary of State

Early Years

Born November 18, 1945, in Lineboro, Md., to Donald and Pauline Folk.

Educational Background

Bachelor's of Science in Textiles and Clothing, University of Maryland, 1968; Juris Doctor, Campbell University School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Director of Camping, Maryland 4-H Foundation (summers), 1964-1966; Teacher, Lenoir County School System, 1969-1970; Co-Owner, Book and Gift Store, 1969-74; Instructor, Lenoir Community College and Johnston Technical Community College, 1970-1977; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, Dunn, 1975-1979; Associate, Office of Edgar R. Bain, Lillington, 1981-1984; Partner, Bain & Marshall, Lillington, 1985-1992; Partner, Marshall & Marshall, Lillington, 1993-96.



Political Activities

North Carolina Secretary of State, 1997-Present; Senator, 15th District, North Carolina Senate, 1993-1994; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Party, 1991-1992; President, Democratic Women of Harnett County, 1983-1987; National Secretary, Young Democrats of America, 1977-1979; National Committee Member, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1974-1977.

Organizations, Boards and Commissions

Member, North Carolina Courts Commission, Juvenile Code Study Commission, Agriculture and Forestry Resources Study Commission and Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee, N.C. General Assembly, 1993-1994; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Rural Economic Development Fund, Inc., 1993-1995; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., 1990-Present; Member, Board of Directors, Harnett County United Way, 1987-1996; Founding board member, Harnett County Rape Crisis (now SAFE), 1988-1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-1989; Governor, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1995; Founding Chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992; International Farm Young Exchange Delegate to Brazil, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963; President, Maryland 4-H, 1963.

Honors and Awards

In the Arena Award (for department's new interactive database system) and Best of Breed Award (for leadership in opening up state government through Internet-based access), Center for Digital Government, 2002; Alumni of the Year, North Carolina

4-H, 2001; Inductee, Academy of Women, Wake County YWCA, 2001; James Earl Carter Outstanding Alumni Award, Young Democrats of America, 2001; Special Achievement Award for Technology, Academy of Trial Lawyers, 2000; Leadership in Technology Award, Government/Non-Profit Sector, NCEITA, 1998; Career Woman of the Year, Business & Professional Women in North Carolina, 1998; Distinguished Citizen Award, N.C. Council for Women, 1997; Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. Council for Women, 1996; Recipient, Richter Moore Public Service Award, N.C. Political Science Association, 1997; Recipient, Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1996; Honorary member, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1994; Lillington Woman of the Year, 1994; Public Citizen of the Year, N.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, 1994; Dunn Business Woman of the Year, 1990; Academic Honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, 1989; Harnett County 4-H Alumna of the Year, 1989; Delegate to Brazil, International Farm Young Exchange, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963.

Personal Information

Husband, Bill Holford. Five step-children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Divine Street Methodist Church, Dunn.

North Carolina Secretaries of State

Colonial Secretaries

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Cobthrop ¹	ca. 1665
Peter Carteret ²	1665-1672
Robert Holden ³	1675-1677
Thomas Miller ⁴	1677-1679
Robert Holden ⁵	1679-1683
Woodrowe ⁶	1683-1685
Francis Hartley ⁷	1685-1692
Daniel Akehurst ⁸	1692-1700

Colonial Secretaries²⁷ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Swann ⁹		1700-1704
Tobias Knight ¹⁰		1704-1708
George Lumley ¹¹		1704
George Lumley		1708
Nevil Low ¹²		1711
Tobias Knight ¹³		1712-1719
John Lovick ¹⁴		1719-1722
John Lovick ¹⁵		1722-1731
Joseph Anderson ¹⁶		1731
Nathaniel Rice ¹⁷		1731-1753
James Murray ¹⁸		1753-1755
Henry McCulloch ¹⁹		1755
Richard Spaight ²⁰		1755-1762
Richard Spaight ²¹		1762
Benjamin Heron ²²		1762-1769
John London ²³		1769-1770
Robert Palmer ²⁴		1770-1771
Thomas Faulkner ²⁵		1772
Samuel Strudwick ²⁶		1772-1775

Secretaries of State²

James Glasgow ²⁸		1777-1798
William White ²⁹		1798-1811
William Hill ³⁰		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page ³¹		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ ³²		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas ³³		1864-1865
Robert W. Best ³⁴		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger ³⁵	Wake	1868-1873
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard ³⁶	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders ³⁷	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke ³⁸	Wake	1891-1895

Secretaries of State²⁷ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Charles M. Cooke ³⁹	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901
John Bryan Grimes ⁴⁰	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett ⁴¹	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness ⁴²	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade ⁴³	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell ⁴⁴	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure ⁴⁵	Hertford	1936-1989
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁴⁶	Watauga	1989-1996
Janice I. Faulkner ⁴⁷	Pitt	1996
Elaine F. Marshall ⁴⁸	Harnett	1997-Present

Colonial Secretaries

- ¹ The Lords Proprietor chose Cobthrop, but he never sailed to Albemarle.
- ² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Carteret and he arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen as his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.
- ³ Little is known concerning Holden's appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675, where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued in office until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.
- ⁴ When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677, Miller attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.
- ⁵ The Lords Proprietor appointed Holden. He apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. The Lords Proprietor issued a warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate Holden was acting as secretary by November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681, and July, 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of "gross irregularities in the collection of Customs"—another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what ultimately happened to him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and, in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that Holden was released from prison or

acquitted of the charges and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684. Other references, however, indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.

- ⑩ Little is known about Woodrowe, not even his first name. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietor in February, 1684. The letter indicates that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.

The Lords Proprietor commissioned Hartley, but no record of when he qualified exists. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.

- ⑪ When Akehurst took office is not known. He was apparently acting as secretary by June 26, 1693, when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. His will was probated in Virginia in 1700.

- ⑫ Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; When he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700, and probably served until Knight took over 1704.

- ⑬ Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting as secretary is his certification of a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served as secretary after 1708. He was, however, again serving in 1712.

- ⑭ Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704, and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in the colony's government at the time.

- ⑮ The Lords Proprietor issued two commissions to Low, the first on January 31, 1711, and a second on June 13, 1711. There is no record of Low actually serving as secretary.

- ⑯ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Knight and he subsequently qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates, but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719, since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will was probated on July 7, 1719.

- ⑰ Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.

- ⑱ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Lovick and he qualified before the governor and council. He served until 1731.

- ⑲ Governor Burrington named Anderson as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.

- ¹⁷ Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.
- ¹⁸ The Council appointed Murray upon the death of Rice. He served until McCulloch's arrival in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as secretary as late as March 31, 1755.
- ¹⁹ A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754, for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and Governor Dobbs certified his commission on July 1 while both were still in England. McCulloch qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755, but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He served until his death later in 1755.
- ²⁰ Governor Dobbs sent a letter to Spaight appointing him "Secretary of the Crown" on October 2, 1755. A commission for Spaight in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date October 27, 1755. He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.
- ²¹ Dobbs re-appointed Spaight and he served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.
- ²² Dobbs appointed Heron to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.
- ²³ London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. Governor Tryon appointed London secretary upon the death of Heron and he served until he "declined acting any longer."
- ²⁴ Tryon appointed Palmer to replace London on July 8, 1771. He was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.
- ²⁵ The Board of Trade proposed Faulkner to King on March 17. On April 1 the crown ordered the preparation of a commission for Faulkner. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.
- ²⁶ Martin appointed Strudwick after the latter had produced "sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary's Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner." He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

Secretaries of State

- ²⁷ The Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 extended the term. The power of electing the Secretary of State remained in the hands of the General Assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four-year term. He or she can run for re-election.

- ⁴⁸ The provincial congress appointed Glasgow to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. The General Assembly received his resignation on November 20.
- ⁴⁹ White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September or early November, 1811.
- ⁵⁰ Hill died on October 29, 1857.
- ⁵¹ Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.
- ⁵² Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.
- ⁵³ Thomas, elected by the General Assembly, took office on January 3, 1865, and served until the end of the Civil War. Governor William W. Holden appointed Thomas as secretary in the provisional government. Thomas resigned on August 12, 1865.
- ⁵⁴ Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following Thomas' resignation since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book. The book simply states that Best was appointed in 1865. He was later elected by the General Assembly and served until the new state constitution was put into effect in 1868.
- ⁵⁵ Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868, but declined to run for re-election in 1872.
- ⁵⁶ Engelhard died February 15, 1879.
- ⁵⁷ Governor Jarvis appointed Saunders on February 18, 1879, to replace Engelhard. Saunders was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.
- ⁵⁸ Governor Fowle appointed Coke on April 4, 1891, to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.
- ⁵⁹ Governor Carr appointed Cooke on September 3, 1895, to replace Coke. Thomas defeated him in the general elections of 1896.
- ⁶⁰ Grimes died January 16, 1923.
- ⁶¹ Governor Morrison appointed Everette on January 16, 1923, to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.

- ⁴² Governor McLean appointed Hartness on February 13, 1928, to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run for re-election in 1932.
- ⁴³ Wade resigned in November, 1936.
- ⁴⁴ Governor Ehringhaus appointed Powell on November 17, 1936, to replace Wade. Powell resigned just one month after taking office.
- ⁴⁵ Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and subsequent re-elections. He served longer than any other state official in North Carolina history, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.
- ⁴⁶ Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for re-election. He won re-election in 1992. Edmisten resigned in March, 1996.
- ⁴⁷ Governor Hunt appointed Faulkner on April 1, 1996, to serve the remainder of Edmisten's term.
- ⁴⁸ Marshall became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State after winning the general election of 1996. She took office in January, 1997.

Office of the State Auditor

The Office of the State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an “auditor of public accounts” had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor’s duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the state auditor is a constitutional officer elected by vote of the people every four years. The Office of the State Auditor conducts audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. The department also has the statutory authority to perform other special audits, reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the state auditor or requested by the governor or the legislature. The state auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the state’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He or she also issues the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. The department conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, as well as EDP audits to verify the reliability and controls over computer applications. The department also analyzes the quality reviews of certain non-profit organizations by public accounting firms.

In addition to being state government’s accountability “watchdog,” the state auditor performs several other statutory duties. He or she is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission and the Information Resource Management Commission.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two major divisions: General Administration and Auditing.

General Administration Division

This division, under the general supervision of the state auditor’s chief deputy, handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting and purchasing, as well as the overall planning and coordination of all departmental activities.

Auditing Division

The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine whether they adhere to generally-accepted accounting principles and standards. The audits identify the specific strengths and weaknesses of each agency’s internal control systems. Auditors also test the accuracy of financial reports and whether an agency complies with all applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Office of the State Auditor employees conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. These performance audits determine whether programs are being administered as intended and whether they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division reviews electronic data processing applications and controls to ensure the reliability

and accuracy of computer-generated data. The division monitors the use of state funds provided to certain non-profit organizations and issues an annual report on such activities. The department conducts special investigations of possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations normally arise from specific allegations received via the state's Fraud, Waste and Abuse Hotline at (800) 730-TIPS.

The Audit Division's managerial team includes two deputy state auditors and eight audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audit supervisors are based in Raleigh and in branch offices throughout the state: Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Greenville, Elizabeth City and Wilmington.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Council, NCACTS

Capital Planning Commission

Council of State

Education Facilities Finance Agency

Information Resource Management Commission

Local Government Commission

N.C. Local Government Partnership Commission

For further information on the Office of the State Auditor, call (919) 807-7500 or fax: (919) 807-7647. To report specific incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government, call the department's Hotline at (800)-730-8477

E-mail information about fraud, waste or abuse in state government to hotline@aud.osa.state.nc.us. You can visit the department's Web site at: www.osa.state.nc.us.

Ralph Campbell, Jr. State Auditor

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on December 7, 1946, to the late Ralph and June Kay Campbell, Sr.

Educational Background

J. W. Ligon High School, Raleigh, 1964; B.S. in Business Administration with Accounting Concentration, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, 1968; Certified Fraud Examiner, 1995.



Professional Background

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Administrative Officer, N.C. Department of Insurance, 1990-92; Plan Auditor, State Health Benefits Office, 1986-90; Field Auditor, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1977-86.

Political Activities

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Raleigh City Council, 1985-1992; Mayor Pro-Tem, Raleigh City Council, 1989-91.

Business/Professional, Civic/Charitable or Community Service Organizations

Harvard Policy Group; Advisory Council on Government Auditing Standards, U.S. General Accounting Office; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Council of State 1993-Present; N.C. Information Resource Management Commission, 1993-Present (Chair, 2000); North Carolina Local Government Commission.

Military Service

Served as SP-4, Field Artillery, U.S. Army Reserve, 1971-77.

Honors and Awards

1995 Auditor General's Integrity Award, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995; Secretary's Award for Distinguished Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996; Omega Man of the Year, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1984.

Personal Information

Member, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh, N.C.

State Auditors

Auditors of Public Accounts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel F. Phillips ¹	Orange	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle ²	Wake	1864-1865

State Auditors

Henderson Adams ³		1868-1873
John Reilly	Cumberland	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love	Haywood	1877-1881
William P. Roberts	Gates	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin	Lenoir	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman	Buncombe	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer	Wake	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon ⁴	Cleveland	1901-1910

State Auditors (Continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. ⁵	Wake	1910-1911
William P. Wood ⁶	Randolph	1911-1921
Baxter Durham	Wake	1921-1937
George Ross Pou ⁷	Johnston	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges ⁸	Guilford	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow ⁹	Johnston	1981-1993
Ralph Campbell, Jr. ¹⁰	Wake	1993-Present

Auditors of Public Accounts

- ¹ Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.
- ² Governor Vance, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, appointed Battle to replace Phillips. The General Assembly later elected Battle to a regular term, and he served until the office was abolished in 1865.

State Auditors

- ³ Adams was elected in the general elections of April, 1868.
- ⁴ Dixon died September 26, 1910.
- ⁵ Governor Kitchen appointed Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr., on September 30, 1910, to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.
- ⁶ Wood was elected in the general elections of 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.
- ⁷ Pou died February 9, 1947.
- ⁸ Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947, to replace Pou. He was elected in the general election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.
- ⁹ Renfrow was elected in 1980.
- ¹⁰ Ralph Campbell, Jr., was elected in 1992.

Department of State Treasurer

North Carolina's Treasurer's Court was established in 1669. The court was responsible for managing the colony's public monies. The office of treasurer was formally created in 1715. The lower house of the colonial assembly appointed treasurers. Between 1740 and 1779 there was one treasurer each for Northern and Southern North Carolina. The assembly added four additional treasurers in 1779, each serving a defined geographical area called a district. In 1782 another district with its own treasurer was created. The multiple-treasurer arrangement continued until 1784, when the General Assembly eliminated multiple treasurers and assigned the duties of the office to a single individual elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a two-year term. This executive structure continued until a new state constitution was ratified in 1868. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a treasurer elected by the people for a four-year term. This arrangement was untouched by the new constitution of 1970.

Many of the Department of State Treasurer's current duties and functions originated in the constitution of 1868. The constitution formalized the more important fiscal duties of the Department of State Treasurer. The department's functions had varied from administration to administration prior to 1868. The department has only garnered steady public notice since the middle of the 20th Century. Prior to then, the state had very limited financial resources. The entire state budget in 1901 — \$450,000 — would currently fund one public high school in North Carolina for about a month.

Only twelve men have occupied the office of state treasurer since 1868. Benjamir R. Lacy of Wake County held office the longest of any post-war treasurer. Lacy served from 1901 to 1928. Edwin Gill of Scotland County, who served from 1952 until 1977, had the second-longest tenure in office of all post-war treasurers. The all-time record for tenure in office by a treasurer, however, still belongs to John Haywood. Haywood served the state for 40 years, from 1787 to 1827.

North Carolina's state treasurers have long enjoyed a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. Edwin Gill, in particular, did much to earn that widespread public trust by establishing and maintaining high professional standards for the department during his administration. As a result, North Carolina received the coveted Triple-A credit rating for the first time in the early 1960s. The rating, which North Carolina has carefully maintained ever since, saves state taxpayer roughly \$125 million each year through lower interest rates on the state's long-term debts. This rating was maintained by Harlan Boyles, North Carolina State Treasurer from 1977 to 2000 and Gill's deputy treasurer for 16 years before.

Richard Moore, current North Carolina State Treasurer, who was elected to his first term in 2000, is continuing to follow the same high standards of fiscal integrity that have characterized North Carolina's public finance system for the past half century.

As State Treasurer, Moore has taken steps to put rigorous investment standards in place, expand outreach of the Escheats and Unclaimed Property Program and promote the cause of financial literacy among North Carolina citizens.

As the state's banker and custodian of public monies, the Department of State Treasurer has become one of the most important agencies in the executive branch. The state treasurer has more constitutional and legislatively-assigned duties than any other public official in the state other than the governor. The treasurer is a member of the Council of State, presiding officer of the Local Government Commission and chair of the Tax Review Board, the State Banking Commission, the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency. He is also a member of the State Board of Community Colleges, the State Board of Education and the Global TransPark Authority.

Despite its tremendous administrative responsibilities and wide-ranging duties, the Department of State Treasurer is one of the smallest agencies in the executive branch. The department currently employs 290 people and has an annual budget of \$31 million. It is divided into four operating divisions and one support division. Those divisions are:

Retirement Systems Division

The Retirement Systems Division administers the four statutory retirement and eight fringe benefit plans that cover the state's public employees. Administration of the several retirement systems and benefit plans requires a high level of fiduciary responsibility for the employees' trust funds entailing the prudent and efficient use of employee and taxpayer contributions.

These retirement systems and benefit plans help the state recruit and retain competent employees for a career in public service. They provide replacement income for employee retirement or disability and death benefits for an employee's survivors. More than 600,000 active and retired public employees and their dependents rely on these retirement and fringe benefit plans for a substantial portion of their long-term financial stability. The division administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System; the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System; and the Legislative Retirement System.

Two boards of trustees govern these systems. The state treasurer is ex-officio chairman of each board. The board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is composed of 14 actively-working employees, retirees and public members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System Board, while legally separate, is composed of the same 14 members plus three additional members representing local governments.

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is the governing board of the Consolidated Judicial and Legislative Retirement

Systems in addition to all other programs administered by the division, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers Pension Fund. That fund is governed by a separate board of trustees, which is composed of six members, with the state treasurer serving as ex-officio chairman.

All retirement systems are joint contributory-defined benefit plans with contributions made by both employees and employers. Each active member contributes six percent (6%) of his compensation for creditable service by monthly payroll deduction. The only exception to this member contribution rate is the Legislative Retirement System to which each active member contributes seven percent (7%) of his compensation. Employers make monthly contributions based on a percentage rate of the members' compensation for the month. Employer contribution rates are actuarially calculated.

The Retirement Systems Division also administers the Separate Insurance Benefits Plan; the Disability Income Plan; the Legislative Retirement Fund; the National Guard Pension Plan; the Teachers and State Employees Death Benefit Trust; the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan; the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund; the Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members; the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund. The division also acts as State Social Security Administrators.

The department's consistent use of conservative actuarial assumptions and an approved actuarial cost method over the years since the establishment of the retirement systems and benefit plans have resulted in retirement systems which can be labeled as "actuarially sound."

The division's administrative expenses are paid by receipts from the systems based on the ratio of members in each system to the total number of members of all systems. Receipt support from other programs pays for their cost of administration based on a cost-center analysis, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, which is funded by direct appropriation of the General Assembly.

Investment Division

The Investment Division serves as the state's chief investment officer by administering the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs. State law requires the Department of State Treasurer to "establish, maintain, administer, manage and operate" investment programs for all state funds on deposit. The department has full fiduciary responsibility for these investment programs. State law requires that the programs be structured so investments can be readily converted to cash when needed. The state's constitution forbids the use of assets in retirement system funds for any purpose other than providing retirement benefits, administrative expenses and refunds.

Financial Operations Division

The Financial Operations Division serves as the state's banker by receiving and disbursing all state monies. The General Assembly of North Carolina has provided a centralized system for managing the flow of monies collected and disbursed by all state departments, agencies, institutions and universities. That system is centralized in this division. The Department of State Treasurer provides each state agency the same services that a commercial bank would normally provide. This system assures that the state itself is the prime beneficiary of the flow of funds through the commercial banking system in the course of conducting state business.

State and Local Government Finance Division

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides the state treasurer with staff assistance in a variety of areas. It provides staff support to the Local Government Commission and the North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency.

The division provides two major types of services — debt management and fiscal management — to state and local governments. The deputy treasurer who leads the State and Local Government Finance Division also serves as secretary of the Local Government Commission. The Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local government and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The commission's nine members include the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, as well as three members appointed by the governor, one by the lieutenant governor and one by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. The State Treasurer serves as chairman and selects the secretary of the commission, who heads the administrative staff.

The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and service of all state debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the state. After approval of a bond issue, the division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling bond sales after consultation with other state agencies. It plans for repayment of the debt and prepares, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other state agencies, the official statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the state. The division also participates in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds.

Division staff maintain state bond records and a register of bonds and initiate debt service payments as they become due. In addition, the division is responsible for the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency; the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1; the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency.

Division staff provide technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other state agencies.

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides technical assistance on financial matters to local governments and public authorities across North Carolina through the Local Government Commission. The division's staff makes recommendations to the commission on the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes. The Local Government Commission must approve any proposed issue before local governments can incur that debt. The commission examines the necessity for the issue, the size of the issue, the local government's debt management policy, the local taxes that will be needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay. After the commission grants approval of the debt issue, the local government and its bond counsel work with State and Local Government Finance Division staff to gather and assemble information for an official statement that is mailed to a large group of investment bankers nationwide. The general obligation bonds are awarded through the competitive bid process on the basis of lowest total net interest cost to the local government. After the sale, the staff delivers and validates the definitive bonds and ensures that the monies are promptly transferred from the buying brokers to the government unit.

A second key divisional function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for local governments by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The division furnishes on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as new systems. Division staff strive to ensure that local governments follow generally-accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The division staff counsels local units in treasury and cash management budget preparation, as well as investment policies and procedures. The division also provides educational programs for local governments in the form of seminars and classes. Division staff examine and analyze annual audited financial statements and other required reports from local governments. Information from these reports is compiled and provided to local government officials and outside organizations to enhance the management of public funds. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified by the commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. The department provides continued assistance to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division includes the areas of Human Resources, Public Affairs, Supply and Mailroom Operations and the Escheat and Unclaimed Property Program. The Escheat and Unclaimed Property Program is responsible for

holding funds and property when the rightful owner cannot be located. Individuals and businesses turn over funds such as abandoned bank accounts and uncashed checks to the program. The program also receives tangible property, such as the contents of unclaimed safe deposit boxes. Escheat and Unclaimed Property staff attempt to return this property to its rightful owners whenever possible. The department invests escheat monies and uses the interest earned to provide financial assistance to needy and worthy students attending state-supported institutions of higher education.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Local Governmental Employees Retirement System

Board of Trustees Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
Local Government Commission

N.C. Capital Facilities Finance Agency Board of Directors

For more information about the Department of State Treasurer, call (919) 508-5176 or visit the department's Web site at www.treasurer.state.nc.us.

Richard Hancock Moore **State Treasurer**

Early Years

Born in Granville County on August 30, 1960, to G. Tingley and Lucy Hancock Moore.

Educacion

J.F. Webb High School, Oxford, 1978; B.A. in History, Wake Forest University, 1982; Graduate Degree in Accounting and Finance, London School of Economics, 1984; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986.

Professional Background

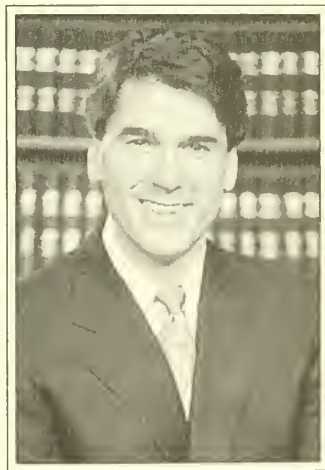
State Treasurer.

Political Activities

State Treasurer, 2000-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety; Representative, 22nd District, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-1994.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board, St. James Historic Episcopal Church, Kitrell; Board, Impact; Board, N.C. Museum of History Associates.



Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Council of State; Chair, Local Government Commission; Chair, Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Lifetime Member, N.C. State Highway Patrol; Honorary Lifetime Member, N.C. National Guard Association; Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

Personal Information

Married, Noel Crook Moore. Three children. Member, St. Stephens Episcopal Church

State Treasurers

Colonial Treasurers¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Moseley ²	1715-1735
William Smith ³	1735
William Downing ⁴	1735-1739
Edward Moseley ⁵	1735-1749
William Smith ⁶	1739-1740
John Hodgson ⁷	1740-1748
Thomas Barker ⁸	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen ⁹	1749-1750
John Starkey ¹⁰	1750-1765
John Haywood ¹¹	1752-1754
Thomas Barker ¹²	1754-1764
Joseph Montford ¹³	1764-1775
Samuel Swann ¹⁴	1765-1766
John Ashe ¹⁵	1766-1773
Richard Caswell ¹⁶	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston ¹⁷	1775
Richard Caswell ¹⁸	1775

State Treasurers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston ¹⁹	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell ²⁰	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe ²¹	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner ²²	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	Rowan	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Matthew Jones	Chatham	1779-1782

State Treasurers (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
William Locke	Rowan	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood ²⁴	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson ²⁵	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts ²⁶	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862
Jonathan Worth ²⁷	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan ²⁸	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle ²⁹	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins ³⁰	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth ³¹	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain ³²	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate ³³	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy ³⁴	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry ³⁵	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman ³⁶	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson ³⁷	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges ³⁸	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill ³⁹	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles ⁴⁰	Wake	1977-2000
Richard H. Moore	Wake	2001-Present

Colonial Treasurers

¹ The lower house of the colonial assembly reserved the right to appoint colonial treasurers. This policy, combined with the extensive control the assembly already exercised over the colony's financial affairs, proved to be a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office. Later, however, they were appointed via bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. The assembly apparently first appointed treasurers during the Tuscarora War of 1711, when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731, when George Burrington, North Carolina's first royal governor, questioned the assembly's right to appoint treasurers and instead tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon its traditional rights and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials, anxious about upsetting the lower house, hesitated to support Burrington and successive colonial governors on the issue.

By 1729 the complexity of the colony's finances had become so great that the assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. The assembly submitted a list of two or three nominees to the governor for a final decision. The practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently were only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

4 Moseley, one of the commissioners selected to issue paper currency in 1711, was apparently appointed public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have served continuously until 1735, when the assembly divided the office of treasurer into two positions: a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. The assembly named Moseley treasurer of the southern district and he continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.

5 Governor Burrington and the council appointed Smith, but there is no evidence that he ever served. This may have been due to the response of the lower house to Smith's appointment.

4 The legislature appointed Downing treasurer for the northern district and he served until his death in 1739.

7 See footnote 2.

9 The governor and council appointed Smith on November 21, 1739, to act as temporary treasurer following Downing's death.

7 The assembly appointed Hodgson in August, 1740, to replace Downing. He served until 1748.

8 The assembly appointed Barker in April, 1748. He served until he resigned in 1752.

1 The general assembly appointed Allen in November, 1749, to replace Moseley. He served until his death in 1750.

- ¹⁰ Starkey was appointed in July, 1750, to replace Eleazer Allen. He served as one of the colony's two district treasurers until his death in 1765.
- ¹¹ Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.
- ¹² Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.
- ¹³ Montford was appointed in February, 1764, to replace Barker and served until 1775.
- ¹⁴ Governor Tryon appointed Swann in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.
- ¹⁵ Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey. He served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1773.
- ¹⁶ Caswell was appointed in 1773 to replace Ashe. He served until the collapse of the royalist government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, State Records, XXIII, 904-906.
- ¹⁷ Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775, by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline re-election.

¹⁸ See footnote 17.

State Treasurers

- ¹⁹ See footnote 17.
- ²⁰ See footnote 17.
- ²¹ Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.
- ²² Governor Caswell, with the advice and consent of the council, appointed Skinner to replace Johnston. The legislature elected Skinner to a regular term. He served continuously until the district system was abandoned in 1784.
- ²³ Hunt was the first sole treasurer elected by the General Assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." A joint session of the House and Senate heard the allegations against Hunt on December 28. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.
- ²⁴ Haywood died on November 18, 1827, while still in office, having served for thirty years as state treasurer.

- ²⁸ Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon. He was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen-day time period. His failure to act in a timely manner voided his election. Governor Spaight, with the advice and consent of the council, then appointed Patterson to the office of treasurer. He declined to run for re-election in 1836.
- ²⁹ Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.
- ³⁰ Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, Governor Holden appointed him treasurer. Worth resigned on November 15, 1865.
- ³¹ Governor Holden appointed Sloan to replace Worth. He served until the new government took over.
- ³² Battle was elected by the new General Assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued in office until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.
- ³³ Jenkins was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.
- ³⁴ Governor Brogden appointed Worth on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.
- ³⁵ Bain died November 16, 1892.
- ³⁶ Governor Holt appointed Tate on November 19, 1892, to replace Bain. Worth defeated him in a special election in 1894.
- ³⁷ Lacy died February 21, 1929.
- ³⁸ Governor Gardner appointed O'Berry on February 23, 1929, to replace Lacy. O'Berry served until his death on January 6, 1932.
- ³⁹ Governor Gardner appointed Stedman on January 7, 1932, to replace O'Berry. He resigned effective November 21, 1932.
- ⁴⁰ Governor Gardner appointed Johnson on November 7, 1932, to take office November 11. Johnson, however, failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.
- ⁴¹ Hodges resigned in June, 1953.
- ⁴² Governor Umstead appointed Gill on June 29, 1953, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. Gill was elected to a full term in 1956 and served until his retirement in 1977.
- ⁴³ Boyles was elected in November, 1976, when Gill declined to run for re-election. He is still serving following subsequent re-elections, most recently 1996.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction, under the leadership of the State Board of Education, establishes and administers overall policy for North Carolina's public schools. The N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office was established in the state constitution, manages the department and administers the policies established by the board. The state board adopts rules and regulations for the states public schools that are consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly. Members of the board include the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as secretary to the board.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December, 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the Constitution of 1868. The head of the department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by vote of the people to a four-year term. He or she is a member of the Council of State.

The Department of Public Instruction's primary mission is to ensure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students." The department allocates to local education agencies state funds appropriated by the General Assembly and federal public education funds to local public school systems across the state. Department staff monitor the expenditure of that money, draft rules and regulations, collect statistical data of both general and specific nature on schools, expenditures and student progress. The department provides local public school systems with consultant services on fiscal and curriculum issues.

The Department of Public Instruction is organized under the state superintendent into three program areas, each headed by an associate state superintendent and each reporting directly to a deputy state superintendent. In addition to the three primary program areas, the Communications and Information Division and the Office of Education Reform report directly to the State Superintendent. The N.C. Board of Education has several staff members, including a legislative director. The three primary program areas are:

Instructional and Accountability Services

This area encompasses the Office of Charter Schools, the Division of Accountability Services, the Division of Exceptional Children, the Division of Instructional Services and the Division of School Improvement.

Information and Technology Services

This area includes the Administrative Applications Division, the Instructional Technologies Division and the Networking Technologies Division.

Financial and Personnel Services

This area includes the Division of Financial Services, the Division of Human Resources Management, the Division of School Business and the Division of School Support.

Boards and Commissions

Basic Education Program Advisory Committee: Contact Dr. Henry Johnson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1506.

Board of Governors for Governor's Schools East and West: Contact Nancy Doherty, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1994.

Commission on School Technology: Contact Elsie Brumback, Instructional Technology Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1530.

Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children: Contact Mary Watson, Monitor, Due Process and Parents' Rights, Exceptional Children Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

N.C. Advisory Committee for Services to Children with Deaf-Blindness: Contact Chris Jones, Deaf-Blind, Multihandicapped and Severely/Profoundly Handicapped Programs, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1998.

N.C. Migrant Education Parent Advisory Council: Contact Emmett Kimbrough, Migrant Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

N.C. Professional Teaching Standards Commission: Contact Peggy Hopkins, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1163.

North Carolina School Improvement Panel: Contact Judy White, Director, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1309.

North Carolina Standards Board for Public School Administration: Contact Linda Stevens, Executive Director, Room 324, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-2050.

North Carolina Textbook Commission: Contact Ann Fowler, Consultant, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1893.

Personnel Administration Commission for Public School Employees: Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1095.

Professional Practices Commission: Contact Gloria Bowman, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1146.

Professional Review Committee: Contact Harry Wilson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1310.

Sports Medicine Advisory Commission: Contact Kymm Ballard, Division of Instructional Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1823.

State Advisory Council on Indian Education: Contact Priscilla Maynor, Consultant, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

State Evaluation Committee: Contact Donna Simmons, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1147.

State School Food Distribution Advisory Council: Contact Gary W. Gay, Food Distribution Division, N.C. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 659, Butner, N.C. 27509-0659; Phone, (919) 575-4490; Fax, (919) 575-4143.

State Selection Committee for Teacher of the Year: Contact Jean Blackmon-Brauer, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1149.

Task Force on Vocational and Technical Education: Contact June Atkinson, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1626.

Title I Committee of Practitioners: Contact Bill McGrady, Compensatory Education, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

Vocational Education Program Area Advisory Committees: Workforce Development Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825. Contact persons are:

Agricultural Education: K.C. Beavers, Consultant, DPI, (919) 715-1703 and Marshall Stewart, Consultant, N.C. State University, (919) 515-1681.

Business Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.

Family and Consumer Sciences Education: Phyllis West, Consultant, (919) 715-1779.

Health Occupations Education: Nancy Raynor, Section Chief, (919) 715-1765.

Marketing Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.

Technology Education: Deborah Shumate, Consultant, (919) 715-1715.

Trade and Industrial Education: Bob Dickerson, Consultant, (919) 715-1708.

Workforce Development Committee of Practitioners: Contact Don Brannon, Workforce Education Development, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1647.

For more information on the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, call (919) 715-1000 or visit the department's Web site, the DPI InfoWeb, at www.dpi.state.nc.us.

Mike Ward
Superintendent of Public Instruction



Early Years
Born in Louisburg, Franklin County, October 17, 1953, to Max Edward and Evelyn Strickland Ward.

Educational Background
Graduate, Wake Forest-Rolesville Senior High, 1972; B.S., Vocational/Technical Education, North Carolina State University, 1977; M. Ed., Occupational Education, N.C. State University, 1981; Ed. D., Educational Administration, N.C. State University, 1993.

Professional Background
State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction

Political Activities
N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
Board Member, Stop Hunger Now; Board Member, Special Olympics of North Carolina; Volunteer, Local and International Humanitarian Service Teams.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions
President-Elect, Council of Chief State School Officers, 2002; Chair, State Partnership Board, National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education; Member, National Assessment Governing Board.

Honors and Awards
2002 McEwin Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Middle School Association; Distinguished Alumnus Award, North Carolina State University, 1997; N.C. Superintendent of the Year, American Association of School Administrators, 1994.

Personal Information
Married, the Rev. Hope Morgan Ward. Two children. Member, Soapstone United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Superintendent of Common Schools

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Calvin H. Wiley ¹	Guilford	1852-1865

Superintendents of Public Instruction

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel S. Ashley ²	New Hanover	1868-1871
Alexander McIver ³	Guilford	1871-1875
James C. Reid ⁴		1873
Kemp P. Battle ⁵	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool ⁶	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool ⁷	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Catawba	1885-1893
John C. Scarborough	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Catawba	1897-1901
Thomas E. Toon ⁸	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner ⁹	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks ¹⁰	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen ¹¹	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin ¹²	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles E. Carroll ¹³	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips ¹⁴	Guilford	1969-1989
Bob R. Etheridge ¹⁵	Harnett	1989-1996
Michael Edward Ward ¹⁶	Wake	1996-Present

¹ Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

² Ashley was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

³ Governor Caldwell appointed McIver on September 21, 1871, to replace Ashley. He took office October 1, 1871.

⁴ Governor Caldwell apparently appointed Reid in late 1872 or early 1873, but no record exists that he ever qualified or took the oath of office.

⁵ Governor Caldwell appointed Battle on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid. Battle took the oath of office on January 15. Alexander McIver, who was still serving under a previous appointment, challenged Battle's right to hold office. The North Carolina Supreme Court heard the case at its January, 1873, term. The court decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who wrote and delivered the majority opinion, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election in August, 1874.

⁶ Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.

⁷ Governor Brodgen appointed John Pool on June 30, 1876, to replace Stephen D. Pool. He took office July 1.

- ⁸ Toon was elected in the general elections of 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.
- ⁹ Governor Aycock appointed Joyner on February 24, 1902, to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was re-elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.
- ¹⁰ Governor Bickett appointed Brooks on December 21, 1918, to replace Joyner. He took office January 1, 1919, and was elected in the general elections of 1920. Brooks served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.
- ¹¹ Governor Morrison appointed Allen on June 11, 1923, to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.
- ¹² Governor Ehringhaus appointed Erwin on October 23, 1934, to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections of 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.
- ¹³ Governor Scott appointed Carroll on August 20, 1952, to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections of 1952 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1969, when he retired from office.
- ¹⁴ Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent re-elections until his retirement in 1989.
- ¹⁵ Etheridge was elected in November, 1988. He was re-elected in 1992 and declined to run for re-election in 1996.
- ¹⁶ Ward was elected in November, 1996.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General. The attorney general, having originated during colonial times, is one of the oldest continuous offices in North Carolina state government. North Carolina's first constitution, written in 1776, made the attorney general part of the executive branch framework. When the General Assembly began reorganizing the executive branch in the early 1970s, it created the Department of Justice as one of the major departments in the Council of State.

The 1971 state constitution deleted all references to the Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply requires an attorney general whose duties "shall be prescribed by law." [Article III, Section 7(2)] North Carolina's attorney general is elected every four years by vote of the people. The 1971 constitution elevated the attorney general to full, voting membership in the Council of State. Until then, the attorney general had served only as legal advisor to the council.

The historical roots of North Carolina's current Office of the Attorney General lie buried deep in English common law. As far back as the Middle Ages, the English crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants and solicitors. At that time, the crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the king appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each authority to appear only in particular courts, on particular matters or in the courts of particular geographical areas. The total number of attorneys representing the crown gradually decreased over time as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties.

By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate William Husee as a legal counsel for the crown. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before a single attorney held the title of Attorney General. Attorneys general throughout the sixteenth century still shared the role of legal representative to the crown with other legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the attorney general became, at least in practice, the crown's preeminent legal counsel.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their professional development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the crown in legal proceedings. The king held "prerogative" and, in theory, was always present in his courts. Since the monarch could not literally appear in every court in the kingdom personally, the attorney general and his predecessors evolved as a legal-administrative mechanism to protect the crown's interests. Consequently, the king's counsel enjoyed superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the attorney general or king's attorney was not an officer of the courts and, therefore, was not subject to the

usual disciplinary authority the courts held over individual attorneys. As a representative of the crown, the attorney general was subject only to the control of the crown.

The office of Attorney General was transported intact from England to the American colonies. Here, attorneys general of the colonies served as representatives of the attorney general of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial attorneys general possessed the common law powers of the attorney general in England. During the early colonial period, North Carolina and South Carolina comprised a single colony and shared an attorney general. By 1767, North Carolina had its own attorney general, who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina. North Carolina's attorney general exercised the same power and authority that attorneys general and solicitors general possessed in England. By the time the American Revolution brought independence to the former colonies, the office of attorney general was firmly established in the American states.

After the Revolution, the newly-formed states continued to appoint or elect attorneys general with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors. The most striking change to the office was that the people, not a hereditary monarch, held sovereignty over the laws and courts. The office of Attorney General has, in one form or another, continued into the modern era in almost all American states. Attorneys general still exercise many of the same duties and powers delegated to their colonial predecessors. In 1985, North Carolina's General Assembly re-affirmed the common law powers of the Office of the Attorney General.

The attorney general's administrative powers and duties are specified in the General Statutes of North Carolina. The attorney general is responsible for representing the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division the state is either interested in or a part to. When requested by the governor or either house of the General Assembly, the Office of the Attorney General represents the state before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter — civil or criminal — in which the State may be a party or interested. The attorney general, when requested by the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, Utilities Commission, Banking Commission, insurance commissioner or superintendent of public instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Office of the Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The attorney general consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys upon request. The attorney general also renders legal opinions, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the governor or any other state officer.

The Office of the Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies — either state or federal — on behalf of the consuming public of the state. The Office of the

Attorney General has the authority to originate proceedings before these same courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the state, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters of public interest. The Office of the Attorney General administers the operations of the North Carolina Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is divided into two main program areas — Legal Services and Law Enforcement. The Legal Services Area is organized into the following divisions:

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division includes six separate legal sections, each of which is responsible for particular clients or areas of the law.

The Mental Health/Medical Facilities Section represents various divisions of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, the University of North Carolina's hospitals and the Office of the State Controller.

The Health and Public Assistance Section represents the Department of Health and Human Services' Divisions of Social Services and Medical Assistance, as well as all the department's health-related programs.

The Tort Claims Section represents the state in tort and workers compensation claims. It also handles collection actions for the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Community College System.

The Services to State Agencies Section provides legal services to the Department of State Treasurer, the Division of Retirement Systems, the Office of State Personnel, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Agriculture, the General Statutes Commission, the Wildlife Resources Commission and numerous licensing boards.

The Elections Section represents the State Board of Elections and advises numerous state and local officials on legal matters related to elections.

The Real Estate Commission Section represents the North Carolina Real Estate Commission and handles cases involving licensed real estate brokers.

Civil Division

Consisting of seven sections, this division handles civil claims and litigation principally arising from state construction contracts, real property acquisitions, highway right-of-way condemnation and the enforcement of laws governing labor matters, insurance, motor vehicles and state taxation. The section also assists in environmental enforcement matters and provides representation to certain state agencies in workers compensation and tort claims cases.

The Property Control Section represents the Department of Administration, the North Carolina Ports Authority, the Railway Commission, the N.C. Museum of

Art, the N.C. Building Commission and other agencies. Its staff advises state agencies on real property, public building construction law and public procurement.

The Revenue Section represents the N.C. Department of Revenue. Its duties include instituting legal actions to collect taxes from individual and corporate taxpayers. Section attorneys also defend ad valorem tax valuations of public service companies before the Property Tax Commission and handle all responsibilities of the Attorney General under G.S. 36A-53 regarding the protection of charitable trusts. The section defends the Department of Revenue in state and federal litigation by taxpayers seeking tax refunds.

The Labor Section acts as legal advisor to the N.C. Department of Labor and handles cases arising from enforcement of occupational safety and health matters and labor laws governing child labor, minimum wage, overtime and unpaid wages.

The Insurance Section advises the N.C. Department of Insurance and the State Health Plan. Section attorneys litigate cases arising from enforcement of the state's insurance laws.

The Motor Vehicles Section furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Among other things, it represents the division in appeals to superior court involving the suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses, appeals of tax assessments for overweight vehicles and insurance case appeals potentially resulting in the loss of vehicle plates.

The Highway Section acts as legal advisor to the Secretary of Transportation and the State Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the N.C. Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction and contracts.

The Western Office handles condemnation cases for the Department of Transportation, tort claims and workers' compensation cases, license revocation or suspension cases for the Division of Motor Vehicles, environmental enforcement cases for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as certain administrative hearings for state agencies located in western North Carolina.

Consumer Protection Division

The Consumer Protection Division represents the interests of North Carolina consumers in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace and protecting the natural environment. The section protects the public against price fixing, price gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices. It also protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair trade practices. The section assists thousands of North Carolinians each year with consumer complaints. The Consumer Protection Division also represents consumers in utility matters before the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the state courts.

Criminal Division

This division incorporates all sections of the department that deal with criminal matters. Its staff advises and represents state agencies such as Department of Correction and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Criminal Division is broken down into several sections in order to provide specialized support.

The Special Prosecutions Section prosecutes, or assists in the prosecution of, criminal cases upon request of district attorneys and upon the approval of the attorney general. It also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Correction Section provides legal counsel to the Department of Corrections on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

The Crime Control Section provides legal counsel to the N.C. State Highway Highway Patrol and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The section also serves as legal advisor to victim and justice services.

The Federal Habeas Section represents North Carolina in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

The Appellate Section supervises and prepares criminal briefs in all appeals to which the state is a party.

Environmental Division

The Environmental Division provides legal representation to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the state's primary environmental regulatory agency, and its component divisions. The division also provides legal representation to citizen commissions operating in the environmental area. The division advises the Department of Administration in its environmental duties, particularly with regard to outer continental shelf development for oil and gas and administration of the state's Environmental Policy Act. Representation includes all aspects of civil and administrative litigation, legal advice and representation during commission meetings. The division prepares enforcement documents for issuance by DENR and provides legal services in contested cases, civil injunctive actions, penalty collection actions and judicial reviews.

The Environmental Division has three operating sections: the Water and Land Section, the Groundwater and Solid Waste Section and the Air and Natural Resources Section. Each section is a major participant in the development of the state's environmental programs, particularly in those areas where the state administers major federal programs such as water quality and air quality as permitted under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, underground storage tanks programs, EPA Superfund and RCRA in the hazardous and solid waste areas and safe drinking water regulation.

Special Litigation Division

The Special Litigation Division consists of the Special Litigation Unit and the Education Section. The Special Litigation Unit represents the state and its officials and employees in complex or controversial civil litigation. The Education Section represents the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Department of Community Colleges and the Education Assistance Authority. It also handles litigation for the University of North Carolina system and consults with local school boards and local school officials.

Victims and Citizen Services Section

The Victims and Citizens Services Section provides direct assistance to victims, particularly victims of crime, domestic violence, and elder abuse. The Section works in collaboration with various State, local, and nonprofit agencies by providing guidance and information to citizens. The section leads the Department of Justice on policies concerning and initiatives in Open Government, Victims= Rights, Senior Citizens Rights, child victims= rights, domestic violence, child abuse prevention, and hate crimes. Additionally the section maintains a child identification kit program that has fingerprinted more than 40,000 North Carolina children since its inception. The section also serves victims of crime through its participation criminal appellate brief process. When appropriate the section coordinates its policy and initiatives into legislation. The section has forged partnerships and associations with sections within the Department of Justice, organizations, law enforcement agencies, and other agencies in order to provide direct assistance to victims of crime, domestic violence, and to answer citizen complaints and inquires. To that end this Section is at the forefront of the Department to guarantee that crime victims have been afforded their rights. The section continues to work on legislation that will help increase victims= understanding of the criminal justice system and to work with law enforcement and other actors in the criminal justice system to do so.

Law Enforcement Area

The Law Enforcement Area of the N.C. Department of Justice includes:

State Bureau of Investigation: The State Bureau of Investigation provides effective administration of the state's criminal laws, works to prevent crime wherever possible and ensure the swift apprehension of criminals. The bureau assists local law enforcement in identifying criminals, provides expert scientific analysis of evidence and investigates and prepares evidence to be used in court. The State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance whenever requested by the attorney general, the governor, sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys or judges.

The State Bureau of Investigation has three major areas of operation: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau operates one of the most advanced crime laboratories in the nation. The Division of Criminal Information maintains and operates a statewide database that helps law enforcement agencies across the state in the performance of their duties. Data stored in the SBI system includes motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, wanted and missing persons alerts, stolen property notifications, outstanding arrest warrants, stolen vehicle reports, firearms registration, drug-trafficking intelligence and parole and probation histories. The division pioneered the use of computers in state law enforcement and continues to provide a state-of-the-art computer filing system, information retrieval and communications network to qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina.

Division of Training and Standards: The Division of Training and Standards includes the N.C. Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Standards Division, the Sheriffs' Standards Division, the Law Enforcement Liaison Section and the Information Systems Section. The Division of Training and Standards' primary goal is to ensure and advance the competence and integrity of the criminal justice profession in North Carolina.

The Justice Academy, located in Salemburg, N.C., and a council to guide its development were created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly. The academy develops and conducts training courses primarily for local criminal justice agencies, as well as providing the resources and facilities for training personnel from various state criminal justice agencies. The N.C. Department of Correction, for example, has provided basic officer training at the Salemburg campus since 1974.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the 95-acre Southwood campus to the state for use as a site for the new academy. Salemburg has hosted an educational facility on the campus since 1875, starting with the establishment of Salem Academy, followed by Pinelands School for Girls, Edwards Military Academy, and Southwood College, a private two-year, post-secondary institution.

With the establishment of the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training and Standards Commission in 1979, the academy's oversight council was eliminated and its role in support of commission-mandated curriculum grew rapidly. The academy now develops and maintains mandated certification curriculums in basic law enforcement training, basic jailer training, criminal justice instructor training, radar enforcement and many advanced instructor areas.

Academy staff train thousands of criminal justice personnel both at the Salemburg campus and throughout the state. Numerous state and local agencies make use of the campus itself, its learning resource center and its professional staff for basic and in-service training. The academy supports every aspect of the state's criminal justice

system by providing programs and working with other agencies to upgrade the system's practices and personnel.

Sheriffs' Standards Division: Established by act of the General Assembly in 1983, the Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission establishes minimum employment, training and retention standards for sheriff's deputies and jailers throughout the state. It also enforces those standards statewide. The division certifies sheriff's deputies and jailers, as well as administering accreditation procedures for schools and certifying instructors who teach in commission-mandated training programs. The division administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund, which has paid benefits to more than 65 retired sheriffs' since the fund's creation in 1985.

The Criminal Justice Standards Division: Established by act of the General Assembly in 1971, the Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission was formed in 1979 when the General Assembly consolidated the original Criminal Justice Standards Council and the Justice Academy Council into a single, more powerful commission. Its responsibilities include establishing and enforcing minimum employment, training and retention standards for law enforcement officers, correction officers, youth correction officers, local detention officers, radar operators and criminal justice instructors and schools.

The division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 27,000 certified officers as well as eight other specialty certification programs, including the Radar Operator Certification Program. Programs of the Company and Railroad Police Act, which the General Assembly completely revised in 1992, are also administered by the Criminal Justice Standards Division.

Law Enforcement Liaison Section: This small section of attorneys provides legal advice to the majority of local law enforcement agencies that do not have legal advisors. Section attorneys also represent the Sheriffs' and Criminal Justice Commissions, other boards and commissions and respond to frequent citizen inquiries about law enforcement practices and procedures.

Boards and Commissions

General Statutes Commission

N.C. Alarm Systems Licensing Board

N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards

N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission

Private Protective Services Board

For more information about the Office of the Attorney General and the N.C. Department of Justice, call (919) 716-6400 or visit the department's Web site at www.jus.state.nc.us.

Roy A. Cooper, III **Attorney General**

Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A., Jr., and Beverly Cooper.

Educational Background

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1973-75; Bachelor of Arts (Morehead Scholar), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney General

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-2000 (Majority Leader, 1997-2000); Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Rocky Mount Area United Way Campaign (Chair, 1997-98); Sunday School Teacher First Presbyterian Church of Rocky Mount.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

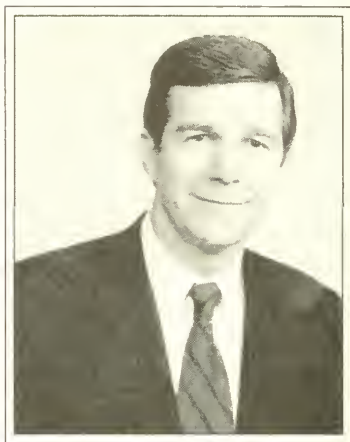
Board of Directors, North Carolinians for Community Colleges.

Honors and Awards

1998 Victims Assistance Network Award; 1998 Excellence in Education Award NCAE; 2000 Legislator of the Year, Covenant with North Carolina's Children.

Personal Information

Married, Kristin B. Cooper. Three children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Rocky Mount.



Attorneys General of North Carolina

Colonial

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Durant ¹	1677-1681
William Wilkison ²	1694
John Porter, Jr. ³	1694-1695
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington ⁴	1696
Richard Plater ⁵	1696-1703
Christopher Gale ⁶	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden ⁷	1705-1708
Christopher Gale ⁸	1708-1710
Edward Bonwicke ⁹	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson ¹⁰	1714-1724
John Worley ¹¹	1716
James Stanaway ¹²	ca. 1720
John Montgomery ¹³	1723
William Little ¹⁴	1724
Thomas Boyd ¹⁵	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor ¹⁶	1731
John Montgomery ¹⁷	1731-1741
John Hodgson ¹⁸	1734
Joseph Anderson ¹⁹	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson ²⁰	1743-1747
Thomas Child ²¹	1747-1752
George Nicholas ²²	1752-1756
Charles Elliot ²³	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁴	1756-1759
Thomas Child ²⁵	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁶	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones ²⁷	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire ²⁸	1767-1776

State

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Vaughtstill Avery ²⁹	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell ³⁰	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore ³¹	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. ³²	Halifax	1792-1795

State (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Blake Baker ³³	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell ³⁴	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts ³⁵	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller ³⁶	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton ³⁷	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew ³⁸	Halifax	1816-1824
James E. Taylor ³⁹	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones ⁴⁰	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders ⁴¹	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen ⁴²	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley ⁴³	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore ⁴⁴	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. ⁴⁵	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom ⁴⁶	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor ⁴⁷	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey ⁴⁸	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins ⁴⁹	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers ⁵⁰	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman ⁵¹		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds ⁵²	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp ⁵³	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser ⁵⁴	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas ⁵⁵	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bicket ⁵⁶	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt ⁵⁷	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell ⁵⁸	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan ⁵⁹	Beaufort	1938-1955

State (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William B. Rodman, Jr. ⁶⁰	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton ⁶¹	Macon	1956-1958
Malcolm B. Seawell ⁶²	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton ⁶³	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan ⁶⁴	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. ⁶⁵	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁶⁶	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg ⁶⁷	Jackson	1985-1993
Michael F. Easley ⁶⁸	Brunswick	1993-2000
Roy A. Cooper	Nash	2001-Present

Colonial

¹ Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674. (He was serving by 1676.) When conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin's case, not very successfully since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679, and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.

² Little is known of Wilkinson's service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for unspecified "Misdemeanors."

Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.

Abington served as attorney general for two indictments during the February, 1696, court.

Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.

When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of his service is at the General Court for July, 1704, and he was still serving in October, 1705.

Snoden began serving during the fall term of the General Court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.

Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are no court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

- 1 Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711, and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714. By that October, however, he was no longer in office.
- 2 Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.
- 3 Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorneys general with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.
- 4 Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.
- 5 Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723. No evidence, however, could be found to indicate that he served at this time.
- 6 Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.
- 7 Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.
- 8 Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.
- 9 Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left, since he was considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.
- 10 Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.
- 11 Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.
- 12 Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.
- 13 Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.

- ²² Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755. There is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.
- ²³ Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.
- ²⁴ Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767.
- ²⁵ Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.
- ²⁶ Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766.
- ²⁷ Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.
- ²⁸ The crown commissioned McGuire to replace Jones and he qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

State

- ²⁹ Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.
- ³⁰ Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire, who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the General Assembly.
- ³¹ Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.
- ³² Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his election as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.
- ³³ Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.
- ³⁴ Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.
- ³⁵ Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.
- ³⁶ Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Fitts.
- ³⁷ Burton resigned November 21, 1816.
- ³⁸ Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.
- ³⁹ Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.
- ⁴⁰ Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.

- ⁴¹ Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was in violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790. (The law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases.) Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given "permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution." The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.
- ⁴² McQueen's resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.
- ⁴³ Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.
- ⁴⁴ Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.
- ⁴⁵ Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.
- ⁴⁶ Ransom was elected by the General Assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.
- ⁴⁷ Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.
- ⁴⁸ Bailey was elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁴⁹ Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom. The office, however, was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.
- ⁵⁰ Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁵¹ Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.
- ⁵² Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870, he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.
- ⁵³ Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman's unexpired term, but was defeated for re-election in 1872.

- ⁵⁴ Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24, 1900, following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer.
- ⁵⁵ Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser's term.
- ⁵⁶ Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916, when he was elected governor of North Carolina.
- ⁵⁷ Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.
- ⁵⁸ Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935, to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938, when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.
- ⁵⁹ McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938, to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.
- ⁶⁰ Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955, to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.
- ⁶¹ Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956, to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.
- ⁶² Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958, to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton's unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.
- ⁶³ Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 (to take office March 1) to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.
- ⁶⁴ Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.
- ⁶⁵ Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.
- ⁶⁶ Edmisten defeated Carson in a 1974 special election to complete Morgan's term. He was elected to a full term in 1976 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1985.
- ⁶⁷ Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.
- ⁶⁸ Easley was elected in the general elections of 1992 and re-elected in the 1996 elections.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The Civil War devastated North Carolina's economy. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state's slightly more than one million people, was severely stricken. Crop quality tended to be poor and market prices low. A system of farm tenancy developed leading to smaller farms and decreased efficiency.

In an effort to fight these and other problems, farmers joined such organizations as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers' Alliance. These populist groups gave farmers a united political voice, but were unable to solve many of the problems plaguing the state's agricultural economy. The solution for the majority of farmers was to establish a state government agriculture department. As early as 1860, Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to set up a Board of Agriculture. Their attention instead riveted to the oncoming war, legislators ignored the request.

The foundation for establishment of an agriculture department was laid in 1868 when North Carolinians approved a new state constitution. The constitution provided: "There shall be established in the Office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide." The new agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, however, and failed to win the favor of farmers who still wanted an independent department.

Farmers' pleas did not fall on deaf ears. In 1875 at a constitutional convention, delegates approved a petition calling upon the General Assembly to "establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry." In March, 1877, a bill establishing such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed. The original law established a Board of Agriculture to supervise the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's (NCDA) activities. One of the board's first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as the department's administrative head.

Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County, a Civil War hero who had also been instrumental in the department's establishment, was named the first Commissioner of Agriculture. For a \$2,000 a year salary, Polk was charged to carry out the following:

Find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs.

Seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, quarantine sick stock, and regulate transportation of all animals.

Seek to check insect ravages.

Foster new crops suited to various soils of the state.

Collect statistics on fences in North Carolina with the object of altering the system in use.

Work with the United States Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish.

Send a report to the General Assembly each session.

Seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters.

Make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the department was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the U.S. Geological Survey in studying and analyzing natural resources.

The NCDA's first official home was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Chapel Hill and in other Raleigh office buildings.

The Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together in 1881 and bought the National Hotel for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained the NCDA's home until 1923, when the Edenton and Halifax streets parts of the building were demolished and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

Through the decades, the NCDA has expanded its services and responsibilities to meet agriculture's needs. The department now has 1,500 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

The position of Commissioner of Agriculture became an elected office in 1899. Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County, who had served earlier by board appointment, became the first elected commissioner. The current commissioner, James A. Graham of Cleveland (Rowan County), has served since 1964.

The state Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. It has 10 members, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chair. The department's name was modified in 1997 to include "and Consumer Services" in order to better reflect the modern role of the agency.

Agriculture is North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$5 billion in revenues annually. One out of every five jobs in North Carolina is agriculturally-related. Twenty-eight percent of the gross state product comes from agriculture.

North Carolina is the third most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes, tobacco and turkeys. It ranks second

nationwide in hogs, cucumbers for pickles, trout, poultry and egg products; fourth in commercial broilers, peanuts, blueberries, and rye; sixth in burley tobacco; seventh in apples and greenhouse and nursery sales; eighth in strawberries, peaches and watermelons; ninth in eggs; and tenth in cotton. Following are the various divisions of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the services they offer:

Agricultural Statistics Division

Even though the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' original title included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production. Most forms, though, were never returned and the few that came in were, for the most part, incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In that year's Biennial Report he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service, began statistical work in cooperation with the NCDA & CS. Three years later, he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the first director of the Agricultural Statistics Division. The Farm Census began on a voluntary basis in 1918. It became state law in 1921. The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

Agronomic Services Division

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the Office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the U.S. Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly established a Soil Testing Division in the department. The division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners statewide for analysis and to furnish them with information on fertilizer needs. Seventy thousand tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples the first year.

The division now analyzes more than 250,000 samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. In 1993, nearly 3.2 million determinations were made from soil, plant, waste, solution and nematode samples. Soil management recommendations are made to improve crop production efficiency while also protecting the environment. Regional agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way. The General Assembly appropriated \$7.5 million in 1992 to build a new agronomic laboratory in Raleigh for soil and waste testing. The 33,000 square-foot facility opened in May, 1994.

Food and Drug Protection Division

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department took on more regulatory duties. One of these was administration of the Pure Food Law, which the General Assembly passed in 1899. The law was intended to prevent adulteration and mislabeling of food and drink for both humans and animals. A statewide study in 1900 revealed that 50 percent of canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration dropped to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The department's first statewide analysis showed a large amount of worthless material used in stock feeds as filler.

In the 1940s pesticides began to appear in large numbers and in broader effectiveness. Various weed and grass killers, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent controlling chemicals added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market in North Carolina. It was obvious these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety and product quality. The General Assembly responded by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the NCDA & CS was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent mislabeling and adulteration. Examinations were made of pesticide labels to ensure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable. In 1953, the department began licensing contractors and pilots for aerial application of pesticides.

The Pesticide Law, passed in 1971, gave the NCDA & CS authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections at all levels of pesticide production, sales and use. The 1971 law also provided for a seven-member Pesticide Board which acts as a policy-making body.

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 1992, the division collected and tested 45,000 samples of

commodities subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law. Two hundred thousand analyzes were performed on those samples.

Food Distribution Division

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did schools benefit from serving low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. It received, stored and distributed \$29.5 million worth of USDA commodities in 1994 to eligible recipients. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

In May, 1992, the division moved its administrative offices from the Agriculture Building in Raleigh to Butner. The new offices are larger and will save in operational cost. The division has warehouses in Butner and Salisbury for storage and distribution.

Marketing Division

Initially called the Division of Cooperative Marketing when it was established in 1913, the Marketing Division's early work involved compiling lists of farm product dealers and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter and apples. A market news service was launched for cotton and cottonseed. Several years later the division began helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations. A popular project initiated in the early 1900s was publication of the Farmer's Market Bulletin, later called Market News. The publication had articles on marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

The Marketing Division continues to promote the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad. Staff work to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities and determine and certify official grades of farm products produced for sale throughout the state. The division organizes special livestock sales, such as the Junior Livestock Show at the N.C. State Fair. It provides marketing advice and assistance, and arranges buyer-seller contacts, such as the "Flavors of Carolina" food product shows. The "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" marketing program, which identifies Tar Heel products to consumers, has met with wide success and support.

Other division responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh. A fifth market opened in Lumberton in 1999. The division has regional fruit and vegetable marketing offices in Elizabeth

City, Kinston and Roseboro. The division also administers the N.C. Egg Law and the Farm Products Marketing and Branding Law.

Plant Industry Division

Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." Up until the late 1880s, however, department reports declared a "remarkable exemption of the crops of the State" from insect pests. The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests such as the San Jose Scale, which attacked the state's fruit orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the "worst enemy of the deciduous fruits."

The NCDA & CS responded to the crisis by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already-existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. An inspection program was launched, including nursery inspections. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest-free. Another task of the entomologist's office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented specimens of every type of insect found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

In 1916, the NCDA & CS established a honey and bee program. The legislature authorized the division to investigate bee diseases and ways to improve the industry.

The Plant Industry Division's duties and responsibilities have expanded to include the total area of plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, weeds and diseases have become more sophisticated and incorporate such tools as integrated pest management and biological pest control.

Staff examine fertilizer and seed for accurate labeling and product quality. Tall fescue is tested for tall fescue endophyte infection. The division administers plant pest laws, regulations that mandate programs to deal with pests such as the gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil and witchweed. The NCDA & CS inspects all plants shipped within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically-engineered organisms.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has proven to be one of the division's most successful programs. The boll weevil had decimated the state's cotton crop prior to program implementation in the early 1980s. Cotton acreage had plummeted to 45,000 acres statewide in 1978. The eradication program centered on trapping the pest in cotton fields. North Carolina was declared weevil-free in March, 1987. Harvested acreage reached a high of 486,000 acres in 1994 as cotton prices and demand increased.

Public Affairs Division

The need for communication between the NCDA & CS and the public it served was evident from the department's beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*. This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the N.C. Department of Agriculture*. The Bulletin's initial purpose was to inform farmers of fertilizer analysis so they could judge their money value. Soon, though, *The Bulletin* expanded into all areas of agricultural production. It became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent.

In 1914, an information office was established to coordinate a news service for the NCDA & CS and the N.C. State Agricultural & Engineering College (N.C. State University). This arrangement ended in 1925 when the Agricultural Extension Service, which had been a joint program of the department and college, was moved entirely to the college. The division then began publishing the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper. The Review is now published once a month and has more than 70,000 subscribers.

Public Affairs has become the public relations liaison between the public, the media and the department. The division manages public relations for the N.C. State Fair and coordinates enshrinement ceremonies for the N.C. Agricultural Hall of Fame. Division personnel also write speeches and news releases.

Research Stations

Created in 1877 by the same act that created the NCDA & CS, the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill was the first such center devoted agricultural research in the South and only the second in the entire nation. It was directed to conduct experiments on plant nutrition and growth, ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to specific crops and conduct needed investigations on other agricultural topics.

The initial movement to establish field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street in Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots and constructing buildings began. The station was transferred from the NCDA & CS to the newly-created N.C. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (later N.C. State University) in 1889. The federal Hatch Act, which had provided \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the NCDA & CS maintained its associations with the station, it shifted its own efforts to establishing test farms in various locations statewide. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain areas. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

Today, 15 stations are conducting research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. The stations are in Whiteville, Clayton, Castle Hayne, Clinton, Kinston, Fletcher, Waynesville, Oxford, Lewiston, Salisbury, Jackson Springs, Plymouth, Rocky Mount, Laurel Springs and Reidsville. The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. The NCDA & CS owns nine stations and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also being run jointly. The farms, located in Butner, Kinston and Goldsboro, are used for research, teaching and demonstration purposes. The Center for Environmental Farming Systems at Cherry Farm in Goldsboro was dedicated in February, 1994. Organic, no-till optimized yields and sustainable agriculture methods are studied at the 2,300-acre farm.

Standards Division

The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil — kerosene — was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product contained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard. It also caused various fabrics and other materials to deteriorate.

By 1917, the department was also given responsibility to enforce the gasoline law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. When the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades of gasoline for the same price as higher grades. The Standards Division today has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

The Standards Division is responsible for testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, such as scales, to ensure accuracy. Bar code scanners, such as those employed in retail stores, are also checked. The division is also responsible for providing precision mass, volume, temperature and length standard calibrations.

North Carolina State Fair

The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November, 1853, about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1873, the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The society spent about \$50,000 to develop the grounds. In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Among the fair's most famous guests during the era were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

The State Agricultural Society asked the city and state for help in 1924. A State Fair Board was appointed and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site

on the west side of Raleigh. In 1930, the State Fair was placed under the NCDA & CS's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr Scott decided that the NCDA & CS should manage the fair directly. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager and the fair first began to show profits.

The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 750,000 people to the 10-day extravaganza each October. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, carnival food, free concerts, thrilling rides, contests and much more. The James E. Strates Shows' midway has been a regular feature at the fair since 1948.

The fairgrounds operate year-round. The 344-acre site has eight different buildings and 50 permanent employees. A variety of events — including the Dixie Deer Classic, Southern Farm Show and horse shows — are held in the buildings.

Structural Pest Control Division

Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led to the General Assembly's enactment of the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955. The law was intended to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry. The law created a policy-making board, the N.C. Structural Pest Control Commission, and gave the NCDA & CS responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

In 1967, the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the NCDA & CS. The division, which oversees applicator licensing and compliance, was given the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A Structural Pest Control Committee was established to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings related to law violations.

Veterinary Division

Even though the original act establishing the NCDA & CS called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a state veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the parasite was a carrier of Texas fever. Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever; it was also the first time anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting disease in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program began was hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year. Containing and eradicating the disease took many years of effort by the Veterinary Division's staff.

In the early days, the state veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection, but also with livestock promotion. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to the NCDA & CS's Marketing Division.

In 1925, the department was charged with supervising slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in North Carolina. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

The Veterinary Division is authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. Nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. The division has been instrumental in combating various livestock diseases, including pseudorabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.

Other Divisions

Other divisions of the NCDA & CS coordinate the department's administration, fiscal management and personnel functions. The Administration Division includes offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture, deputy and assistant commissioners and a small farms and agriculture policy advisory. Also included are the divisions of Public Affairs and Aquaculture and Natural Resources.

The Aquaculture and Natural Resources Division was established in January, 1990. It provides assistance in matters of aquaculture, environmental regulation and natural resource management. The aquaculture industry involves the commercial production of rainbow trout, crawfish, hybrid striped bass, catfish and clams.

Fiscal Management is responsible for the NCDA & CS's business affairs, including preparation and management of operating and capital improvement budgets, accounting, purchasing, auditing, property management and collections of assessment reviews for commodity associations. It also manages the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which was transferred to the NCDA & CS in 1971. The

Personnel Division is responsible for providing support to the NCDA & CS's divisions in the areas of personnel administration including recruitment, interviewing and placement, personnel records management, policy development and more. Agriculture-Related Boards and Commissions

Aquaculture Advisory Board

Board of Crop Seed Improvement

N.C. Public Livestock Market Advisory Board

Pesticide Advisory Committee

N.C. Grape Growers Council

Northeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board

Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Commission

Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board

Grading Service Advisory Committee

Tobacco Research Commission

For further information about the N.C. Department of Agriculture, call (919) 733-7125 or visit the department's Web site at www.agr.state.nc.us.

Meg Scott Phipps **Commissioner of Agriculture**

Early Years

Born in Haw River, Alamance County, February 18, 1956, to Governor Bob Scott and Jesse Rae Scott.

Educational Background

B.A. in History, Wake Forest University, 1978; J.D., Campbell University School of Law, 1981; Master of Laws, Ag. Law, University of Arkansas, 1983.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Agriculture., 2001-Present

Personal Information

Married, Robert Phipps, Jr.; Two children. Member, Hawfields Presbyterian Church.



Commissioners of Agriculture¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Leonidas L. Polk ²	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee ³	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson ⁴	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson ⁵	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Newborne ⁶	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith ⁷	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson ⁸	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham ⁹	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. ¹⁰	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott ¹¹	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane ¹²	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine ¹³	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham ¹⁴	Rowan	1964-2000
Meg Scott Phipps	Alamance	2001-Present

¹ The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The board's membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This arrangement continued until 1900, when the commissioner was elected by the General Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

² Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877, and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

³ McGhee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

⁴ Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887, and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

⁵ Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.

⁶ Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897, (to take office June 15, 1897) and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.

⁷ Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 ,(to take office January 1, 1899) to complete the term of Mewborne.

- ⁸ Patterson was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.
- ⁹ Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908, to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.
- ¹⁰ William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923, to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.
- ¹¹ Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.
- ¹² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948, to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.
- ¹³ Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.
- ¹⁴ Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964 and retired in 2000.

Department of Labor

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the governor. The commissioner is the administrative head of the Department of Labor and also serves as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics," the historical precursor of the present N.C. Department of Labor, was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the commissioner, beginning with the general election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term.

For three decades, the department over which this newly-elected commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the department employed a total of 15 people. In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent, gradual development into an agency administering laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than three million working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

The department's principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs are carried out by 11 bureaus, each headed by a bureau chief. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Bureau; the Boiler Safety Bureau; the Elevator and Amusement Device Bureau; the Labor Standards Bureau; the Mine and Quarry Bureau; the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSH), which contains five different bureaus; and the Training Initiatives Bureau. Support services are handled by the Budget and Management, Human Resources and Communications divisions, Research and Policy along with the Information Technology and Publications bureaus, the departmental library and the legal affairs office.

Five statutory boards assist the commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council; the N.C. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council; the State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; and the Private Personnel Service Advisory Council.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Board is a separate unit independent of the Department of Labor. The board hears appeals of citations and penalties

imposed by the OSH Division. Its members are appointed by the governor. The Department of Labor's major bureaus and their regulatory functions include:

Apprenticeship and Training Bureau

The Apprenticeship and Training Bureau promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers.

By 2001, over 10,000 citizens were served by this voluntary system of employee training that combines on-the-job training and related instruction to form a quality training system for employers throughout the state. The apprentice learning a trade is taught by a skilled journeyman.

This bureau encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means of acquiring steady, fulfilling employment that offers excellent wages and career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine structured on-the-job training with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a local community college or technical institute.

The bureau administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 in North Carolina. This federal law established uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The bureau establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs which meet established criteria, serves as a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

Boiler Safety

The Boiler Safety Bureau enforces North Carolina's Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act. This 1976 law expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The bureau regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection and use of pressure equipment subject to the law. The bureau conducts periodic inspections of equipment under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors. The bureau maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of pressure equipment being operated and issues inspection certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the act. More than 95,000 boilers and pressure vessels are currently on record with the division.

Elevators and Amusement Devices

The Elevator and Amusement Devices Bureau is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline

railways and lifting devices for people with disabilities that operate in public establishments, except federal buildings and private residences.

More than 28,000 inspections are conducted annually by this bureau, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. It now operates under a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986. Any company or persons wanting to erect any equipment under this bureau's jurisdiction (except amusement rides) must submit blueprints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. Any company or person wanting to operate amusement devices is required to submit a location notice in writing to the bureau's Raleigh office at least five (5) days prior to the intended date of operation.

Once notified through the permit application or location notice processes, the bureau will issue an installation permit which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, bureau personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location.

Employers, institutions such as churches and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities can obtain information from the bureau. The bureau also offers architects and builders a service that reviews plans for code compliance on proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

Employment Mediation

The Employment Mediation Bureau directs the department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the bureau seeks to broker voluntary, amicable and swift settlements of disputes between employers and employees, disputes that otherwise would likely result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. The bureau's services include:

Mediation: Upon application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way legally.

Conciliation: When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding legal effect upon the parties.

Arbitration: In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact a Uniform Arbitration Act. The act establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the

General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel.

The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to make themselves available to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the N.C. Administrative Code authorizes the commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.

Wage and Hour

The Wage and Hour Bureau is responsible for enforcement of the North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act, Private Personnel Services Act and the Job Listing Services Act.

The Wage and Hour Act includes employee protection includes employee protections for minimum wage and overtime payments, payment of amounts promised where not required by law, youth employment and record-keeping. The minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally parallel the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and apply to all businesses whose annual dollar volume is less than \$500,000. The Act requires all businesses, except public sector employers, to pay promised wages including vacation, sick leave, holiday pay, and rates of pay above the statutory minimum in accordance with employer policies or practices. The state's minimum wage rate is \$5.15 per hour and increases with changes in the federal minimum wage. Overtime is based on hours actually worked in a workweek and is generally paid for hours in excess of 40. Some exemptions and alternate methods of calculation are allowed. Written notification of promised wage amounts, including changes, is required. Youth employment certificates are required for all youth under the age of 18; restrictions on hours of work and occupations apply to youth under 18. Some exemptions are allowed for public sector, domestic, and agricultural employers

The Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act establishes procedural standards to be followed by employers who conduct drug testing of applicants and employees. The Act does not include employee protections from adverse actions by employers as a result of drug testing.

The Private Personnel Services and Job Listing Services Act establish license, certification and notification requirements of agencies that hold themselves as providing information or services leading to employment of an applicant.

Employment Discrimination

This bureau enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to worker's compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Mine Safety and Health Act, the Wage and Hour Act, service in the National Guard, genetic testing, possessing the sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait or participation in the Juvenile Justice System.

Investigators from this bureau impartially examine all written complaints filed with the department under the act. If a complaint does not have merit, a right-to-sue letter is issued to the complainant, who may then pursue the claim through litigation. If the complaint is found to be valid by the bureau, the department attempts conciliation through informal means prior to issuing a right-to-sue letter or taking the complaint to court. In addition to its other duties, the bureau investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees.

Mines and Quarries

The Mine and Quarry Bureau enforces the 1975 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act.

Previous North Carolina law on the operations and inspection of mines and quarries in the state dates back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees.

The Mine and Quarry Bureau assists operators in complying with the provisions of the federal act, which requires them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 460 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 4,500 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There also are approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These mines are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Bureau.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly-inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state and to all agencies of state and local government.

North Carolina currently conducts one of 26 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Division, through its Safety Compliance and Health Compliance bureaus, conducts more than 3,000 inspections

a year. The division conducts investigations of complaints made by workers, investigations of work-related accidents and deaths, general schedule inspections of randomly-selected firms and follow-up inspections of firms previously cited for OSHA violations. Inspection schedules are coordinated through the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau. Worker complaints about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions should be reported to the Occupational Safety and Health Division in writing, by phone or on-line at the N.C. Labor web site.

In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services to the state's 180,000 private businesses and public employers under its jurisdiction through its Consultative Services Bureau. The division also offers engineering, standards interpretation and educational assistance through its Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. Employers may contact the bureaus to receive free aid, including technical assistance or on-site visits. Another feature of the OSH Division includes recognizing organizations with excellent safety and health performance through the Safety Award and Carolina Star programs.

The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health standards parallel federal OSHA standards. North Carolina workplace safety standards may be stricter than the federal standards, but they can not be less strict. Serious violations of OSHA standards can result in monetary fines. When issuing citations for non-conformance with state standards, the division provides employers with dates by which the violations must be abated.

The 1986 General Assembly enacted a law that requires housing provided to migrant agricultural laborers to be registered with and inspected by the state.

Labor-Related Boards and Commissions

Apprenticeship Council

North Carolina Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council

Private Personnel Service Advisory Council

State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

For further information on the N.C. Department of Labor, call 1-800-LABOR-NC or visit the department's Web site at: www.dol.state.nc.us.

Cherie Killian Berry

Commissioner of Labor

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on December 21, 1946, to Earl and Lena Carrigan Killian.

Educational Background

Graduated, Maiden High School, Maiden, 1965; Lenoir Rhyne College, 1967; Gaston Community College, 1969; Oakland Community College, 1977.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Labor, 2001-Present.

Political Activities

Commissioner of Labor, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-2001.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, N.C. Economic Development Board; Former Co-Chair, Welfare Reform Study Commission; Former Member; Joint Legislative Study Commission on Job Training Programs.

Honors and Awards

1997 Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO; 1997 Chairman's Award, N.C. Employment Security Commission; 1998 Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Personal Information

Married to Norman H. Berry, Jr.



Commissioners of Labor¹

Name	Residence	Term
Wesley N. Jones ²	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough ³	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris ⁴		1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁵	Wake	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick ⁶	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁷	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner ⁸	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933

Commissioners of Labor (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Arthur L. Fletcher ⁹	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford ¹⁰	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane ¹¹	Union	1954-1973
William C. Creel ¹²	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. ¹³	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks ¹⁴	Wake	1977-1993
Harry E. Payne, Jr. ¹⁵	New Hanover	1993-2000
Cherie K. Berry	Catawba	2001-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for gubernatorial appointment of a commissioner to a two-year term. In 1899 the General Assembly passed another act that allowed the General Assembly to elect the next Commissioner of Labor during that session. The legislation also mandated that future commissioners be elected in the general elections - beginning in 1900 - for a four-year term.

² Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887, for a two-year term.

³ Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889, for a two-year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December 1892.

⁴ Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892, to replace Scarborough.

⁵ Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893, for a two-year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

⁶ Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two-year term.

⁷ Lacy was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899.

⁸ Varner was elected in the general elections of 1900.

⁹ Fletcher was elected in the general elections of 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

¹⁰ Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938, to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections of 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

- ¹¹ Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954, to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections of 1954.
- ¹² Creel died August 25, 1975.
- ¹³ Governor Holshouser appointed Nye to fill Creel's unexpired term.
- ¹⁴ Brooks was elected in 1976 and served through 1992.
- ¹⁵ Payne was elected in 1992 and began serving as commissioner on January 11, 1993. He was re-elected in 1996.

Department of Insurance

North Carolina's General Assembly established the N.C. Department of Insurance on March 6, 1899. The department's legal mandate included licensing and regulating insurance companies operating within the state's borders. Prior to the formation of the Department of Insurance, the N.C. Department of the Secretary of State had the responsibility of regulating the state's insurance industry.

The General Assembly itself selected the first Commissioner of Insurance, James R. Young of Vance County. The General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the state's constitution in 1907 to provide for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by the vote of the people of North Carolina. Since then, Commissioners of Insurance have been elected to four-year terms.

The Department of Insurance regulates the various kinds of insurance sold in North Carolina, as well as the companies and agencies that sell these policies. The department:

- Regulates the formation and operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.

- Enforces the minimum financial standards required by law for licensing and continued operations of insurers.

- Regulates the premium rates insurers charge their customers, the language in the insurance policies they issue and their risk classification systems.

- Requires that insurers and agents make periodic financial disclosures.

- Conducts audits of insurers to monitor their solvency.

- Licenses and regulates agents, brokers and claim adjusters.

- Prescribes and defines what kinds of insurance may be sold in North Carolina.

- Provides information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under the terms of their policies.

- Prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among people in the insurance industry.

The Department of Insurance also licenses and regulates bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies and collection agencies. The department provides staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the North Carolina Home Inspectors Licensure Board, the State Fire and Rescue Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, the Arson Awareness Council and the Code Officials Qualifications Board.

The department provides training for fire and rescue squad workers and certification of fire departments for purposes of fire insurance ratings. The Department of Insurance is divided into the following entities:

Administration Division

This division provides research for the Commissioner of Insurance when setting policy and goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance. The division also administers the department's budget and personnel operations.

Public Services Group

This group consists of four separate divisions. The Agents Services Division regulates and issues licenses for insurance agents, adjusters, brokers and appraisers. The division additionally reviews license applications and licensing examinations and maintains a file on every licensed insurance professional doing business in North Carolina.

The Consumer Services Division assists North Carolina consumers by answering their insurance questions and resolving their insurance problems. A staff of consumer specialists advises and acquaints consumers with courses of action they may pursue to resolve their particular insurance problem.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating criminal violations of North Carolina's insurance laws. Requests for investigations come from within the department, consumers, law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal agencies and insurance companies. The Investigations Division is also responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

Company Services Group

The responsibilities of the Financial Evaluation Division are to monitor the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; to review and recommend for admission out-of-state, domestic and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; to examine and audit domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and to ensure the financial solvency and employee stability of self-insured workers compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies for financial evaluation work and is involved in special projects and studies.

The Information Systems Division manages the department's information technology resources, including data processing, word processing, office automation, data communications and voice communications.

The Administrative Supervision Division closely monitors the financial condition and operations of domestic insurance companies to determine whether a troubled entity can be prevented from going into formal delinquency proceedings by returning the insurer to sound financial condition and good business practices.

Technical Services Group

The Property and Casualty Division reviews homeowners, automobile, workers compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules.

The Life and Health Division reviews rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies. The division also licenses third-party administrators (TPAs) and regulates companies selling viatical settlements.

The Market Examinations Division conducts on-site examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organization (PPO) health plans and multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs). The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers. This regulation is carried out through on-site examination of company operations and review of company information regarding managed care.

The Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program has trained thousands of adults in every North Carolina county to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures.

Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel advises department personnel on legal matters and acts as liaison to the Office of Attorney General.

Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)

The Office of the State Fire Marshall has six divisions carrying out the commissioner's responsibility as State Fire Marshall. The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. This division also serves as staff to the North Carolina Building Code Council, the North Carolina Code Officials Qualifications Board and the Home Inspectors Licensure Board. The division is divided into seven sections: code consultation, electrical, mechanical, modular, inspector certification, accessibility and code council. The division provides code interpretations to city and county inspection officials, architects, engineers, contractors, material suppliers and manufacturers, other state agencies, attorneys

and the general public, administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Building Division works to ensure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. This division monitors manufacturers' handling of consumer complaints; licenses the makers of manufactured homes, dealers and set-up contractors; and acts as staff for the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Board.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division administers the self-insurance fund for state-owned property and vehicles and assists local governments with property and casualty insurance programs. The program also provides professional liability coverage for law enforcement officers, public officials and employees of any political subdivision of the state. The program provides staff, administration and research services to the Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission.

The Fire and Rescue Services Area, consisting of three divisions, administers the Firemen's Relief Fund; develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads; provides staff to the Fire and Rescue Commission; and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

Insurance-Related Boards and Commissions

N.C. Building Code Council

N.C. Code Officials Qualification Board

N.C. Manufactured Housing Board

N.C. Home Inspections Licensure Board

N.C. Fire and Rescue Commission

N.C. Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission

N.C. Arson Awareness Council

For more information about the Department of Insurance's services, call Consumer Services at (919) 733-2032 or Toll-free (800) 546-5664. You can also visit the N.C. Department of Insurance's Web site at www.ncdoi.com/ncdoi.

James Eugene Long

Commissioner of Insurance

Early Years

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen Brooks Long.

Educational Background

Burlington City Schools; Graduate, Walter M. Williams High School, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963; Juris Doctor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Insurance Commissioner and State Fire Marshal, 1985-present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-73 and 1975; represented Alamance County (as did his father and grandfather).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations

Chair, N.C. Arson Awareness Council, 1985-present; Chair, N.C. Manufactured Housing Board, 1985-present; Member, N.C. Council of State.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. State Bar, 1966-present; Burlington-Alamance Chamber of Commerce, 1968-74; Secretary and Director, N.C. Special Olympics, 1967-75 (helped start N.C. Special Olympics movement).

Personal Information

Married, Mary Margaret O'Connell. Two children. Seven grandchildren.



Commissioners of Insurance¹

Name	Residence	Term
James R. Young ²	Vance	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade ³	Carteret	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney ⁴	Surry	1927-1942
William P. Hodges ⁵	Martin	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek ⁶	Moore	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold ⁷	Rutherford	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier ⁸	Orange	1962-1973
John R. Ingram ⁹	Randolph	1973-1985
James E. Long ¹⁰	Alamance	1985-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current General Assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four-year term. (Public Laws, 1899, Chapter 54.) In 1907, the General Assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (Public Laws, Chapter 868).

² Young was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following re-appointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.

Wade was elected in the general elections of 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.

Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections of 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.

Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections of 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.

Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.

Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.

Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections of 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964 and served until he declined to run for re-election in 1972.

Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984.

³ Long was elected in 1984 and was re-elected in 1988, 1992, 1996 and 2000.

Department of Administration

The N.C. Department of Administration is often referred to as the “business manager” of state government. Created in 1957, the department provides numerous services for state government agencies. As the state’s business manager, the department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, policing the State Government Complex, acquiring and disposing of real property and operating auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property. The department offers other services, including public service telecasts provided by the Agency for Public Telecommunications. The department assists North Carolina’s military veterans through the Division of Veterans Affairs.

In addition to its role as a service provider to other state agencies, the Department of Administration provides staff support to several councils and commissions which advocate for the special needs of North Carolina’s citizens. These programs include the Governor’s Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities, the N.C. Human Relations Commission, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs, the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office and the N.C. Council for Women. All of the advocacy programs have an appointed council supported by a state staff.

The North Carolina Department of Administration was re-established by the Executive Organization Act of 1971, to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to the act’s enactment, over 300 agencies reported directly to the governor. Recognizing the difficulty of providing good management under those conditions, state legislators re-created the Department of Administration. The act called for the department to “serve as a staff agency to the governor and to provide for such ancillary services as other departments of state government might need to ensure efficient and effective operations.”

The North Carolina Department of Administration’s mission is to provide high-quality services effectively, efficiently and economically to its customers – the citizens, agencies and communities of North Carolina. The department is committed to quality, service, excellence, integrity.

The Department of Administration strives to serve as a role model of state government, working to ensure that taxpayers’ dollars are used wisely and that good management is pervasive. The department’s Human Resources Management Office offers training to top-level managers in the skills they need to make their agencies operate efficiently and effectively. The department is led by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the governor. There are several officers who report directly to the secretary, including the Deputy Secretary for Government Operations, The Deputy Secretary for Internal Services and Programs, the General Counsel, the Assistant Secretary and the Public Information Officer. The department includes the following divisions:

Agency for Public Telecommunications

The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services designed to enhance public participation in government. The agency operates a television and radio production studio that offers media production, teleconferencing and public service telecasts, such as OPEN/net. Programs are transmitted via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The Division of Veterans Affairs assists North Carolina military veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

Office of Fiscal Management

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. The office files timely financial reports; invoices user agencies for central services; and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.

Human Resources Management Office

The Human Resources Management Office provides a range of services for the Department of Administration, the Office of Lieutenant Governor, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority and the Board of Science and Technology. These services encompass all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel Act. The Personnel Division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations and health benefits administration.

Public Information Office

The Public Information Office helps the department enhance its communications with the people of the state and other governmental agencies. Responsibilities include assistance with public inquiries, media relations, news releases, publications, graphics, editing, publicity, speech writing and counseling the secretary's executive staff, division directors and employees on the best way to communicate with the public.

State and Local Government Affairs Division

The State and Local Government Affairs Division works with local governments and their regional organizations. This division manages the Appalachian Regional Commission grant program, coordinates project reviews required by the state and

national Environmental Protection Acts, and operates a project notification, review and comment system to provide information to state and local agencies and the public about projects supported with public funds.

Motor Fleet Management Division

The Motor Fleet Management Division provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties. This division is a receipt-supported operation that purchases, maintains, assigns and manages the State's centralized fleet of approximately 5,500 vehicles and enforces state policy and regulations concerning the use of the vehicles.

Purchase and Contract Division

The Division of Purchase and Contract serves as the central purchasing authority for state government and certain other entities. Contracts are established for the purchase, lease and lease-purchase of goods and services required by state agencies, institutions, public school districts, community colleges and the university system. Those goods and services currently total nearly \$1.2 billion each fiscal year.

Local governments, charitable non-profit hospitals, local non-profit community sheltered workshops, certain child placement agencies or residential child care facilities, volunteer non-profit fire departments and rescue squads may also use the services of the Division of Purchase and Contract. The division operates the Federal Surplus Property program, which acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients — government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities. Operation costs for this program are funded by receipts from sales. The division also operates the State Surplus Property program. This program sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state that are surplus, obsolete or unused.

State Construction Office

The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

State Property Office

The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. The office maintains a computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the State and prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

The Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities pursues appropriate remedies, including legal action, on behalf of disabled citizens who feel they have suffered discrimination. This council also offers technical assistance regarding disability issues; provides information on accessing Social Security disability benefits; promotes employment opportunities for disabled persons; and reviews policies and legislation relating to persons with disabilities.

North Carolina Council for Women and Domestic Violence Commission

The North Carolina Council for Women and Domestic Violence Commission were consolidated in 2001 in order to bring greater efficiency to the two agencies. The Council for Women advises the governor, the General Assembly and other state departments on the special needs of women in North Carolina. The council administers state and federal funds to local non-profit groups serving victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Commission is the state's first permanent commission to coordinate strategy, policy, programs and services to combat domestic violence. The commission's purposes are to assess statewide needs related to domestic violence and assure that necessary services, policies and programs are provided to those in need.

North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs

The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates for the rights of Native American Indian citizens. The commission works for the implementation or continuation of programs for Native American Indian citizens of North Carolina. The commission provides aid and protection for Native American Indians; assists Native American Indian communities in social and economic development; promotes unity among all Native American Indians; and encourages the right of Native American Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions they consider sacred and meaningful.

North Carolina Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through participation in community services and leadership development. Experiential education opportunities are provided to young adults through an internship program. The office provides advocacy for individuals in need of child or youth services in the state and makes recommendations to the governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

Facility Management Division

The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas. Services include construction; renovation; housekeeping; landscaping; steam plant, HVAC and elevator maintenance; pest control; parking supervision and lock shop operations.

Management Information Systems Division

The Management Information Systems Division provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs, and improving service delivery for all divisions in the Department. This office develops integrated data processing plans, and provides implementation guidance, consultation and assistance to the department.

State Capitol Police

The State Capitol Police, a law enforcement agency, with police powers throughout Raleigh, provides security and property protection for state government facilities in the city. The agency protects employees, secures state-owned property, assists visitors to state facilities, investigates crimes committed on state property, and monitors burglar and fire alarms.

Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Office

HUB serves as an advocate for businesses owned by minorities, women and persons with disabilities in their efforts to conduct business with the State of North Carolina. The Hub Office provides vendors access to on-line vendor registration, conducts on-line HUB certification and provides technical assistance and training on how to conduct business with government purchasing and construction arms. Its core functions include increasing the amount of goods and services acquired by the state from HUBs; ensuring the absence of barriers that reduce the participation of HUBs; and encouraging state purchasing offices to identify prospective HUB vendors and service providers.

Mail Service Center

The MSC is a full-service, centralized mail operation for state government that includes the processing and delivery of outbound and inbound U.S. mail and interoffice mail for state offices in Wake County and courier mail services for state agencies, community colleges, public school systems and the university system in all 100 counties. Located off Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the Mail Service Center is the result of the consolidation of 26 mailrooms out of 39 in state government in Raleigh as of July, 1999.

State Parking System Office

This office is responsible for planning, developing and implementing parking in the State Government Complex, which includes over 8,000 spaces and three visitor lots. The office also administers the state employees' commuting program in the downtown complex and works closely with parking coordinators in the various state government departments.

Division of Non-Public Education (DNPE)

This division serves as a liaison between state government, conventional private elementary and secondary schools, home schools and the general public. DNPE provides oversight to North Carolina's private elementary and secondary schools. The division is responsible for verifying, by periodic inspection of certain school records, that all such schools meet statutory requirements. DNPE maintains current statistical data on each private elementary and secondary school in the state. That data is published annually as the *N.C. Directory of Non-Public Schools*.

Administration-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan

Commission on Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse and Addiction

Domestic Violence Commission

North Carolina Energy Policy Council

North Carolina Housing Partnership

Historically Underutilized Business Advisory Council

Incentive Bonus Review Committee

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth

N.C. Council for Women

N.C. Board of Public Telecommunications

Republic of Moldova and the State of North Carolina Partnership Program

N.C. Human Relations Commission

N.C. State Commission on Indian Affairs

N.C. Internship Council

Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission

Persian Gulf War Memorial Commission

N.C. State Building Commission

Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management

State Youth Advisory Council

Veterans' Affairs Commission

N.C. State Indian Housing Authority

Underage Drinking Study Commission

N.C. Wireless 911 Board

For more information about the N.C. Department of Administration, call (919) 807-2425. You can also visit the department's Web site at www.doa.state.nc.us/DOA.

Gwynn T. Swinson

Secretary of Administration

Early Years

Born in New York, N.Y., on March 10, 1953, to G.T. and Romaine Godley Swinson.

Educational Background

Sandy Springs High School, Sandy Springs, Md.; B.A., Antioch College, 1973; J.D. Antioch School of Law, Antioch College, 1976; Master of Law, Duke Law School, Duke University, 1986.

Professional Background

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 2001-Present; Special Deputy Attorney General for Administration, N.C. Department of Justice.

Political Activities

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Executive Committee, National Association of State Chief Administrators; Board of Directors, Ther Spencer Foundation; Board of Directors, SAFE Child.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; Chair, Governor's Efficiency Working Group; Member, Information Resource Management Commission.

Honors and Awards

Pacesetter, Stennis Center for Public Service; Clean Cities Program Award, U.S. Department of Energy; Efficiency Working Group Contributor of the Year, Carolinas Chapter, Employee Involvement Association.

Personal Information

Two children.



Secretaries of Administration

Name	Residence	Term
Paul A. Johnston ¹	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane ²	Wake	1960-1961

Secretaries of Administration (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ¹	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening ⁴	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant ⁵	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz ⁶	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁷	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁸	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson ⁹	Wake	1981-1985
Grace J. Rohrer ¹⁰	Orange	1985-1987
James S. Lofton ¹¹	Wake	1987-1993
Katie G. Dorsett ¹²	Guilford	1993-2000
Gwynn T. Sinson	Wake	2001-Present

¹ Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961, and served until November, 1961, when he was appointed chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.

³ Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

⁴ Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967; Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.

⁵ Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

⁶ Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager for Governor Hunt.

⁸ Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

⁹ Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰ Rohrer was appointed by Governor Martin.

¹ Lofton was appointed by Governor Martin.

² Dorsett was appointed by Governor Hunt.

Department of Commerce

When it was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Commerce (DOC) consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

While those responsibilities continue to be a very important part of DOC's role in state government, the department over the years has evolved into the state's lead agency for economic, community and workforce development. The department promotes a wide variety of opportunities to improve the economy of the entire Tar Heel State, rural and urban areas alike. Promoting tourism, exporting, film production, community revitalization and industry recruitment are some of the activities the department undertakes. The Secretary of Commerce is appointed by the governor. Three assistant secretaries and two executive directors help with the department's operations. The department's operating budget currently totals more than \$600 million and over 3,300 full-time staff. Department functions include:

The Assistant Secretary for Community Development directly administers the following programs:

Division of Community Assistance

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments across the state through economic development, community development, growth management and downtown revitalization. DCA has four major components: the N. C. Main Street Program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, local government services and the 21st Century Communities initiative.

The North Carolina Main Street Program helps cities maintain a thriving downtown through a four-part self-help process involving organization, promotion, design and economic restructuring.

The Community Development Block Grant Program is a federally-funded program that assists local governments with community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income families.

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments generally with their planning and growth management needs. In ten counties, the DCA administers the 21st Century Communities initiative, an effort to assist local communities in achieving readiness in economic development by working in partnership to develop strategic plans for economic growth.

The Executive Director for Policy and Employment administers the following programs:

Workforce Development

The 38-member North Carolina Commission on Workforce Development is an external oversight board that is staffed by the Department of Commerce. The commission and its staff are responsible for recommending policies and strategies that will enable the state's workforce to compete in the current and future global economy. The commission makes its recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Department of Commerce and the various education and workforce agencies of state government in an effort to create an effective, coherent and comprehensive workforce system. Under the terms of the federal Workforce Investment Act, the One-Stop Career Center Governance and Support Unit provides oversight and technical assistance to the state's JobLink Career Center System and advises the Workforce Development Institute on system-wide training needs.

Division of Employment and Training

The Division of Employment and Training administers a statewide system of workforce programs that prepare North Carolina's citizens facing economic disadvantage, job loss and other serious barriers to employment for participation in the workforce. The programs provide high-support training and other services that result in increase employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills and decreased welfare dependency. The statewide system is designed to improve the quality of the workforce as well as the state's competitiveness in a global economy. Workforce programs administered through the division include the federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, which provides services to adults, dislocated workers and low-income youth; the federal Welfare-to-Work grant program, designed to provide employment and training services to the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients and non-custodial parents; and the North Carolina Employment and Training Grant Program that provides resources to complement Workforce Investment Act programs. National Emergency Grants funded by the Workforce Investment Act provide funding to retrain workers displaced by NAFTA from specific textile and apparel firms and to provide relief employment for those impacted by Hurricane Floyd.

The Assistant Secretary for Economic Development administers the following programs:

Commerce Finance Center

The Commerce Finance Center offers "one-stop financing" assistance for businesses that locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State. The center administers the tax credits available to new and expanding industries under the

William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act. It also offers direct grant and loan funding to businesses locating or expanding in North Carolina through the Industrial Competitive Fund, the Industrial Development Fund, the Utility Fund, the Business Energy Loan Fund and the Community Development Block Grant Program. The agency also administers the Industrial Revenue Bond program for the state.

Division of Business and Industry Development

The Division of Business and Industry Development leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. Its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to attract new industries to the state. This includes efforts aimed at recruiting foreign-owned firms to North Carolina. The division operates international offices in Duesseldorf, Hong Kong, Toronto and Tokyo. The division also offers retention and expansion services to companies currently located in North Carolina. These programs are staffed by industrial developers located in nine offices spread throughout the seven regions of the state: Asheville, Bryson City and Lenoir in the Western Region; Charlotte in the Carolinas Region; Greensboro in the Piedmont Triad Region; Raleigh in the Research Triangle Region; Fayetteville in the Southeastern Region; Greenville in the Global TransPark Region; and Edenton in the Northeastern Region.

International Trade Division

The International Trade Division assists primarily small and mid-sized North Carolina firms in marketing their goods and services outside of the United States. It seeks to facilitate exporting by North Carolina companies, educate companies that are not currently engaged in the global marketplace to the opportunities available and stimulate demand for North Carolina products in international markets. Industry consultants located in Raleigh accomplish these activities with the assistance of five foreign trade offices located in Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also offers specialized services to the state's furniture industry through the North Carolina Furniture Export Office in High Point.

Division of Information Technology Services (ITS)

The Division of Information Technology Services offers technology products and services to North Carolina state government agencies and to county and municipal governments. Services offered by the division include: telecommunication services; mainframe and client-server computing; management of local and wide-area networks; system design and implementation; application development and support; office automation and personal computer support services. ITS also develops policies and standards for state government technology for adoption by the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) and provides staff support to the commission.

Executive Director for Policy and Employment administers the following programs:

Economic Policy and Research Division

The Economic Policy and Research Division develops policy studies and may make policy recommendations to improve the well-being of the people of the state. The division collects and maintains data on the state's economy; monitors and analyzes global, national, state and regional economic trends; does background research on industries to support recruitment and economic development efforts; and performs economic impact analysis and provides relevant and timely information in support of policy analysis, strategic planning and economic development. This information is provided to all divisions within the department. The division produces quarterly community investment reports and monthly layoffs and closing reports and maintains the department's county profiles, state comparisons and industry profiles web pages. The division also staffs the Economic Development Board.

Board of Science and Technology

The General Assembly established the N.C. Board of Science and Technology in 1963 to encourage, promote and support scientific, engineering and industrial research applications in North Carolina. The board works to investigate new areas of emerging science and technology and conducts studies on the competitiveness of state industry and research institutions in these field. The board also works with the General Assembly and the Governor to put into place the infrastructure that keeps North Carolina on the leading edge of science and technology. Seventeen members sit on the board, drawn from universities, corporations, non-profit organizations and government agencies from across the state.

The Executive Director of Tourism, Film and Sports Development administers the following programs:

Division of Tourism

This division undertakes a broad range of marketing activities in cooperation with local and regional economic development and tourism promotion organizations. The common goal is to increase tourism in the state. This includes an increasing emphasis on international marketing. The division partners with the Economic Development arm of the department to maintain a presence in overseas offices in Duesseldorf, London, Dubai, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also administers a grants program to assist local areas in making improvements to promote tourism in their locale and operates a program to promote Heritage Tourism in the state. The division also has staff in eight welcome centers on interstate highways in the state to assist travelers to North Carolina.

North Carolina Film Office

The office promotes North Carolina as a location for television, motion picture and advertising productions. The office offers location scout services to producers and supports the state's four regional film commissions in their efforts to increase film production in the state.

Division of Sports Development

The Division of Sports Development promotes North Carolina as a leading site for sports events involving amateur and professional organizations. The office works with local government and corporate allies to serve as a clearinghouse for sporting activities in North Carolina and to assist sports organizations and promoters in making North Carolina a host site for leading amateur and professional sports events.

Assistant Secretary for Administration administers the following programs:

Executive Aircraft Operations

The Executive Aircraft Operations maintains two airplanes and two helicopters that are used to transport industrial development clients and consultants, film producers, sporting event promoters and state personnel on official business.

Fiscal Management Division

The Fiscal Management Division is responsible for the accounting, budgeting and purchasing functions of the department.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Office performs personnel functions for the department, including recruitment and employee relations, position classification and fringe benefit administration.

Management Information Systems Division (MIS)

The Management Information Systems Division (MIS) is responsible for all information technology services within the department. This includes LAN management, project management functions for applications development, maintenance of personal computers and peripherals and graphics design and reproduction.

Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park

The Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park works to promote fishing and marine industries and serves as a location for seafood processing plants, boat builders, fishing supplies and other marine-related businesses.

Oregon Inlet Project

The Oregon Inlet Project leads the state's efforts to stabilize the channel in Oregon Inlet through the construction of jetties.

The following agencies report directly to their respective Boards and Commissions, rather than to the Secretary of Commerce. They receive administrative oversight from the Department through the Assistant Secretary for Administration:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission controls the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state through operation of a centralized warehouse, oversight of local government-operated retail sales outlets, and permitting of facilities authorized to sell alcohol in bulk or by the drink.

Banking Commission

The Banking Commission, is responsible for chartering and regulating North Carolina's state banks and trust companies, as well as registration and licensing of various financial institutions operating in the state, including check-cashers, consumer finance companies, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, money transmitters and refund anticipation lenders.

Cemetery Commission

The Cemetery Commission regulates and monitors the activities of all state-licensed cemeteries.

Credit Union Commission

The Credit Union Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered credit unions.

Employment Security Commission

The Employment Security Commission administers the state's unemployment insurance program. It also offers job placement and referral services to all North Carolina citizens and maintains the state's labor market information service.

Industrial Commission

The N.C. Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act for all employees and employers in the state to protect Tar Heel workers and employers against loss due to work-related injury or disease. The Industrial Commission also has jurisdiction over tort claims against the state and claims by families of law enforcement officers, fire fighters and rescue squad workers.

Public Staff of the Utilities Commission

The public staff reviews, investigates and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Utilities Commission on the reasonableness of rates and adequacy of service provided by all public utilities in the state. The staff is also charged with ensuring the consistency of public policy assuring an energy supply adequate to protect public health and safety.

Rural Electrification Authority

The Rural Electrification Authority ensures that customers in predominantly rural areas of the state have access to adequate, dependable, affordable electric and telephone service.

Savings Institutions Commission

The Savings Institutions Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered savings institutions.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission regulates the rates and services offered by more than 1,200 utility companies in North Carolina. Companies under the jurisdiction of the commission include electric companies, local and long-distance telephone companies, natural gas companies, household goods motor freight carriers, motor passenger carriers, companies providing private pay phone service, water and sewer companies consisting of approximately 1,500 systems and ferryboat operators.

Economic Development Allies

N.C. Partnerships for Economic Development: The seven partnerships work on a regional basis to serve North Carolina's 100 counties in promoting economic development marketing, strategies and opportunities. Partnership offices are located in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Elizabethtown, Kinston and Edenton.

State Ports Authority: The Ports Authority staff operates and promotes the use of North Carolina's port facilities including deep-water ports at Morehead City and Wilmington; intermodal terminals in Charlotte and Greensboro; and the harbor at Southport. The State Ports Authority Board of Directors governs the authority. The Secretary of Commerce serves as an ex-officio member of the board.

Commerce-Related Boards and Commissions

Cape Fear Navigation and Pilotage Commission

Community Development Council

Economic Development Board

Employment Security Commission Advisory Council
Energy Policy Council
Entrepreneurial Development Board
Morehead City Navigation and Pilotage Commission
N.C. Mutual Burial Association Commission
N.C. National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Council
N.C. Seafood Industrial Park Authority
N.C. Small Business Council
N.C. Sports Development Commission
N.C. State Ports Authority
N.C. Travel and Tourism Board

For more information about the Department of Commerce, call (919) 733-4151 or visit the department's Web site at www.nccommerce.com. For more information about the Employment Security Commission, call (919) 733-7546 or visit the commission's Web site at www.esc.state.nc.us.

James T. Fain III **Secretary of Commerce**

Early Years

Born May 22, 1943 in Hendersonville, Henderson County, to James T. and Thomasina Shepherd Fain, Jr.

Educational Background

1961 Hendersonville High School; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; Master in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975.

Professional Background

Secretary of Commerce, 2001-Present; Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, N.C. Department of Commerce, 1999-2001.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Foundation Board, N.C. Museum of Art; Trustee, Rex Hospital, Raleigh; Member, Downtown Raleigh Alliance Board.



Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Ports Authority; Member, N.C. Biotech Center; Member, N.C. Economic Development Board.

Honors and Awards

A.E. Finley Award, Greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, 1999; Individual Award for Support of the Arts, Wake County Arts Council, 1996

Personal Information

Married to Peggy Ann Rhodes Fain; Two children; Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

Secretaries of Commerce¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Irving Aldridge ²	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. ³	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey ⁴	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth ⁶	Wake	1977-1983
C.C. Hope	Mecklenburg	1983-1985
Howard Haworth ⁷	Guilford	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope ⁸	Wake	1987-1989
James T. Broyhill ⁹	Caldwell	1989-1990
Estell C. Lee ¹⁰	New Hanover	1990-1993
S. Davis Phillips ¹¹	Guilford	1993-1997
E. Norris Tolson ¹²	Edgecombe	1997-1998
Rick Carlisle ¹³	Orange	1998-2000
James T. Fain III	Wake	2001-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce" with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1989 General Assembly.

² Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

⁴ Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

⁵ Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

⁶ Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.

⁷ Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Hope.

Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.

Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.

Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.

Phillips was appointed by Governor Hunt January 11, 1993, to replace Lee.

Gov. Hunt appointed Tolson on January 17, 1997, to replace Phillips.

Gov. Hunt appointed Carlisle secretary on January 17, 1998, to replace Tolson.

Department of Correction

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences range from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the state's 75-plus prison facilities.

North Carolina's General Statutes direct the department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community-based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation, parole or post-release supervision.

The Department of Correction was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The act provided for merging the Parole Commission and the Advisory Board of Correction to form a new department made up of the Divisions of Prisons; Adult Probation and Parole; and Youth Development.

The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all department functions except that of the Parole Commission, which has sole authority to release eligible incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the department was renamed the Department of Correction, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina reflects the continued development and refinement of the prison, probation and parole segments of the department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860s and early 1870s with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This was a result of the "Reconstruction Constitution" of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the Depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the director of prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.

Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of work release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system in the nation to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day and return to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has approximately 1,000 individuals participating in the work release program.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation was first initiated in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919, North Carolina enacted its first probation laws, but limited probation to first-offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to probation officers. In 1972, the commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly-created department. At first, probation officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload; but by mid-1974 they were carrying parole caseloads as well. Currently, probation and parole officers carry a combination of probation and parole caseloads, as well as cases where prisoners are on both probation and parole simultaneously.

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Paroles which made parole recommendations to the Governor. This board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929 and the Commissioner of Paroles in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of parole officers under the supervision of the commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established a Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time, a constitutional amendment was approved in the 1954 general election to give the board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of parole officers to the

Division of Adult Probation and Parole. The Structured Sentencing Act enacted by the General Assembly abolished parole for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1994. As a result of the declining number of paroles, the General Assembly reduced the number of parole commissioners from five to three in 1999. The Division of Adult Probation and Parole was renamed the Division of Community Corrections in 1998.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons; supervising probationers and parolees; and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the department. The department is divided into three major operational sections: the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections and the Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency. The Secretary of Correction and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records-keeping functions of the department:

Research and Planning

The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly and providing statistical information, analysis and evaluation.

Engineering

This section is the department's capital program manager and manager of physical plant operations. Engineering provides a full range of architectural, engineering and construction services to all DOC divisions. Construction services include extensive use of supervised inmate labor, extending the department's resources and creating the opportunity for inmate rehabilitation through job training.

Extradition

This section coordinates the transfer of fugitives back to the state for the Department of Correction, as well as to local law enforcement throughout the state. This includes escapees from prison and absconders from supervision.

IMPACT

The state's boot camp program is a highly-structured, military-style alternative to long-term imprisonment of offenders. The Intense Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment is a designated sanction under the state's current sentencing law.

Purchasing and Auxiliary Services

This section is responsible for purchasing goods and services, warehousing and delivery of goods, transportation, communications and security installations, departmental mail services and real and personal property lease acquisitions.

Fiscal Operations

This section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, as well as internal auditing procedures.

Personnel

The Personnel Section is responsible for personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, and other matters associated with human resource management. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies and the actual hiring of new staff.

Staff Development and Training

This section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for re-certification or continuing education.

Correction Enterprises

Correction Enterprises is a self-sustaining industrial program that trains inmates as productive workers by utilizing their labor to manufacture products and provide services for sale to tax-supported agencies. Correction Enterprises returns part of its net profits to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund of North Carolina, in addition to paying for incentive wages for all inmate jobs in North Carolina prisons and industrial expansion costs.

Management Information Systems

This section provides assistance to Correction employees and others in the area of information needed to appropriately manage offenders, including recording pertinent data about offenders; tracking their movements; and charting their progress in programs and other rehabilitative efforts.

Victims Services

Established in December, 2001, the Office of Victim Services provides direct services in response to victim inquiries and develops programs, policies and procedures relating to the department's victims issues.

Citizen Services

Established in 1998, the Citizen Services call center operates the department's toll-free telephone number and serves as a clearinghouse for information about the department. The section is now a part of the Public Information Office.

Inmate Grievance Commission

The Inmate Grievance Commission advises the secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The findings of this commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, and modified or rejected by the secretary as necessary.

Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission

The commission has the sole authority for determining which eligible offenders should be released from prison prior to the completion of their active sentence and for setting the terms and conditions of their supervision period. The commission is also responsible for setting the conditions of post-release supervision for eligible offenders who receive supervision following completion of their active structured sentence.

Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 77 prison facilities.

This division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to death or life imprisonment for serious crimes. The Structured Sentencing Act has had a tremendous impact on the prison system, with prison beds now designated for more serious and violent inmates. Structured sentencing has also allowed the prison system to better predict what type of offenders will be entering the system and how long they will remain incarcerated.

Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations and the perceived potential for escape. The division provides appropriately secure facilities in three inmate custody levels:

Close custody: Inmates need extra security but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

Medium custody: Units have all programs and activities operating within the unit under the supervision of armed personnel, except for certain work assignments. Programs include academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs and varied work assignments.

Minimum custody: These units provide a wide variety of programs for inmates ranging from on-site academic and vocational schools to off-site work or study release. Minimum custody inmates are misdemeanants and those selected felons who have either little time remaining on their sentence or who have been determined not to present a high security or escape risk. These units do not have manned gun towers. Selected inmates are allowed to work in the community for the prevailing wage. They pay restitution and fines, when ordered by the sentencing court, and help their families by sending money home. Part of their income goes to the department to help offset the cost of their incarceration.

Minimum custody programs are aimed at helping inmates begin the transition to life outside prison include education and drug treatment programs. Minimum custody inmates are also allowed to participate in the Community Volunteer and Home Leave programs. Screened and selected volunteers are allowed to sponsor inmates for three-hour passes to attend approved community programs such as religious meetings, Alcoholics Anonymous and drug treatment sessions. The Home Leave program allows specially screened and approved inmates to visit their families for periods of time up to 48 hours. The purpose of this program is to allow inmates to rebuild family ties and to plan for the future prior to release.

Division of Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections is responsible for the community supervision of 113,000 parolees and probationers. More than 105,000 of these individuals have been sentenced to probation and are supervised by officers who protect the public's safety by enforcing special conditions such as curfews and random drug tests. These officers also make appropriate referrals for community rehabilitation programs.

With the advent of structured sentencing, a greater responsibility has been placed on this division because many offenders sentenced to prison under previous state sentencing laws are now subject to supervision in the community. Structured sentencing distinguishes between community punishments and intermediate punishments. Community punishment offenders are supervised much like traditional probation. Intermediate punishment offenders are subject to more intensive controls such as electronic monitoring, intensive supervision and required attendance at day reporting centers.

The division retains responsibility for supervising individuals who were convicted under previous sentencing laws and who are eligible for discretionary release by the Parole Commission. Also, the division supervises offenders who are eligible for post-release supervision after completion of their active structured sentence.

The Division of Community Corrections administers the state-county Criminal Justice Partnership Program which provides funds for locally-managed, community-based sanction programs. These programs are designed to assure offender accountability in the community; divert lower-risk offenders from prison; and offer rehabilitative opportunities to offenders.

Corrections-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Correction

Grievance Resolution Board

Parole Commission

Substance Abuse Advisory Council

Advisory Committee on Religious Ministry in Prisons

For more information on the Department of Correction, call (919) 733-4926 or visit the department's Web site at www.doc.state.nc.us.

Theodis Beck Secretary of Correction

Educational Background

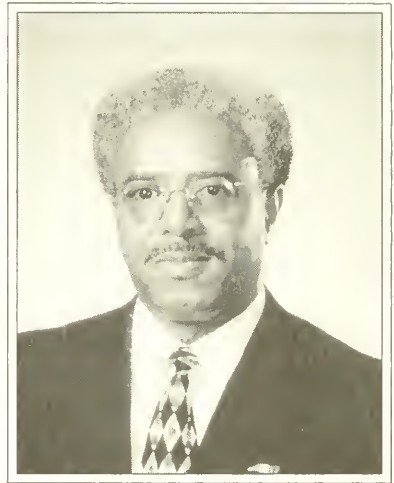
Graduated, South French Broad High School, 1966; B.A. in Sociology, North Carolina Central University, 1970; A.A.S. in Business Administration, Asheville-Buncombe Community College, 1978.

Professional Background

Secretary of Correction, 1999-Present.

Organizations

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice; Association of State Correctional Administrators; American Correctional Association; North Carolina Athletic Officials Association; Past member, Asheville Optimist Club; Member, State Employees Credit Union Advisory Board; Member, Governor's Crime Commission (Member, Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Committee; Chair, Safe Communities Issues Team); Member, Drug Treatment Court Advisory Board; Member, State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



Military Service

First Sergeant, U.S. Army, 1970-72 (active) and 1975-97 (reserve); National Defense Service Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; Drill Sergeant of the Year, 1st Battalion, 518th Regiment, 1984.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Jean Chiles Beck. Two children. Member, Hill Street Baptist Church.

Secretaries of Correction¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George W. Randall ²	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards ³	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones ⁴	Cumberland	1973-1977
Amos E. Reed ⁵	Wake	1977-1981
James C. Woodard ⁶	Johnston	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson ⁷	Cumberland	1985-1992
V. Lee Bounds ⁸		1992-1993
Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. ⁹	Wake	1993-1997
R. Mack Jarvis ¹⁰		1997-1998
Theodis Beck ¹¹	Wake	1999-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1974, the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

² Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

³ Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

⁴ Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

⁵ Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

⁶ Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

⁷ Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

⁸ Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992, by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

⁹ Freeman was appointed on January 15, 1993, by Governor Hunt.

¹⁰ Jarvis was appointed on January 17, 1997, by Governor Hunt after Secretary Freeman was promoted to chief of staff for the governor.

Beck was appointed on April 19, 1999, by Gov. Hunt. Deputy Secretary Joseph L. Hamilton served as acting secretary from Oct. 1, 1998, until Secretary Beck's appointment.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The duties of this department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man-made disasters; to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public; to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies; and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates the state's response to any emergency that requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department consists of the Office of the Secretary; nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission staff, Law Enforcement Support Services, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim and Justice Services; and five commissions: the Governor's Crime Commission, the N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission, the N.C. Emergency Response Commission, the Boxing Commission and the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs. Five administrative sections in the Office of the Secretary support the divisions: Fiscal, Information Systems, Personnel and Benefits, Public Affairs and Organizational Effectiveness.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Division

As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary responsibility of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division (ALE) is to enforce the state's Alcoholic Beverage Control laws.

Agents provide licensed outlets with the latest information on ABC laws and regulations, inspect premises and examine books and records. They prepare criminal and regulatory cases; present evidence in court and administrative hearings; conduct permit applicant investigations; execute ABC Commission orders; and conduct undercover investigations. Agents are sworn peace officers and have the authority to arrest and take other investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Public education is also an important part of the job of an Alcoholic Law Enforcement agent. Agents routinely conduct seminars regarding the irresponsible service of alcohol; present classes to youth groups and civic organizations; and teach ABC laws at local and state law enforcement schools.

New agents are trained during a 20-week ALE Basic School, which was designed and certified specifically for ALE agents. This training includes physical conditioning and defensive tactics, instruction in constitutional and criminal laws, court procedures, search and seizure, criminal investigation, alcoholic beverage control laws, firearms and vehicle operations.

This division is commanded by a director, headquarters staff, field supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field organization is divided into twelve districts, each with a headquarters office readily accessible to the public.

ALE also manages the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons. The center, formerly the North Carolina Center for Missing Children and Child Victimization, was established in 1984 as the state clearinghouse for information about missing persons. In 1999, the center was moved from the Emergency Management Division to the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division to provide the staff easier access to law enforcement resources. Trained staff members provide technical assistance and training to citizens, law enforcement officials, school personnel and human services professionals. The center's staff gives assistance and support to both the families of missing persons and to the law enforcement officials investigating missing person cases. Staff members also participate in emergency operations and searches for persons who are missing and endangered.

Butner Public Safety Division

The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill. Camp Butner was purchased from the federal government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as fire fighters and policemen and it became known as the Public Safety Department. It was then transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981 and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety Officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals at Butner; other state facilities there, including the 4,600-acre National Guard Training Range; the Butner Federal Correctional Facility; and the residential, business and industrial community of Butner. In keeping with the growth and

development of the town of Butner, facilities for the Butner Public Safety Division were expanded. On January 29, 1985, the new 15,000 square-foot Butner Public Safety Division building was dedicated by Governor Martin.

This division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services and chief of police services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with master fire officers and master police officers as support staff. Including the investigative, support, communications and logistics sections, Butner's total force is 49.

The duties of these officers are unique. One hour they may be called on to fight a raging fire and the next hour these same officers may be called on to capture a bank robber.

Civil Air Patrol Division

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941, as an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became a state agency in 1953 and was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971. In 1977, it was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing. Although the wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Many members operate their own airplanes and fly at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, grants, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a large portion of the wing's budget. The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions:

Emergency Services

Emergency Services is a function with which the Civil Air Patrol is most involved. It entails air search and rescue and local disaster relief and emergency preparedness plans, providing fixed, mobile or airborne communications during emergencies.

Aerospace Education and Training

Aerospace Education and Training is designed to inform the public about aerospace activities. The CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education courses in their schools or to use the information to enrich traditional classroom subjects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving cadets and senior members for study in engineering, the humanities, education, science and other fields related to aerospace.

Cadet Training Program

The Cadet Training Program provides young people, ages 13 through 18, with opportunities for leadership and education. The program teaches cadets aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline and personal development, giving them the opportunity to serve themselves and their communities, state, nation and all humanity to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

Emergency Management Division

The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with passage of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the Emergency Management Division went through two transitions from Civil Defense to Civil Preparedness. Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe. With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and man-made, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971 and transferred again in 1977 to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, where it was named the Division of Emergency Management. Under the direction of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Emergency Management coordinates response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

This division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination, and unity.

Governor's Crime Commission

The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission serves

by statute as the chief advisory board to the governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 40-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. This commission is supported by a staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division and has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving-while-impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

This commission currently oversees crime-related federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Control and System Improvement Program. The programs bring approximately \$20 million in federal monies to North Carolina for criminal justice improvement programs. The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the 40-member Governor's Crime Commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the governor. The staff also administers crime-related federal grant programs for the state.

In an effort to streamline management, the Crime Prevention Division returned to its original home in the Governor's Crime Commission in 1999. The division was originally created using GCC funding and staff in 1979 to motivate citizens in every home and community to join actively in the fight against crime. The Crime Prevention Division provides technical assistance and crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups. Among the programs promoted and coordinated by the division are Crime Stoppers, Community Watch, Business Crime Prevention, Sexual Assault Prevention, Crimes Against the Elderly, Church Watch, Crime Prevention in Public Housing and others.

Highway Patrol Division

In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides:

"That the State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one Captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one Lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine State Highway Division Districts of the State."

The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public. The State Highway Commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pa., to attend a two-week training school for state police. The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce. Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission to the patrol, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks and the names of the 27 men with the highest records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred.

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the patrol took their oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the North Carolina Capitol. From this original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in the state's population, interstate and state highways, and registered vehicles and licensed drivers.

Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. In 1977, the patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the governor and the secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The patrol also provides security for the governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was no permanent training site until 1946, when classes

were held at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. When the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected.

In the fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty. After a fund-raising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies. The inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff:

In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who die throughout the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins.

Law Enforcement Support Services

Law Enforcement Support Services (LESS) is a unique state program that provides surplus equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense free to state and local law enforcement agencies for use in counter-drug activities. Under the provisions of the National Defense Appropriations Act of 1989, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety was designated as the agency in North Carolina that would handle distribution of military surplus items to local and state law enforcement agencies.

LESS was formally created in 1994 to provide a coordinated means for local agencies to obtain federal surplus equipment. The section maintains a list of requests from local agencies, then obtains equipment in bulk and distributes it to the agencies that requested a particular item first. In order to receive the surplus equipment, agencies must describe their counter-drug efforts and justify the need for any items they request. Between May 16, 1994, and March 31, 2000, LESS issued items valued at a total of \$81,358,028 to 420 police departments and sheriff's offices in 100 counties, as well as to 18 state agencies.

LESS also administers the North Carolina Police Corps scholarship program, which is designed to place officers who are college graduates in smaller law enforcement agencies involved in community-oriented policing. There is also a scholarship for dependent children of officers killed while performing official police duties.

National Guard Division

Since the colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, while also serving as members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state and the governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the president as commander-in-chief, which gives the guard a federal as well as a state mission.

As the state militia, the guard has a long history of service to the people of the state. On numerous occasions, the guard has provided assistance to state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and during civil disturbances and other law enforcement emergencies that required additional trained manpower to supplement state and local resources.

As a part of the reserve forces of the United States Armed Forces, the guard has been called or ordered to active federal service to defend the nation. Early militia and modern guard units have responded to this need since the Revolutionary War. The N.C. National Guard's most recent combat experience came in the Persian Gulf War of 1991 when thousands of North Carolinians spent months in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq. More recently North Carolina National Guard members have served extended tours of duty in Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia and Haiti.

In 1806, following the War for American Independence, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by the U.S. Congress, the General Assembly passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained. For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition; and at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it was discovered that the president of the United States had no authority to order the guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the national defense structure was created for the guard; and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon the National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. Today it is recognized as an important part of the Army of the United States. In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The Department of Defense continues to expand the role of the guard in the national defense plan and to develop a "One Army" concept of active and reserve forces. Today, the North Carolina Army and Air Guard consists of more than 14,000 soldiers and airmen. It is a modern, well-trained force which continues to distinguish itself in peacetime and to fulfill both its federal and state missions. Guard troops are equipped with some of the most modern military equipment: the M1 Abrams Tank, the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M60-A3 Main Battle Tank, the AH 60 Black Hawk Helicopter and the AH 64A Apache Attack Helicopter.

The North Carolina Army National Guard continues the tradition begun in colonial times. Many units today have lineages going back 100 years or more. Not only is the guard an important source of pride and community involvement, but it stands ready to protect and serve its citizens.

Victim and Justice Services Division

The Victim and Justice Services Division formerly was a section of the Governor's Crime Commission Division. The community services alternative punishment programs for persons sentenced under the Safe Roads Act became the responsibility of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1983. The department created a new division to administer these programs. This new division was called the Victim and Justice Services Division. Staff and funding for this division were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and other divisions of the department. Through field offices located in each of the state's 34 judicial districts, the Community Service Work Program places and supervises convicted offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution in the form of free labor to charitable organizations and government agencies.

Since 1983, the Community Service Work Program admitted clients who gave the State of North Carolina 27.6 million hours of free labor with an estimated monetary value of \$153 million. Not only did the state benefit from this free labor by offenders, it also collected more than \$56 million in fees which go to the General Fund for schools and other vital services. The combined total of services and money to the state exceeds \$200 million. Other programs have evolved from the Community Service Work Program. The Deferred Prosecution and Community Service Parole programs are administered in whole or in part by the division.

This division also operates programs that provide direct services to victims and to justice system agencies. The North Carolina Crime Victims Compensation Commission (NCCVCC) reimburses persons for uninsured medical expenses and lost wages resulting from violent crime. Victims may receive a maximum of \$30,000, plus an additional \$3,500 for funeral expenses if the victim dies from the crime. Claims must be submitted to the NCCVCC for verification and approval. The Rape Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance to victims of sex offenses

by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection. This program has served thousands of victims since its inception in 1981. Division staff members also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress, using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

Crime and Public Safety-Related Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs

Governor's Crime Commission

N.C. Boxing Commission

N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission

N.C. Emergency Response Commission

For more information about the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, call (919) 733-2126 or visit the department's Web site at www.nccrimecontrol.org.

Bryan E. Beatty

Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety

Early Years

Born March 10, 1958, in Salisbury, Rowan County, to O.K. and Ellestine Dillard Beatty.

Educational Background

Salisbury High School, Salisbury, 1976; B.A., Political Science, State University of New York, 1980; Law Enforcement Certification, N.C. State Bureau of Investigation, 1981; J.D., School of Law, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1987.

Political Activities

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 2001-Present; Director, N.C. State Bureau of Investigation; Deputy Attorney General, N.C. Department of Justice.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, Pines of Carolina; Board of Directors, Frankie Lemmon School.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governing Board, Criminal Justice Information Network; Governor's Crime Commission.

Personal Information

Married, Rhonda Hubbard Beatty. Two children. Member, Redeeming Love Baptist Church

Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
J. Phillip Carlton ²	Wake	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde ³	Buncombe	1979
Burley B. Mitchell ⁴	Wake	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark ⁵	Cumberland	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean ⁶	Wake	1985-1992
Alan V. Pugh ⁷	Randolph	1992-1993
Thurman B. Hampton ⁸	Rockingham	1993-1995
Richard H. Moore ⁹	Granville	1995-1999
David E. Kelly ¹⁰	Brunswick	1999-2000
Bryan E. Beatty	Wake	2001-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

² Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

³ Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

⁴ Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

⁵ Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

⁶ Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

⁷ Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

⁸ Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993. He resigned September 30, 1995.

⁹ Moore was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on December 1, 1995.

¹⁰ Kelly was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on Nov. 23, 1999.

Department of Cultural Resources

When the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was created in 1971, it became the first state government cabinet-level department for cultural affairs established in the U.S. The purpose of the department is to enhance the cultural climate of North Carolina by providing access to the arts, historical resources and libraries. Cultural Resources interprets "culture" as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. By emphasizing the richness of North Carolina traditions, history and art, the department works to preserve and protect the state's cultural heritage for future generations.

The department consists of two major offices: Archives and History and Arts and Libraries. Each office oversees numerous sections. The Office of Archives and History is made up of the North Carolina Museum of History, Historic Sites and Historical Resources. The Office of Arts and Libraries includes the North Carolina Museum of Art, North Carolina Arts Council, the State Library of North Carolina and the North Carolina Symphony.

The Office of Archives and History

Founded in 1903 as the North Carolina Historical Commission, the North Carolina Office of Archives and History is the agency responsible for stewardship of the state's past. The mission of the office is to collect, preserve and utilize the state's historic resources so that present and future residents may better understand their history. To that end, the office safeguards the documentary and material evidence of past generations for the education of all citizens and the protection of their democratic rights.

The agency provides leadership and assistance to encourage the preservation of historical resources by government agencies, private individuals, businesses and non-profit organizations throughout the state. Archives and History looks to the future as it endeavors to save what is important from the past and present for the education and fulfillment of all North Carolinians. The character, cultural identity and direction of North Carolina emerge from its historic heritage. Effective October 1, 2001, Archives and History underwent reorganization as part of other changes within the Department of Cultural Resources. At that time, the former Division of Archives and History was split into Historical Resources, State History Museums and State Historic Sites under the new Office of Archives and History.

Among the agency's oldest programs is the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program, administered jointly with the Department of Transportation since 1935. The program, overseen by an advisory committee of scholars, identifies and marks sites of statewide historical significance by means of cast aluminum signs on posts alongside the state's highways. Among the newest initiatives, with annual competitions since 1997, is National History Day, designed to promote interest in

history among students and to encourage them to develop skills in historical research and presentation. Students use these skills to design an exhibit, write a paper, produce a documentary or create a performance centered on the annual theme.

Historical Resources

The **Archives and Records Section** is responsible for promoting and safeguarding the documentary heritage of the state, particularly as it pertains to public offices. The section conducts statewide archival and records management programs that help collect, reference and preserve records of state and local governments and public universities. Open to the public five days a week, the North Carolina State Archives houses over 55,000 cubic feet of permanently valuable materials containing millions of individual items. The Government Records Branch provides and administers records management services to state government agencies, local governments and state-supported institutions of higher education. Its holdings are housed in four records storage facilities with a total capacity of approximately 220,000 cubic feet. The section administers the Outer Banks History Center, a regional research facility in Manteo.

The **Historical Publications Section** serves to stimulate historical investigation; promote knowledge of the history of the state; and encourage the study of North Carolina history. Two ongoing projects are the editing and publication of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]* and *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster. Among the section's bestselling titles are ones on pirates and coastal history. Of particular interest to scholars are documentary volumes of the papers of James Iredell and Zebulon Baird Vance. The section publishes the *North Carolina Historical Review*, established in 1924 as a medium of publication and discussion of history in North Carolina. The *Review*, issued quarterly, is the definitive source for the study and understanding of the state's history. *Carolina Comments* is the quarterly newsletter of the Office of Archives and History.

The **North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office** assists citizens, private institutions, local governments and agencies of state and federal government in the identification, evaluation, protection and enhancement of properties significant in North Carolina history. The agency administers the National Register of Historic Places program. The chief services of the office include the statewide survey of historic buildings and districts; environmental review of state and federal actions affecting historic and archaeological properties; technical assistance to owners in the restoration of historic properties; grant assistance for historic preservation projects; and technical assistance to local preservation commissions. The office has produced a series of publications based upon its survey work, notably guides to historic architecture in eastern and western sections with a piedmont volume in the works.

The **Office of State Archaeology** coordinates and implements a statewide program of prehistoric, historic and underwater archaeology. The office has professional staff in Raleigh, Asheville, Fort Fisher (near Wilmington) and Morehead City. The office's Research Center, completed in 1998, provides access to the state's archaeological heritage. The Underwater Archaeology Unit, established 30 years ago, has grown to be a nationally-respected program. The unit has documented more than 5,000 shipwrecks in North Carolina waters. None of these underwater archaeological sites has had more impact than the shipwreck discovered near Beaufort Inlet in 1996. The site dates to the early 18th century and is the oldest wreck found in state waters. Since its discovery, archaeologists have attempted to determine whether the shipwreck is that of the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*.

State History Museums

The **North Carolina Museum of History** in Raleigh promotes the understanding of the history and material culture of North Carolina for the educational benefit of North Carolinians. Through collections and historical interpretation, it encourages citizens and visitors to explore and understand the past; to reflect on their own lives and their place in history; and to preserve state, regional and local history for future generations. Permanent exhibits include the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame and Tar Heel Junior Historian Association Gallery. Recent temporary exhibits have dealt with the Civil War and with health and healing. The museum regularly hosts traveling exhibits on topics ranging from colonial furniture to Presidential portraits to Charles Lindbergh.

Founded in 1902 by Fred Olds and long known as the Hall of History, the Museum of History moved to its present quarters in April, 1994. One aspect of the museum's mission is to interpret North Carolina history through the acquisition, preservation and presentation of artifacts. The museum's collection contains more than 250,000 artifacts representative of North Carolina's past. The staff includes specialists in design, artifact identification and provenance, conservation and restoration techniques and historical context. Curators specialize in fields such as agriculture and industry, community history, costume and textiles, folklife, furnishings and decorative arts, military history and political and socioeconomic history. Educational programming, tailored to both students and teachers, is structured to complement the standard course of study in state history in secondary schools. The museum hosts regular events geared toward adult learning, such as a book series, concerts and lunchtime speakers programs.

The **Museum of the Albemarle** tells the story of the people who have lived in the Albemarle region — from Native Americans to the first English-speaking colonists to farmers and fishermen. The museum is currently planning a move into a new building on the waterfront in Elizabeth City. The **Museum of the Cape Fear**

in Fayetteville interprets the history and culture of southern North Carolina from prehistory to the present. The **Mountain Gateway Museum** in Old Fort interprets the mountain region's history from the earliest inhabitants through the settlement period and into the twentieth century.

The **North Carolina Maritime Museum** in Beaufort is driven by its mission to preserve and interpret all aspects of North Carolina's rich maritime heritage through educational exhibits, programs and field trips. The museum has an active boatbuilding program and offers environmental education programs, including one at Cape Lookout. Maritime museum branches are located in Southport and on Roanoke Island.

State Historic Sites

The **North Carolina State Capitol**, completed in 1840, is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of a major civic building in the Greek Revival style of architecture. Located in the 1916 Andrews-London House, the Capital Area Visitor Center is a permanent information center for more than 100,000 annual visitors to Raleigh's state-owned and cultural attractions.

Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens provides daily tours of North Carolina's restored colonial capitol and governor's residence in New Bern, originally completed in 1770 for Governor William Tryon. The site also includes the John Wright Stanly House (ca. 1779), the Dixon-Stevenson House (ca. 1830), the New Bern Academy (ca. 1809) and 14 acres of period-inspired gardens. Recently acquired, for development as a history education and visitors center, is the six-acre Barbour Boat Works shipyard tract. The staff researches, collects, preserves and interprets the material culture relating to the period from 1770 to 1865. Recent initiatives have included revised presentations for the costumed interpreters and in-depth research on the region's African-American history.

The **USS Battleship North Carolina**, berthed on the Wilmington waterfront, has provided two distinctly different services. In her first life, from 1941 to 1947, the vessel was a battle-tested veteran of World War II. In her second life, launched in October 1961, she is North Carolina's memorial to its World War II veterans, a tourist attraction and a museum.

Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo blends history, education, and the arts in a celebration of Roanoke Island, the site of England's first attempt to colonize North America in the 1680s. The park's attractions include the *Elizabeth II*, replica of a sixteenth-century sailing vessel; the Roanoke Adventure Museum; an outdoor pavilion; and an art gallery.

The **North Carolina Transportation Museum** at Spencer Shops is housed in what once was Southern Railway's largest repair facility, acquired by the state in 1977. In 1996, the centennial year of the shops, the roundhouse opened to the public. Presently, the major focus is the rehabilitation of the back shop for exhibits.

The remaining 22 State Historic Sites preserve throughout North Carolina significant properties related to events, people and themes important to the state's past. Administrative staff offices are maintained in Raleigh and New Bern. The sites encompass buildings and grounds for the enjoyment of visitors and for future generations who wish to learn more about the Tar Heel State. In addition, artifacts unique to each site are preserved so that the people and their times can be better understood. Most sites have visitor centers with interactive exhibits, multimedia presentations and picnic facilities.

The sites are administered by region. In the Northeast region are Historic Bath, Historic Edenton, Historic Halifax and Somerset Place. In the Piedmont region are Alamance Battleground, Bennett Place, Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, Duke Homestead, House in the Horseshoe, Stagville and Town Creek. In the Southeast region are Aycock Birthplace, Bentonville Battleground, Brunswick Town, CSS *Neuse* and Fort Fisher. In the West region are Fort Dobbs, Horne Creek, Polk Memorial, Reed Gold Mine, Thomas Wolfe Birthplace, and Vance Birthplace.

The Office of Archives and History maintains service branches in Asheville and Greenville, offering professional expertise in historic resource management. The Western and Eastern Offices include specialists in archival management, preservation and site operations. For more detailed information about the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, including hours, directions, names of staff members, events listings and news updates, see the agency's Web site at www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us.

The Office of Arts and Libraries

North Carolina is a state of cultural firsts: the first in the U.S. to devote public funds for an art collection; the first local arts council; the first state-supported arts school; and the first to provide continuous funding to a state symphony. These programs, which provide education, entertainment and vast enjoyment for hundreds of thousands people each year, are part of the Office of Arts and Libraries of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources through the divisions of the North Carolina Symphony, the North Carolina Arts Council, the North Carolina Museum of Art and the State Library of North Carolina.

North Carolina Symphony

The North Carolina Symphony has the distinction of being the first orchestra in the country to receive continuous state funding. When the 1943 General Assembly passed what it called the "Horn-Tootin' Bill," the symphony began taking the orchestra to the people of the state, a tradition that continues today. In its role as North Carolina's premier performing arts organization, the North Carolina Symphony travels more than 20,000 miles during the regular season each year, performing in large and small communities from the mountains to the coast. Presenting approximately 175 concerts throughout the state, the orchestra reaches 100,000 children and more than 200,000 adults each year.

Under the leadership of Music Director and Conductor Gerhardt Zimmermann and Associate Conductor William Henry Curry, the North Carolina Symphony ranks as one of the nation's major orchestras, presenting the finest in live, symphonic music. In addition to its outstanding reputation, the symphony also has one of the most extensive music education programs in the country. Approximately 50 of its yearly concerts are given free of admission to school children throughout the state in their home communities.

Along with its statewide concerts, the orchestra presents 75 classical and pops concerts each year in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill and Cary metropolitan area. The North Carolina Symphony is a full-time, professional orchestra with 64 members, currently based in Raleigh's world-class Meymandi Concert Hall, one of the nation's premier acoustical environments.

This highly respected orchestra has appeared twice at Carnegie Hall in New York City and once each at Orchestra Hall in Chicago and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. World-renowned soloists and conductors, including André Watts, Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, Doc Severinsen, Raymond Leppard and Lynn Harrell, regularly perform with the North Carolina Symphony. The symphony has produced four recordings: one of Durham composer Robert Ward's compositions; one of holiday pops music; an all-Beethoven recording; and a recording of patriotic works entitled *American Favorites*.

State Library of North Carolina

The State Library has a long and proud history, beginning with its founding in 1812 as a collection of books in the office of the Secretary of State and the appointment of the first full-time State Librarian in 1843. Another historical milestone was the establishment of the North Carolina Library Commission in 1909. Its primary mission was to provide assistance, advice and counsel to all libraries, all communities that proposed to establish libraries and all persons interested in the best means of establishing and administering libraries. By action of the General Assembly in 1955, the State Library and the Library Commission were merged to form a single State Library. Today, the State Library is a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. The State Library Commission, a 15-member group of citizens and professional librarians, advises the Secretary of Cultural Resources and the State Librarian on priorities and policy issues.

The State Library of North Carolina focuses its services to the people of the state in three ways: (1) by working in partnership with local communities to develop public library services statewide; (2) by developing library networks and coordinating efforts among all types of libraries to provide access to electronic information resources through a modern telecommunications infrastructure; and (3) by operating the State Library, which provides services to a constituency which includes government officials, business people and the general public with an emphasis on

genealogy researchers and blind and physically handicapped people in North Carolina.

The **Library Development Section** works closely with local communities to ensure that every public library in the state offers the best possible service. The section staff also works with libraries in North Carolina's public schools, colleges and universities to strengthen library services statewide. The consultant staff provides continuing education, consulting assistance and other types of support to local library staff, library board members and local officials. Section staff manage a rich array of statewide programs that support the efforts of local libraries as well as two grant programs aimed at strengthening local library services.

The Internet is transforming the way that North Carolina's libraries do business. The new telecommunications technologies are removing barriers created by rural isolation, poverty, and institutional resources. The State Library provides a variety of programs and services to help local public libraries close the "digital divide" in their community by providing access to the Internet to people of ages. Another innovative program — NC LIVE — provides access to magazine articles and reference books online to library patrons in all 100 counties. StartSquad.org is an Internet portal designed by the state's librarians to provide a well-organized selection of web sites for children in preschool through middle school and NCECHO.org links a wealth of information about North Carolina's history and culture in its libraries, museums, archives and historical societies.

The **Library Services Section** acquires and makes available informational materials to meet the work-related needs of state government employees; serves as North Carolina's official state documents depository; and provides information for genealogy researchers. The section's Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped offers free service to any North Carolinian unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual disability.

North Carolina Arts Council

Since 1967, the North Carolina Arts Council has enriched the cultural life of the state by nurturing and supporting excellence in the arts and providing opportunities for every North Carolinian to experience the arts. Through a 24-member board of directors appointed by the Governor, the Arts Council serves as the steward of state and federal funds appropriated for arts programs. The Arts Council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership. Its programs include:

Arts in Communities: Arts in Communities works with local arts councils, multicultural organizations and local government agencies to make the arts an integral part of community life. Its Grassroots Arts Program, a per-capita funding program, is recognized nationally as a model for stimulating community-based arts development by emphasizing local decision-making. Arts in Communities also directs the Regional Artists Project Grant program, which provides funds to consortia

of local arts councils to award artist project grants and the Multicultural Organizational Development Program, which assists previously under-served communities.

Arts in Education: Through Arts in Education Partnerships, the Arts Council encourages long-term collaborations between arts organizations, artists and schools and it funds artist residencies in schools. This underscores the key role the arts play at the core of learning.

Cultural Tourism: The Arts Council provides consultations, technical assistance, information and grants to help arts organizations develop tourism initiatives. Marketing and public relations strategies promote the state's arts resources to tourists.

Folklife: The Arts Council documents and celebrates the state's cultural heritage; promotes appreciation of folklife; and surveys traditional culture across the state. Folk Heritage Awards began in 1989; nearly 100 have been honored since then.

Literary, Visual and Performing Arts: The Arts Council provides financial support, information resources and organizational development assistance to literary, visual and performing arts organizations around the state. Fellowships are awarded to artists each year to support their work and, thus, the creative vitality of the state.

Touring and Presenting: The Arts Council produces a listing of selected North Carolina artists and companies in all disciplines. It provides funds to organizations to hire artists and companies for school or community activities, such as performances, workshops, residencies and after-school and summer programs.

Public Art: The Arts Council administers the Artworks for State Buildings program, which includes 63 artworks. Staff also provides assistance to communities interested in public art projects and community design through its program, Creating Place.

Communications: The Arts Council produces the journal, *NCarts*, which covers issues and activities of statewide importance in the arts. A website, www.ncarts.org, provides access and links to arts programs locally and nationally. The Arts Council also provides research services, data about the arts and mailing lists.

North Carolina Museum of Art

The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculpture representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from ancient Egypt to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated one million dollars in 1947 "to purchase an art collection for the state," North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose. With that first appropriation, the museum acquired 139 European and American paintings including works by Rubens, Canaletto, Gainsborough, Copley and Homer. This appropriation attracted a gift from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which donated most of the museum's collection of Italian Renaissance and Baroque art.

Over the decades the museum's collection has grown considerably. Major works by such European masters as Cranach the Elder, Aertsen, Canova, Monet and Pissarro have been added to the core collection. The modern collection features an exceptional group of German Expressionist paintings, as well as notable works by Hartley, O'Keeffe, Benton, Giacometti, Kline, Motherwell, Diebenkorn and Bearden. The museum also collects the art of our own time including important works by Wyeth, Stella, Murray, Katz, Kuitca and three contemporary German masters: Baselitz, Kiefer and Richter. The collection also has extended its reach to embrace Egyptian and Classical art and the art of Africa, Oceania and Ancient America. A gallery of Jewish ceremonial art is one of the only two such displays in a general art museum in the nation.

Docents conduct tours of the permanent collection and tours of special exhibitions for groups, including school children that visit the museum for tours geared to their curriculum. The museum presents lectures, concerts, films, classes, workshops for children and seminars for teachers. During warm weather months, the museum's Joseph M. Bryan, Jr., Theater is the setting for a wide range of popular outdoor programs and events.

Founded and administered by the North Carolina Art Society until 1961, the museum is today a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. Annual operating support is provided through state appropriations and contributions from the private sector administered by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation. A full-service restaurant and a gift shop are available to visitors. Admission to the museum is free; however, there may be an admission charge for special exhibitions or programs.

Special Programs

In addition to the many programs and services already under way through the various divisions of the N.C. Cultural Resources, the department also sponsors cultural programs targeted to special populations including people of color, the disabled and residents of correctional institutions. The department's goal is to assure that the richness of North Carolina's cultural heritage should be available to everyone.

Culture-Related Board and Commissions

1898 Wilmington Race Riot Commission

Edenton Historical Commission

Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee

First Flight Centennial Commission

Governor's Business Council on Arts and Humanities Board

Historic Bath Commission

Historic Hillsborough Commission
Historic Murfreesboro Commission
John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission
Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) Advisory Committee
National Register Advisory Board
North Carolina Art Society Board
North Carolina Arts Council Board
North Carolina Awards Committee
North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Commission
North Carolina Historical Commission
North Carolina Museum of Art Board
North Carolina Museum of History Associates
North Carolina Public Librarian Certification Commission
North Carolina State Library Commission
North Carolina Symphony Foundation, Inc.
North Carolina Symphony Society Board
Roanoke Island Historical Association Board (The Lost Colony)
Roanoke Island Commission (Elizabeth II)
State Capitol Advisory Committee
State Historical Records Advisory Board
Tryon Palace Commission
USS North Carolina Battleship Commission
Vagabond School of Drama Board

For more information on the Department of Cultural Resources, call (919) 733-4867 or visit the department's Web site at <http://web.dcr.state.nc.us>.

Lisbeth Evans
Secretary of Cultural
Resources

Early Years

Born to James Winfred and Trudie Clark Evans on September 7, 1952, in Clarkton, Bladen County.

Educational Background

Clarkton High School, 1970; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1974; MBA, Babcock School of Management, Wake Forest University, 1978.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources.

Political Activities

Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, January, 1996, to February, 1998; Chair, Women's Campaign Fund.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center; Women Executives in State Government; Board, Second Harvest Food Bank of Northwest N.C.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-Term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.; N.C. Information Resource Management Commission; Board, N.C. School of the Arts.

Honors and Awards

Public Service Award, YWCA of Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Democratic Woman of the Year; Richardson L. Preyer Award, Leadership North Carolina.

Personal Information

Married, James Tate Lambie. Three children. Member, Augsburg Lutheran Church.



Secretaries of Cultural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel T. Ragan ²	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer ¹	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴	Moore	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey ³	Craven	1985-1993
Betty R. McCain ⁶	Wilson	1993-2000
Lisbeth C. Evans	Forsyth	2001-Present

- ¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Department of Art, Culture and History with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the Department of Cultural Resources.
- ² Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.
- ³ Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.
- ⁴ Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.
- ⁵ Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.
- ⁶ McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 by Governor Hunt.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

By 1850, the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and forestry functions. In 1823, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey — the forerunner organization to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The state's power to control the pollution of North Carolina's water resources has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915. When it was established, the service's only task was to prevent and control wildfires.

Also in 1915, the state parks system was born when Governor Locke Craig moved the General Assembly to save Mount Mitchell before loggers could ruin it. Legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response to the governor's request. That same year federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. The assembly established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it with the stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. The board has the administrative power to regulate fisheries, enforce fishery laws and regulations, operate hatcheries and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925, the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey took another step in its evolution, becoming the Department of Conservation and Development. The new department consolidated many natural resource functions. Its original focus was on geology, but its involvement in managing many other associated natural resources also grew. Although the Depression slowed business at all levels, public programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were a boon to North Carolina's natural resource programs. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams and buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding a management branch in 1937 and creating a State Parks Program as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired

and the stage was set for parks management to develop into division status by 1948.

By the late 1930s, interest had declined in managing the state's geological and mineral resources, the function that has sparked the organizational push for natural resource management in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-1945) provided new impetus for state involvement in managing North Carolina's geological and mineral resources thanks to the need for minerals to meet wartime shortages.

The state and the U.S. Geological Survey undertook an ambitious cooperative effort in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. Also in 1941, North Carolina conducted a far-ranging study of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951. The cornerstone of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle - water and geology - was finally being forged into law.

The N.C. 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to protect the state's water resources. The act also provided an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of North Carolina.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new department. In 1967, the agency was renamed the Department of Water and Air Resources. The department remained active in water pollution control and continued to develop a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970s, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the division in 1950. The Tree Improvement Program began in 1963. The Forestation Program was added in 1969 and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, North Carolina's state parks grew simply through the generosity of public-spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were minimal

until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940s, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years before and after World War II.

Steady growth in park attendance, and a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960s and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas Act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970s for parkland acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980s, visitation at state parks had risen to six million visitors per year. Facilities were taxed to the limit and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.

In the 1960s, the need to protect fragile natural resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959; the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967; and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act. By the early 1970s, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800s.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The act transferred 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development. As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of the earlier agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

During the mid-1980s, however, a growing need developed to combine the state's interrelated natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory agencies into a single department. With the support of the administration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1989 to combine elements of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Three of the old NRCD divisions (Community Assistance, Economic Opportunity, and Employment and Training) were transferred to other departments. The remaining divisions were combined with the Health Services Division from

the N.C. Department of Human Resources to form the new agency. The creation of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DEHNR) ushered in a new relationship between the environment and the health of the state's communities and citizens.

From 1989 to 1997, new DEHNR divisions were formed, others split and still others expanded in both manpower and regulatory authority. The increases and changes were in response to a new awareness by the public and businesses that North Carolina's growing industrial, commercial and population expansion was exacting a high price on natural resources.

The new agencies included the Office of Minority Health and its Minority Health Advisory Committee, legislatively created in 1992. The Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health and Healthy Carolinians 2000 followed. The state's three aquariums merged into one office inside DEHNR in 1993 and the Museum of Natural Sciences followed suit the same year.

The Office of Environmental Education was created in 1993 to educate the public — and North Carolina youth in particular — about what constitutes the environment that supports us. Several of the department's health agencies were altered to meet public concerns about infant mortality, AIDS, septic tank systems and rabies.

Those and other administrative changes between 1990 and 1996 resulted in an increase in Department manpower. Staffing reached 4,650 by 1997. The growing response to environmental problems brought an infusion of money for inspectors, new regulatory powers and a speed-up of the permit processes.

North Carolina's state parks system received major attention in the mid-1990s. Voters approved a \$35 million bond package in 1993 for capital improvements to a deteriorating park system and land purchases to expand some parks. Two years later, the General Assembly for the first time gave the troubled parks system a guaranteed future source of funding — 75 percent of what the state had been taking from the excise tax on real estate tax transfers will now go to support our parks.

As the decade of the 1990s dawned, legislators allocated substantial sums of money for programs to clean up the most dangerous of 10,000 underground gasoline storage tanks thought to be leaking at any given time in the state. Some of the state's gasoline tax revenues have been earmarked to help owners clean up tank spills.

By the mid-1990s, the fund was facing a deficit because of the overwhelming costs involved and the large numbers of underground tanks potentially leaking beneath North Carolina's soil. The department also began to respond to new concerns about fish kills, polluted streams and run-off of nitrogen and other substances into rivers and creeks. In 1995 and 1996, animal waste spills into rivers in eastern North Carolina led to a stiffening of waste management requirements; the addition

of inspectors to its water quality and its soil and water conservation divisions; and training requirements for farm operators.

With the health functions of DEHNR growing at a rate matching the growth of environmental pressures, the 1996 General Assembly divided the department once again. On June 1, 1997, health functions were transferred to the Department of Human Resources — which changed its name, as well.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources was born. Before the new department was even a year old, water pollution was rising to the top of the state's list of environmental concerns.

Chemists and scientists waged battle daily with “headline” problems — pfiesteria and hog waste spills. Pfiesteria was isolated as a dangerous fish-related organism suspected to have caused massive fish kills in the summers of 1995, 1996 and 1997. The slippery problem of identifying and controlling non-point sources of pollution placed more departmental emphasis on problems of stormwater and sedimentation run-off and nutrient pollution.

In August, 1997, Governor Hunt signed into law the most comprehensive piece of environmental legislation in the state's history. It mandated a moratorium on hog farms, gave county government new power to control the swine industry, and tightened limits on how much nitrogen cities and industries can discharge into nutrient-sensitive waters. Later that year, the state's Environmental Management Commission approved a plan to reduce nitrogen in the Neuse River watershed by 30 percent.

The 20th Century closed with an increased emphasis on preserving open space and tackling air pollution in North Carolina. The state passed new rules requiring power plants and other industries to reduce their emissions of ozone-forming pollutants by more than two-thirds between 2000 and 2006. Lawmakers also passed legislation that expanded and enhanced the emissions testing program for motor vehicles. The new testing program expanded the program from nine counties to 48. Motor vehicles account for about half of the state's nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions, the main cause of ozone. A lung irritant, ozone threatens health, especially among children, senior citizens and people with respiratory problems. It also damages crops and forests and threatens continued economic growth.

North Carolina Governor Mike Easley later joined the governors of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia in signing a set of regional air principles focusing on the cooperative effort needed to address air pollution across the Southeast.

To support land preservation in a time of rapid growth, former Governor Jim Hunt called for the conservation and preservation of an additional one million acres in North Carolina for open space, gamelands and recreation by 2010. The General Assembly later enacted legislation putting the million-acre goal into state law. The initiative encourages the creation of public-private partnerships to preserve

an additional one million acres of farmland, forests, gamelands, wetlands and other undeveloped land in North Carolina over the next ten years. In 2002, DENR created the Office of Conservation and Community Affairs to lead open-space preservation efforts by focusing on three key areas: protecting and restoring natural areas, advancing stewardship on private and working lands and protecting and restoring sounds and ocean habitats.

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of the faucets in their homes to how many campsites are available for their use at a state park.

The department's work is carried out by nearly 3,700 employees. Most of these personnel are located in Raleigh, but a significant number must be stationed at specific sites throughout North Carolina to serve the public and protect the state's natural resources.

Office of the Secretary

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the department rests with a secretary appointed by the governor. Working with the secretary to manage the department's divisions and offices are a chief deputy secretary and two assistant secretaries. Functions within the Office of the Secretary include:

Office of Conservation and Community Affairs: This office oversees department-wide initiatives in land and water conservation. It also leads the development and implementation of a comprehensive statewide conservation plan involving government agencies, private organizations, landowners and the public.

Office of the General Counsel: The Office of the General Counsel provides legal opinions and advice to divisions in the department; negotiates settlement agreements; reviews and evaluates the legal aspects of department activities and programs; conducts all personnel case appeals; and administers enforcement actions taken by the department.

Office of Legislative and Inter-Governmental Affairs: This office is the department's liaison with the North Carolina General Assembly and local governments. Part of its role is to monitor proposed legislation and the work of legislative study commissions and research committees. It also directs the work of the department's field representatives. The office works closely with each division to ensure adequate representation of the department's interest.

Office of Public Affairs: Public Affairs provides graphic art, publication, photographic and writing/editing services for the department and its divisions. The office also informs the public and media about the department's programs and available services.

Regional Offices: Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several divisions of the department, particularly those with regulatory authority. The regional offices allow the department to deliver its program services to citizens at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

Environmental Divisions

Air Quality Division: Air Quality regulates the quality of the air in North Carolina through technical assistance to industries and enforcement of state and federal air pollution standards. The division issues permits, establishes ambient air quality standards, monitors air quality and operates a vehicle inspection/maintenance program.

Coastal Management Division: Coastal Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the N.C. Coastal Area Management Act. It processes major development permits in coastal areas, reviews all dredge and fill permit applications and administers state and federal grants and projects that are part of the N.C. Coastal Management Program.

Environmental Health Division: Environmental Health is responsible for the protection of public health through the control of environmental hazards that cause human illness. Its programs include the protection of drinking water, wastewater management, restaurant sanitation grading, shellfish sanitation, pest management, radiation protection and lead poisoning.

Land Resources Division: Land Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving the state's land, mineral and related resources. Its programs include sedimentation pollution control, mine land reclamation, dam safety, geodetic survey and mineral resources conservation and development.

Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance Division: This division coordinates the state's solid waste reduction efforts. It offers technical assistance and policy support to industries, local governments and state agencies in reducing waste. The Pollution Prevention Program and the hazardous waste minimization and solid waste recycling programs are the division's core elements.

Waste Management Division: Waste Management administers programs to regulate and manage hazardous and solid waste disposal to protect the public health. Programs include Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Underground Storage Tanks and the Superfund.

Water Quality Division: Water Quality is responsible for the comprehensive planning and management of the state's surface water and groundwater resources. This division issues permits to control sources of pollution; monitors permitted facility compliance; evaluates water quality; and pursues enforcement actions for violations of state water resource protection regulations.

Water Resources Division: Water Resources conducts programs for river basin management, water supply, water conservation, navigation, stream clearance, flood control, beach protection, aquatic weed control, hydroelectric power and recreational uses of water.

Natural Resources Divisions

Forest Resources Division: Forest Resources is the lead agency in managing, protecting and developing the state's forest resources. This division carries out forest management, assistance to private landowners, reforestation, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control programs.

Marine Fisheries Division: Marine Fisheries establishes and enforces rules governing coastal fisheries. It conducts scientific research as a basis for regulatory and developmental decisions and conducts programs to improve the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of shellfish and fish.

N.C. Aquariums: The N.C. Aquariums promote public appreciation of North Carolina's coastal culture and natural resources. There are three N.C. Aquariums located at Pine Knoll Shores, Fort Fisher and Roanoke Island.

N.C. Museum of Natural Science: The museum promotes the importance of the biodiversity of the state and the Southeastern United States by collecting, preserving and displaying North Carolina's natural resources. It offers educational exhibits and programs for children, teachers, adults and families to preserve North Carolina's natural history.

Office of Environmental Education: Environmental Education serves as a clearinghouse for environmental education information at the state level. The office coordinates department environmental education programs and activities and works with public schools and libraries to educate the public about environmental issues.

Parks and Recreation Division: Parks and Recreation administers a statewide system of park and recreation resources. It manages state parks, state natural areas, state recreation areas, state trails, state lakes and natural and scenic rivers.

Soil and Water Conservation: Soil and Water Conservation administers a statewide program for the conservation of North Carolina's soil and water resources. It serves as staff for the state's Soil and Water Conservation Commission and assists the 94 local soil and water conservation districts and their state association.

Zoological Park: The North Carolina Zoo displays representative species of animal and plant life from the world's land and sea masses. It also provides educational and research opportunities. The zoo maintains a program for the conservation, preservation and propagation of endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

Wildlife Resources Commission

The commission is a semi-autonomous agency that manages and protects wildlife in the state. The commission conducts restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife and restocks game fish in state waters. It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas and hunter safety programs. The commission conducts an extensive environmental education program for the state's school-age children. A force of wildlife officers patrols the state's waters and the commission issues permits to fish in the state's water and to hunt on land areas.

Environmental and Natural Resource-Related Committees and Boards

Agriculture Task Force

Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Coastal Resources Advisory Council

Coastal Resources Commission

Environmental Management Commission

Forestry Advisory Council

Inter-Agency Committee on Hazardous Waste

Marine Fisheries Commission

Mining Commission

Natural Heritage Advisory Committee

On-Site Wastewater Systems Institute Board of Directors

Parks and Recreation Council

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Funds Council

Radiation Protection Commission

Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund Board of Trustees

State Board of Sanitarian Examiners

Sedimentation Control Commission

Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Advisory Committee

North Carolina Trails Committee

Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission

Water Treatment Facility Operators Certification Board

Zoological Park Council

The following are authorized by Secretary of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (G.S. 113A-223)

Aquatic Weed Council

Geological Advisory Committee

Neuse-White Oak Citizen Advisory Committee

Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants, Secretary's

The following are authorized by Executive Order

Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Other Boards and Commissions

Mining Commission Education Committee

Parent Advisory Council

N.C. Zoological Society

N.C. Aquarium Society

Friends of the Museum

For more information about the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, call (919) 733-4984 or visit the department's Web site at www.enr.state.nc.us.

William G. Ross, Jr.

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources

Early Years

Born June 8, 1947, in Marion, McDowell County, to William G. and Mary Ayer Ross.

Educational Background

Broughton High School, Raleigh, 1965; B.A. in History, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., University of Virginia Law School, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney; Partner, Brooks, Pierce, McLandon, Mumphrey & Leonard.

Political Activities

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Piedmont Land Conservancy, 1995-2000; Board of Trustees, N.C. Environmental Defense, 1997-2000; Board of Trustees, Nature Conservancy, 1998-2000.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Guilford County Parks & Recreation Committee, 1988-2000.

Military Service

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U.S. Army, 1972-75. Distinguished Military Graduate, Infantry Officer Basic Course, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Personal Information

Married, Susan E. Gravely; Two children. Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal, Chapel Hill.



Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Roy G. Sowers ²	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. ³	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington ⁴	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee ⁶	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁷	Wake	1981-1983
James A. Summer ⁸	Rowan	1984-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes ⁹	New Hanover	1985-1988
William W. Cobey, Jr. ¹⁰	Rowan	1989-1993
Jonathan B. Howes	Orange	1993-1997
Wayne McDevitt ¹¹	Madison	1997-1999
Bill Holman ¹²	Wake	1999-2000
William G. Ross, Jr.	Guilford	2001-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Natural and Economic Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly took further steps in government reorganization, renaming the agency the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

² Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³ Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

⁴ Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

⁵ Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

⁶ Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

⁷ Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.

⁸ Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.

⁹ Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰ Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.

¹ McDevitt was appointed by Governor Hunt in August, 1997.

² Holman was appointed by Governor Hunt in September, 1999.

Department of Health and Human Services

The N.C. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) builds a stronger North Carolina by enabling individuals, families and communities to be healthy and secure and to achieve social and economic well-being. The department's programs and services affect the lives of all North Carolinians.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary for the Department of Health and Human Services is the department's chief executive officer. Appointed by the governor, the secretary holds statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. The secretary is supported by a deputy secretary; an Assistant Secretary for Aging, Long-Term Care and Family Services and an Assistant Secretary for Health.

The Department of Health and Human Services' divisions include:

Division of Aging

The Division of Aging develops and manages several programs that enhance the lives of North Carolina's older population. This division works with local agencies across the state to promote services that make continued independent living a reality for the growing older adult population.

Through this division, individuals and families can receive information on the availability of home health, adult day care, nutrition programs, legal aid and other services in their own communities. Services are available to help active older adults find jobs and volunteer programs in which they can continue to contribute to their communities.

This division also provides information and support services for family caregivers and acts as an advocate for North Carolina's older adults with regard to the federal, state and county policies that affect their lives.

The Division of Aging's central office staff administers its programs through 18 area agencies on aging. The area agencies provide grants for services to each county.

Division of Services for the Blind

This division provides eye-related medical services, independent living services and employment services for North Carolinians who are blind and visually-impaired. At the same time, it promotes the prevention of blindness through educational programs and regular vision screenings and tests for conditions such as glaucoma.

The division provides funds for eligible individuals who cannot afford eye examinations, glasses or other treatment. Blind and visually-impaired individuals maintain their employment or find new job opportunities through the division's comprehensive Vocational Rehabilitation Program. The program provides counseling, guidance, work evaluation and extensive job training and placement.

The division also offers services that make it possible for blind people to operate food service, vending and some other businesses.

To help blind people achieve self-sufficiency, the Division of Services for the Blind offers a variety of specialized services that include instruction in Braille, computer and adaptive technology training, life skills, orientation and mobility training through the N.C. Rehabilitation Center for the Blind.

Division of Budget and Analysis

This division addresses the department's need for in-depth, on-going monitoring and analysis of program operations and budget utilization. The division manages the development and operation of the department's budget.

Division of Child Development

The Division of Child Development works to ensure safe and developmentally-appropriate child care for young children through licensing, monitoring, investigating allegations of abuse and neglect, and regulating child care services across the state.

Also, this division helps low-income and other eligible parents get more affordable child care through blended state and federal subsidies. Sufficient availability of quality child care is a top priority in a state where over 200,000 children spend part or all of their day in regulated child care.

This division is responsible for coordinating the training of personnel who work in early childhood programs and for providing information about early childhood issues to parents and the general public. The division works hand-in-hand with communities to establish resource and referral agencies that help families gain access to the child care services they need.

The division develops policy and manages funds for a variety of projects which enable local and regional agencies to provide training opportunities and public information. Some of these projects include child care resources and referral services, consumer education and scholarships and stipends for child care teachers.

Division of Education Services

The mission of DEs is to provide state-level leadership and policy for the Governor Morehead School for the Blind, Raleigh; the Eastern School for the Deaf, Wilson; and the Western School for the Deaf, Morganton.

Division of Facility Services

This division inspects, certifies, registers and licenses hospitals, nursing homes, mental health facilities, adult care homes and home care programs and other health facilities and services across the state. It also develops an annual state medical facilities plan and administers the Certificate of Need Program to allocate facilities and services to meet the needs identified within it.

The division reviews health care facility designs and construction for safety and other concerns. It also administers the Health Care Facilities Finance Act, which authorizes the state Medical Care Commission to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to nonprofit health care facilities. These bonds are issued primarily for hospitals to build or expand programs and services in their communities.

The division also oversees the effectiveness of the state's emergency medical services (EMS) system, issues permits for all ambulances in North Carolina, licenses all EMS providers in the state and certifies all local EMS personnel. The division's other responsibilities include inspection and compliance enforcement, as well as construction approval, for local jails.

Division of Human Resources

This division plans and administers a comprehensive program of human resource management that includes position classification, compensation and salary administration, policy analysis, employee and management development, human resource information systems, employee relations and human resource business services.

Division of Information Resource Management

This division supports DHHS's business and client record-keeping needs using some of the most sophisticated computer systems in state government. This division also provides technical services to the department and its related agencies. The division serves the department with policy research and leadership by finding efficient ways to meet needs for automated systems as they are coordinated among local, state and federal agencies.

Division of Medical Assistance

This division administers the State's Medicaid program. People eligible to receive Medicaid include the elderly, blind and disabled, as well as children and caregivers. Pregnant women whose income and assets are inadequate to meet the cost of health care are also eligible.

Medicaid, jointly administered and financed by federal, state and county governments, pays for a comprehensive array of services including doctor visits, hospital stays, prescription drugs, eye care, dental care, nursing home and in-home services. County departments of social services determine eligibility. This division also administers N.C. Health Choice for Children, a low-cost/no-cost program for children in lower income families that earn too much to qualify for Medicaid.

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

North Carolinians affected by mental illness, drug or alcohol addiction or a developmental disability can receive assistance and support from the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services.

This division operates regional psychiatric hospitals for those who need in-patient psychiatric services. The department works with the statewide network of mental health programs in communities across the state.

The division's Special Care Center provides intermediate and skilled nursing care for elderly patients who are affected by serious medical and mental problems and who have been referred to the center from one of the state hospitals. The division also responds to the special needs of children with serious emotional and behavioral disorders through three educational institutions.

This division plans and provides residential services for people with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. Regional mental retardation centers provide a wide range of services to people with severe and profound mental retardation and other related disabilities.

For individuals challenged by the physical and mental effects of alcohol and other substances the division provides residential and outpatient treatment at three alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers.

This division also funds and regulates a variety of outpatient, day treatment, residential and educational services available to people through area mental health centers in the state's 100 counties. These community care programs are locally operated by area authorities managed by the local governments.

Local programs help people in the communities where they live, instead of depending on institutionalization. Services include local crisis services, partial hospitalization, detoxification services, residential treatment group homes, halfway house, vocational workshops, family respite, educational programs and other services needed by those with mental, developmental and addictive disabilities.

Division of Public Health

The Division of Public Health covers a wide range of programs and services, all aimed toward protecting and improving the health of people who live and work in North Carolina.

The Epidemiology Section investigates and evaluates potentially hazardous environmental situations. It enforces control measures for communicable diseases and certain hazardous substances such as asbestos and lead.

The State Center for Health Statistics is North Carolina's focal point for developing and maintaining statewide health statistical data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and fetal deaths. The center is also responsible for collection, analysis and distribution of data related to the health status of North Carolina's citizens. It does this through annual publications, special research, statistical reports and electronic media. The center houses the state's geographic information system (GIS) which maintains a database of natural and health-related information.

The Office of Post-Mortem Medicolegal Examination is a statewide public service organization that provides health benefits to the state's citizens. Medical examiners provide forensic expertise in deaths caused by criminal acts, suicides and any other suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances. The office also investigates the deaths of inmates in state penal institutions and any deaths that occur without medical attendance.

The State Laboratory of Public Health provides testing, training and consulting services for local health departments, as well as providing primary laboratory support for local health departments. The laboratory's test areas include cancer cytology, newborn screening, environmental sciences, microbiology and virology/serology.

Dental Health Services provides preventive dental and educational services to the citizens of North Carolina. Its services include oral health screening and referral; fluoride mouth rinse, community water fluoridation support and dental sealants. The section assists local communities with developing local clinical programs to improve access to dental care, especially for children.

The Office of Minority Health works to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minorities by advocating policies, programs and services that increase access to public health. OMH works with state and federal health agencies, local health departments, community organizations and other public and private organizations. The office provides partnership development, consultation, technical assistance, training and information dissemination. OMH also facilitates access to health care for migrant farm workers and refugee populations.

The Local Health Improvement Section focuses on building capacity at the local level to identify and address health-related needs and assessing and documenting the success of local efforts to improve the health of North Carolina's citizens. The Office of Public Health Nursing and Professional Development is part of the Local

Health Improvement Section. This office acts as a resource for policy-making related to public health nursing practice. It also provides technical assistance to local health departments in the areas of nursing practice, fiscal control/budgetary matters and organization of support staff and records management. The office facilitates and provides training and education for the public health workforce.

This division also includes the Women's Health, Children and Youth, Immunization and Nutrition Services sections. The sections' primary mission is to assure, promote and protect the health of women, children, adolescents and families in North Carolina.

The sections' programs include primary and preventive health services for women of child-bearing age, children from infancy through adolescence and children with developmental disabilities and other special needs. The sections supports services provided by local health departments, physician offices, community health centers, schools, day care centers and other community organizations.

Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing

This division is responsible for the operation of regional resource centers for the deaf and hard of hearing strategically located throughout the state.

The regional resource centers provide individual and group counseling, contact services, information and referral services, technical assistance to other agencies and organizations, orientation to deafness training, advocacy for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for those who are deaf with one or more other handicaps and interpreter services. In addition to making resources and training opportunities available to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, the centers also promote public awareness of their needs.

This division is responsible for the management of the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) special equipment distribution program to eligible hearing and speech-impaired persons ages 7 and older. Equipment includes TTY communication units that allow deaf and speech-disabled persons to communicate over the telephone with others who have similar units, telephone ring signal units and special telephone amplifiers for hard of hearing persons.

The division conducts a community and educational interpreter assessment and certification program to evaluate the competencies of interpreters so they may assist persons who are deaf and heard of hearing in a wide range of situations.

The Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing provides staff and administrative support to the N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. This council is responsible for reviewing existing state and local programs for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for making recommendations to the Department

of Health and Human Services and the division for improvements of such programs and the need for new programs or services.

Division of Social Services

This division assists individuals and families with immediate economic and social support. Its principal mission is to strengthen families, protect the welfare of children and the elderly and help individuals in need move toward self-sufficiency.

This division administers the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF includes the Work First Family Assistance, Work First Diversion Assistance, Emergency Assistance and Work First Services programs. Other programs administered by the division include food stamps, low-income energy assistance, crisis intervention and state-county special assistance.

This division offers child support enforcement that ensures children receive financial support from absent parents. It also provides foster care services that place children in private homes, group homes and other designated living arrangements, as well as adoption services that place children with permanent caring families. The Division of Social Services provides protective services that identify youngsters who are at risk of abuse or neglect and provides help to assure them safety.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

This division provides the state's citizens with a wide range of services that include evaluations and retraining for suitable job placement. Vocational rehabilitation counselors work with business and community agencies to help them prepare their work sites to accommodate employees with disabilities.

Division counselors also work extensively with clients to identify skills and abilities in order to determine how they can be translated into satisfactory and rewarding work. Counselors design packages of rehabilitation services that may include clinical treatment, personal counseling and educational preparation and restoration services to help clients become competitive in the job market. The division also provides services that encourage and reinforce independent and community living for the disabled.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services manages the Disability Determination Section (DDS) for the state. The DDS rules on disability claims filed under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and other programs.

Council on Developmental Disabilities

The council is a planning body working to ensure that the state of North Carolina responds to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities — severe, chronic mental or physical impairments which begin at an early age and substantially limit major life activities. The council promotes the prevention of developmental

disabilities; identifies the special needs of people with developmental disabilities; and helps meet those needs through interagency coordination, legislative action, public awareness and advocacy.

Office of Citizen Services

This office guides citizens through the human service delivery system. The office provides one-stop shopping in the Department of Health and Human Services by answering questions, cutting through red tape and serving as a clearinghouse for information on human services available to North Carolina citizens.

The Office of Citizen Services provides citizens with information and referral to the proper department or non-profit agency and provides problem resolution of concerns and complaints regarding the Department of Health and Human Services. The office operates the Ombudsman Program and Information and Referral Service/CARELINE.

The ombudsman is the liaison between citizens and the department and handles problems, complaints and inquiries related to the services provided through DHHS.

CARELINE, an information and referral service, provides callers with information on and referrals to human service agencies within government, as well as non-profit agencies and support groups.

Office of Public Affairs

This office advises the secretary, management team and division directors on communications and public relations issues. The office participates at the policy-making level, bringing a global, public perspective to policy issues and discussions.

This office serves as the department's liaison with the news media. It produces and disseminates public information through news releases and public service announcements. It also provides assistance in planning, editing and producing both external and internal communications such as newsletters, brochures, logos and special documents.

Office of Controller

This office manages all accounting and financial reporting functions, including payroll, cash receipts, cash disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed asset accounting, cost allocation and reimbursement, cash management, accounting systems development, internal accounting controls and resolution of financial audits.

Office of Government Relations

This office handles liaison functions for the Department of Health and Human Services with the North Carolina General Assembly, U.S. Congress and federal agencies as well as the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and

other local governmental bodies. The office assists the secretary in developing and implementing key legislative and policy initiatives.

Office of General Counsel

This office provides legal advice to the secretary and serves as the liaison between the secretary and the Attorney General's Office. It monitors the defense of all lawsuits filed against the department, the secretary, and department employees acting in their official capacity.

The office is also responsible for review of Administrative Procedures Act rules and monitoring their implementation. It participates in policy-making decisions as well as in the drafting and review of proposed legislation.

Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development

The principal mission of the Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development is to strengthen and reinforce health services in rural areas by recruiting physicians and other health professionals to work in medically-underserved communities. The office helps communities attract and recruit health care providers through the National Health Services Corps.

The Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development also supports rural hospitals with technical assistance and consultative services. Since its founding in 1973, this office has helped organize 60 community-based rural health centers and has recruited more than 1,200 doctors and other health care providers.

North Carolina was the first state in the nation to recognize the importance of serving isolated, rural communities by setting up an office to meet the needs of those areas.

Boards and Commissions

Cancer Coordinating and Control Advisory Committee

Child Day Care Commission

Commission on Anatomy

Commission for the Blind

Commission on Children with Special Health Care Needs

Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Community of Butner Planning Commission

Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind

Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome

Developmental Disabilities Council

Drug Use Review Board
Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council
Home and Community Care Advisory Committee
Independent Living Rehabilitation Advisory Committee
Interagency Coordinating Council for the Handicapped
Interagency Coordinating Council for the Homeless
Medical Care Advisory Committee
Medical Care Commission
Mental Health Planning Council
N.C. Commission for Health Services
N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
N.C. Minority Health Advisory Council
Social Services Commission
State Health Coordinating Council
Vocational Rehabilitation Council

For more information about the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, call (919) 733-4534 or visit the department's Web site at www.dhhs.state.nc.us. For information on referrals, call CARELINE at (800) 662-7030.

Carmen Hooker Odom

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Early Years

Born in New Brunswick County to Joseph and Carmen Ingersoll DeFrates.

Educational Background

Lower Merion High School, Ardmore, Pa., 1962; Bachelors in Sociology and Political Science, Springfield College, 1966; Masters in Regional Planning, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1984.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001-Present



Political Activities

Member, Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1984-95.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, Millbank Memorial Fund; North Carolina Institute of Medicine; Board, Roanoke Island Historical Association.

Personal Information

Married, Fountain Odom. Six children. Eight grandchildren. Protestant.

Secretaries of Health and Human Services¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Lenox D. Baker ²	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty ³	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁴	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow ⁵	Guilford	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode ⁶	Wake	1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁷	Rowan	1985-1987
Paul Kayye ⁸	Wake	1987
David T. Flaherty ⁹	Wake	1987-1993
C. Robin Britt, Sr.	Guilford	1993-1997
H. David Bruton	Moore	1997-2000
Carmen Hooker Odom	Wake	2001-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Human Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor.

² Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Flaherty was appointed on Jan. 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lenox Baker. Flaherty resigned in April, 1976.

⁴ Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace David Flaherty.

⁵ Morrow was appointed on Jan. 10, 1977, to replace Phillip Kirk.

⁶ Bode was appointed effective Jan. 1, 1985, and served until Phillip Kirk was appointed.

⁷ Kirk was appointed on Jan. 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987, to serve as Governor Martin's chief of staff.

⁸ Kayye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.

⁹ Flaherty was appointed on April 8, 1987, to replace Phillip Kirk.

Department of Revenue

The North Carolina Department of Revenue administers the state tax laws and collects taxes due the state in an impartial, uniform and efficient manner. The department also accounts for the state's tax funds; ensures uniformity of the administration of the revenue laws and regulations; conducts research on revenue matters; and exercises general and specific supervision over the valuation and taxation of property throughout the state.

The department strives to build an organization of highly-motivated employees who work together as a team empowered by leadership and technology and who provide quality customer service and increase compliance. The Secretary of Revenue, who is appointed by the Governor and serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet, leads the agency.

During the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the department processed 9.3 million tax returns representing \$18.3 billion in gross collections. Additionally during this same period, the department processed 5.6 million tax payments and made 2.7 million individual income tax refunds totalling \$1.3 billion.

Before the Department of Revenue was created in 1921, several state and county agencies administered North Carolina tax laws. The North Carolina Tax Commission assessed the personal property of railroads, public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations. It certified these amounts to counties for local taxes and to the State Auditor for state taxes.

The State Auditor billed corporations for property and franchise taxes, which were paid directly to the State Treasurer. County officials administered the general property tax, while the clerks of Superior Court administered the inheritance tax under the supervision of the N.C. Tax Commission.

In 1921, the General Assembly approved a constitutional amendment creating a net income tax and eliminated taxation of real property as a source of state revenue. That year, the General Assembly created the Department of Revenue to take on the administration, enforcement and collection of state taxes, including the new income tax.

The department also took responsibility for the inheritance tax and the franchise and corporate tax assessments, which were formerly administered by the Tax Commission. In May 1921, the new department employed a staff of 16 and a unit was formed in October of that year to collect the income tax. By the end of the 1921-22 fiscal year, the department has grown to 30 employees and operating costs totaled \$87,125. The department collected just over \$3 million in income and inheritance taxes during that time.

Without a permanent home, the department operated temporarily from the Capitol's Senate Chamber, clerk's office and committee rooms. The agency relocated

while the legislature met in 1923 and 1924. Through the next decade, the department's size grew as it was assigned tax collection duties formerly held by other state government agencies and the department began assessing and collecting the franchise tax and license taxes.

During the 1924 session, the legislature approved plans to move the department to a new building. In the meantime, the Agriculture Building served as the department's temporary home. By 1926, a new Revenue Building was completed at the corner of Morgan and Salisbury streets in downtown Raleigh.

In 1925 the Motor Vehicle Bureau, which administered automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax and the bus and truck franchise tax, moved from the Department of Secretary of State to the Department of Revenue. The collection of taxes on insurance companies passed to the department as well.

Meanwhile, the department's responsibilities continued to grow. The legislature enacted a three percent general sales tax and a beverage tax that became effective in 1933. A new unit was created to administer the sales tax while the license tax unit administered the beverage tax.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the department continued to expand. New divisions were formed to administer corporate and individual income taxes in 1953. Soon after, the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division divided and the new Intangibles Tax Division provided administrative staff support to the State Board of Assessment until 1967, when the board was assigned a staff.

Also during this period, the Department of Revenue worked to keep pace with technological innovations. In 1947, a small data-processing unit was created in the Sales and Use Tax Division. This allowed the division to use punch cards to maintain a mailing list of registered merchants, check monthly returns for delinquency, address letters and compile statistics. The Income Tax Division received similar technology in 1949 that allowed the division to create mailing lists of individual income taxpayers and track files more efficiently.

The department established the Division of Planning and Processing in 1958 to monitor and develop new technology. By 1960, the department began using automated equipment to process individual income tax returns. The department added computerized disk storage to its operations in 1970 and acquired an optical character reader capable of scanning hand-coded adjustments on tax forms in 1977. The first remote computer terminal was installed in a Revenue Department field office in 1984.

As other state agencies moved into the Revenue Building and the number of department employees increased, the agency expanded into two annexes in 1948 and a third in 1969. By 1985, the state acquired the adjacent Brown-Rogers Building to house several department offices. A long-term solution to the Department's increasing need for space came in 1986 when the legislature approved construction of a new Revenue Building. In 1992, the department moved to the building it now occupies on Wilmington Street.

The department has continued to seek innovations that offer greater productivity. As computer efficiency increased and the cost of technology became more reasonable, the department created an integrated tax administration system to bring information from the separate divisions and tax schedules together into one database. The new system makes it quicker and easier to perform routine functions, such as cross-checking files and tax returns and providing information to taxpayers more quickly.

The Department of Revenue continues to use new technology to improve the service it provides North Carolina taxpayers. The department was honored in 1999 for its Java-Enabled Tax System (JETS), which allows the agency to manage data not included on the integrated tax administration system. JETS eliminates the need for employees to enter basic information more than once, thus saving time and increasing the departmental efficiency.

Other technological innovations have helped the department make filing income tax returns faster and easier for North Carolina taxpayers. In 1981, the department began offering electronic filing for individual taxpayers through the Federal/State Electronic Filing Program in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service. The system allows taxpayers using software approved by the department to file their state and federal returns using a home computer or with assistance from a tax preparer. In 2001, more than 1.04 million individual income tax returns were filed electronically. In 2002, the Governor declared February "Electronic Filing Month" to encourage more taxpayers to file electronically.

The department also uses various methods to deliver important information to taxpayers. The "N.C. Tax Talk", prerecorded information line allows taxpayers around-the-clock access to information concerning state individual income taxes. The department's web site also offers a wide range of information including individual and corporate tax forms, instructions and other information regarding state taxes.

In 1999, the department implemented a new, state-of-the-art electronic system to process tax returns and payments. The Data Capture system electronically reads state tax forms and stores their images electronically. It also allows the department to process returns faster than manual data entry systems used previously.

In 2001, the department launched Project Collect Tax, an initiative to collect \$150 million in past due individual and corporate taxes by 2003. Through this effort, the department seeks to collect overdue taxes from taxpayers who have ignored

requests for payment and repeated efforts to reach a reasonable agreement. A law passed by the General Assembly allows the department to charge delinquent taxpayers a fee that will help cover the additional cost of collection.

As North Carolina witnesses growth in population and becomes more economically and culturally diverse, the department focuses its energies and resources on several key goals including: increasing collection and improving compliance with state tax laws; improving taxpayer services; and training and development for employees. As the needs of North Carolina's citizens change, the Department of Revenue will continue its efforts to provide taxpayers with the most efficient and effective services possible.

Under the Secretary of Revenue and the Deputy Secretary of Revenue, there are three major business areas: Tax Administration, Taxpayer Services and Examination and Collection. The department also maintains key administrative and technology support areas. The following information lists each work area and provides a brief description of each:

Tax Administration

Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division: The Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division interprets the statutes relating to corporate income and franchise tax, provides information to taxpayers and confers with taxpayers on disputed issues. Representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary of Revenue, the Tax Review Board and in court.

Property Tax Division: The Property Tax Division administers city and county personal property valuation and taxation; offers assistance to local taxing authorities; responds to property tax valuation appeals; and staffs the State Property Tax Commission. The division manages the distribution of inventory and homestead tax revenue to local governments.

Sales & Use Tax Division: The Sales & Use Tax Division formulates tax policy and responds to technical issues, hearing requests and proposed legislation regarding state and local sales and use tax laws. The division maintains data on consumers and retail and wholesale merchants and audits monthly sales and use tax reports.

Tax Research Division: The Tax Research Division compiles and publishes statistical data on state and local taxation. The division analyzes proposed changes in tax laws and conducts special studies, as well as responding to internal and external inquiries.

Personal Taxes Division: The Personal Tax Division interprets statutes relating to individual income, inheritance, intangibles and gift taxes. The division holds conferences with taxpayers, accountants and attorneys to settle disputed tax issues.

Taxpayer Services

Taxpayer Assistance Division: The Taxpayer Services Division provides taxpayers with general assistance in resolving tax problems, understanding tax issues and completing tax forms, and responding to taxpayer inquiries received by the department by both telephone and mail.

Documents and Payments Processing Division: The Documents and Payments Processing Division processes taxpayer payments and tax returns

Examination and Collection

Examination Division: Conducts audits of individuals, businesses, and governmental entities.

Collection Division: Manages all compliance, enforcement and taxpayer education programs throughout the state.

Motor Fuels Tax Division: Administers the motor fuels, alternative fuels, motor carrier and inspection laws of the state.

Unauthorized Substances Tax Division: Administers the excise tax levied on unauthorized substances.

Information Technology

Applications Development and Support Division: This division develops and maintains the department's computer software applications that support business processes.

Technology Services Division: Technology Services schedules, monitors and controls the department's computer systems and networks.

Database Administration: This division works to ensure the accuracy and performance of the department's computer system through database administration.

Production Systems Integration and Coordination Division: This area coordinates the Integrated Tax Administration System business functions.

Quality Assurance: Quality Assurance manages the department's quality assurance system and disaster recovery programs.

Office of the Secretary

Administrative Hearings Officer: The Hearings Officer is responsible for handling all of the department's formal administrative tax hearings.

Administrative Services Division: The Administrative Services Division provides supplies and equipment for the department. It also prints forms and processes incoming and outgoing mail.

Criminal Investigations: This division investigates and prosecutes taxpayers who fraudulently fail to adhere to the state's tax laws.

Financial Services Division: The Financial Services Division maintains the department's budget and payroll records and handles all of its fiscal processes

Internal Audit: This section monitors compliance with departmental policies and procedures and reviews and makes recommendation for improving the department's overall operating efficiency.

Planning: Manages the development and maintenance of the department's strategic business plans and performance measurement system.

Personnel Division: The Personnel Division provides technical and administrative guidance and human resource services to the department and its employees.

Public Information Officer: The Public Affairs Office provides internal and external communication.

Security Office: Develops and maintains an integrated system to protect all of the department's resources.

Training Unit: Coordinates all departmental training for employees

Boards and Commissions

- Property Tax Commission
- Tax Review Board

For more information about the Department of Revenue, call (919) 733-3991. If you have questions about the state income tax, call (919) 733-4684 or (919) 733-4828. For NC Tax Talk, a pre-recorded information line call (919) 733-4829. You can also visit the department's web site at www.dor.state.nc.us.

E. Norris Tolson

Secretary of Revenue

Early Years

Born Tarboro, Edgecombe County, on November 18, 1939, to Thomas Lester and Effie Mae Proctor Tolson.

Educational Background

South Edgecombe High School, Pinetops, 1958; B.S. in Crop Science & Agribusiness, North Carolina State University, 1962.

Professional Background

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 2001-Present.

Political Activities

Secretary of Transportation, 1998-99; Secretary of Commerce, 1997-98; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1994-97.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Lions Club; College of Agriculture & Life Sciences Society; NCSU Education Fund.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Biotechnology Board; IRMC; Economic Development Board.

Military Service

Second Lt., U.S. Army, 1963-65.

Personal Information

Married, Betsy Cobb Tolson. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Pinetops United Methodist Church.



Secretaries of Revenue¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alston D. Watts ²	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton ³	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell ⁴	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill ⁵	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw ⁶	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie ⁷	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson ⁸	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High ⁹	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton ¹⁰	Wake	1965-1971

Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr.¹¹ Wake 1972-1973

Secretaries of Revenue¹ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Mark H. Coble ¹²	Guilford	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch ¹³	Wake	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers ¹⁴	Madison	1985-1990
Betsy Y. Justus ¹⁵	Bertie	1990-1993
Janice H. Faulkner	Pitt	1993-1996
Muriel K. Offerman	Duplin	1996-2000
E.Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	2001-Present

¹ The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first “Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate” for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be “nominated and elected” in 1924 “in the manner provided for...other state officers.” In 1929, the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision that called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor substituted in its place. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title “Commissioner” was changed to “Secretary.”

² Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

³ Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

⁴ Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

⁵ Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

⁶ Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

⁷ Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

⁸ Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

⁹ High was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Johnson and served until his resignation in January, 1965.

¹⁰ Clayton was appointed by Governor Moore to serve as acting commissioner. He was later appointed commissioner and served following reappointment by

Governor Scott on July 21, 1969 until his resignation effective December 31, 1971.

¹¹ Jones was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Clayton and continued serving until Coble took office.

¹² Coble was appointed on June 8, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Jones.

¹³ Lynch was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Coble.

¹⁴ Powers was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Lynch.

¹⁵ Justus was appointed May 1, 1990 by Governor Martin to replace Powers.

Department of Transportation

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) provides a system to transport people and goods effectively, efficiently and safely while rendering the highest level of service to the public.

The State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles was combined to form the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Highway Safety by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. This act also created the North Carolina Board of Transportation. In 1979, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped from the department's name when the Highway Patrol Division was transferred to the newly-created Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex-officio member and chair of the Board of Transportation. All transportation responsibilities, including aviation, ferry service, mass transit and rail, as well as highways and motor vehicles, are the responsibility of the department. The Board of Transportation, the chief policy-making body of the department, awards all highway contracts and sets transportation priorities. The staff executes the initiatives of the board and is responsible for day-to-day operations.

Division of Highways

The Division of Highways administers state road planning, design, construction and maintenance programs and policies established by the Board of Transportation. North Carolina's highway program uses available resources to construct, maintain and operate an efficient, economical and safe transportation network. This division is responsible for the upkeep of the largest state-maintained highway system in the country. It utilizes both state and federal funds in its road improvement program.

The division has a long history of service to North Carolina. As the 20th century approached, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to most North Carolinians. Railroads simply could not provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an ambitious people in an expanding economy. The beginning of the "Good Roads" movement was hesitant, but it sparked a transportation revolution that would serve North Carolina's interests and bring many benefits to citizens who supported the system through their taxes.

Modern road building in North Carolina may have begun in 1879 with the General Assembly's passage of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg County. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax, and required four days labor of all males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S.B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, then re-enacted in 1883, as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for

better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax-based road building plans.

As the new century neared, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from throughout North Carolina. They organized the North Carolina Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte. Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate local needs. Little thought was given to long-range transportation goals on a statewide basis. The concept of a statewide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, there were emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, practical people who had the conviction, determination and know-how to match their vision. These leaders knew that good transportation had a place among the state's top priorities and labored to make North Carolina's highway system one of the best in the country.

In 1913, Governor Locke Craig took office. He led the call for good roads and established the State Highway Commission in 1915. Because of his efforts, Governor Craig would be the first chief executive to be called "The Good Roads Governor." Many other individuals labored for better roads during this crucial period. Three whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers were Dr. J. A. Holmes, Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriet Morehead Berry. Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey — described as the "cutting edge" of the roads movement in this state. Each headed the North Carolina Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that association led the struggle for better roads across North Carolina.

Holmes was a driving force behind the good roads movement long before the development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the Good Roads Association and served as its first executive secretary. Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the Good Roads Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to borrow money for that purpose. His advice was followed. Counties issued a total of \$84.5 million in road construction bonds before the practice was halted in 1927.

Yet, Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina may have been bringing Harriet M. "Hattie" Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of good roads advocates. Miss Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation designed to establish and maintain a statewide highway system. The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that

carried into 89 counties and, in 1919, when the bill was reintroduced, Miss Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions. When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build. The foundation had been laid. The "Good Roads State" would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the State's transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means of getting better highways. It began slowly at the county level in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford counties. The era of building roads using whatever money happened to be at hand and a day of required labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a sophisticated enterprise of structured funding and complex engineering. For the first time in North Carolina history, planning became part of the highway building and maintenance programs.

Road-building swept the entire state through the mid-1920s. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period. The aggressive leadership of Governor Cameron Morrison and other transportation advocates helped fuel the drive to improve transportation in North Carolina, as did public approval of a \$50 million bond issue. During the Depression years of the early 1930s, however, highway construction ground to a halt. Some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund as a possible source of money to meet other public service needs, a potentially devastating course for the highway system. It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all county roads and an allocation of \$16 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had carried North Carolina into a dark period. The precarious state of the economy, coupled with the state's assumption of financial responsibility for public schools, prompted state leaders to use highway funds for non-highway purposes. As the economy began to recover later in the decade, the General Assembly recognized the damage caused to the roads system by years of neglect and allocated \$3 million in emergency funds for bridge repair in 1935. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program. For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the "Good Roads State." As state revenues continued to rise, stretches of a new highway were constructed.

The outbreak of World War II again brought a halt to construction. This time, however, North Carolina's highway program appeared to benefit from the moratorium. The state, led by Governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, all debts had either been eliminated or money had been set aside to meet obligations.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress from 1937 to 1950 was dramatic. Road mileage during the period rose from 58,000 to 64,000 miles. It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected — secondary roads. North Carolina led the nation in use of school buses. The state also ranked second in the number of small, family farms. But little cause existed for pride in the condition of school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation and again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100 million bond issue. Scott instead requested \$200 million from the state's voters. Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately to pave thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott administration, construction promised in the bond project was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor popular support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money to improve roads and paying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina. During the 1920s, the state had passed four bond issues totaling \$16.8 million. The Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In Governor Dan Moore's administration, voters approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, Governor James B. Hunt Jr. proposed a second \$300 million bond issue and voters approved the bond issue.

The structure of the state's transportation programs have evolved through the years to make the program more credible and responsive to the state's needs. In 1971, the General Assembly combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the Department of Transportation and Public Safety. The reorganization encouraged the new department to adopt a more modern planning system. In 1973, Governor Jim Holshouser proposed the "Seven-Year Transportation Plan," which later became the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a planned and programmed schedule of the state's major highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The TIP is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

The N.C. Board of Transportation makes final decisions on new projects and priorities each year after local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs. This approach to meeting North Carolina's transportation needs has expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects. Other changes also improved reliability and responsiveness. Under Governor Bob Scott, the Board of Transportation expanded to 24 members

and during the Holshouser administration, the department moved to formulate funding for some transportation improvements.

In 1986, the General Assembly passed Governor Jim Martin's "Roads to the Future" program. The legislation was designed to produce \$240 million a year in additional revenues by Fiscal Year 1991-1992. These funds were to be used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. An additional \$30 million was set aside to begin a program of state-funded construction. Governor Martin also directed the Department to improve the reliability of the Transportation Improvement Program by more closely matching the program to anticipated revenues.

In 1987, poor highway construction prospects caused the Martin Administration and the General Assembly to take a hard look at the transportation needs of North Carolina. In 1989, after much debate, the legislature approved a large and ambitious public works program - the Highway Trust Fund. The law calls for major construction to meet a wide variety of the State's needs. It provides for the completion of a 3,600-mile "Intrastate" system of four-lane roads across the state. When this system is completed, nearly all North Carolinians will live within 10 miles of a four-lane highway. The trust fund program also will improve 113 miles of interstate highways, help pave all the remaining dirt roads in the state, build loops and connector roads near seven major cities, and provide additional money to local governments for city street improvements. Funding for the program is provided by motor fuel and other highway use taxes.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Only 5,200 miles of state roads existed in 1921. From that inauspicious beginning, the highway network has grown to more than 78,000 miles, the second-largest state-maintained system in the nation.

Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) has more direct contact with citizens than any other state agency. This division serves more than 1.5 million drivers and registers more than six million vehicles each year.

The General Assembly created the State Department of Motor Vehicles in 1941 to consolidate services previously provided by the Secretary of State and the Department of Revenue. During the reorganization of the executive branch in 1971, the Department of Motor Vehicles became a division under the control of what is now the Department of Transportation. The Division of Motor Vehicles is comprised of six major sections which are expanding rapidly to better serve the needs of North Carolinians.

The 1980s and early 1990s brought some major changes to the Driver License Section. All offices were automated to promote a quick exchange of information and services. DMV also established a commercial driver license program, creating

new testing and licensing standards for truckers. Six express drivers license offices in various locations throughout the state provide faster service for drivers not required to take the written or road tests.

The Vehicle Registration Section has computerized its branch offices, allowing agents to update license plates on a central computer, produce receipts by computer for collection and keep track of plates surrendered by non-insured vehicle owners.

In 1994, The DMV Enforcement Section began the Operation Rest Assured program to monitor rest areas. This program reminds travelers on North Carolina highways that DMV enforcement officers, along with other law enforcement agencies, have joined in an intense effort to increase patrols and make rest areas safer. The Enforcement Section also headed up a joint effort — Operation Blue Flame — between DMV, the Internal Revenue Service and the state departments of Revenue and Agriculture to stop fuel tax evasion. North Carolina is the first state to undertake this type of joint effort. In addition, the Enforcement Section operates a computer system that enables the DMV to keep statewide vehicle theft reports.

The Collision Reports Section is the official storehouse for state accident reports. All law enforcement agencies in North Carolina file reportable accidents with this section.

The International Registration Plan Section is responsible for issuing license plates to truckers who travel out-of-state. The section audits mileage and monitor truckers for appropriate insurance coverage.

The School Bus and Traffic Safety Section was recognized in 1991 as the nation's most outstanding state agency teaching defensive driving. This section trains school bus drivers and supplements a passenger safety training program for young students.

The strong emphasis on safety in the Division of Motor Vehicles' operations helps make North Carolina's roads among the safest in the nation. As the number of vehicles and drivers continue to grow, DMV strives to serve the public in a courteous, efficient and professional manner.

Division of Aviation

North Carolina, the birthplace of modern aviation on December 17, 1903, has kept pace with advancement in that important field through the Division of Aviation. On December 17th, 2003, the state will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' historic first flight. In honor of this achievement and our state's rich aviation heritage, the N.C. Department of Transportation's Aviation Division is planning a statewide celebration called World Flight 2003. North Carolina has nearly 16,000 licensed pilots and 7,697 registered civilian aircraft. In addition, all branches of the armed service have aviation facilities in North Carolina.

State government aviation functions first began in 1965 under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1973, responsibility for

aviation was transferred to the Department of Transportation. NCDOT's Division of Aviation was formally established one year later.

The Division of Aviation provides technical assistance and funding to help develop and improve air transportation service and safety throughout the state. In 1989, it began administering federal funds for General Aviation airports under the State Block Grant Program.

The Division of Aviation is now in the process of completing a comprehensive revision of its statewide system program. The division is using Department of Commerce data in this new approach for the system plan. The purpose of this revision is to re-evaluate the public-owned and -operated airports statewide and provide an action plan for airport development that maximizes limited financial resources for system-wide development, concentrates on safety, future needs and promotes economic growth while not losing sight of the individual airport. The division currently provides grants to and works with 74 publicly-owned and -operated, 11 of which have commercial service while the remaining 63 are general aviation. In addition, there are more than 300 privately-owned airports in the state.

An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the governor with one representative from each congressional district plus two at-large members. The council serves as North Carolina's advisory board on grants and other aviation matters.

Public Transportation Division

Public transportation is important to the state's economy, providing inexpensive, safe and convenient alternatives to driving. It helps build a skilled workforce by providing access to education and ensures the success of public-private partnerships like Smart Start.

Public transportation is essential in helping low-income citizens get to work. For senior citizens, people with disabilities and others without access to personal vehicles, public transportation provides a vital link to the community. Clients of human service agencies and senior citizens centers depend on public transportation to fulfill everyday needs, especially in rural areas. In urban regions, public transport is crucial to maintaining quality of life and continued economic prosperity.

Public transportation increases the efficiency and capacity of highways, provides access to jobs and expands labor markets. Public transportation systems operate in all 100 North Carolina counties and 17 cities across the state, transporting more than 38 million passengers each year. Choices include van-pooling, rural van and urban bus services. In addition, Carolina Trailways and Greyhound Lines offer affordable intercity bus service between many towns and cities across the state.

Rail Division

Railroads were the early backbone of North Carolina's transportation system and they continue to play a vital role in transporting passengers and freight in the state's transportation network. NCDOT began working in 1997 to promote, protect and improve the state's railroad system. The Rail Division administers a revitalization program to maintain service on light-density branch lines and purchase inactive rail corridors to protect them from abandonment and preserve them for future use. The division also administers a program that assists with construction of industrial access spurs.

In 1992, the U.S. Department of Transportation designated the Washington, D.C.-Raleigh-Charlotte rail corridor as one of five national future high-speed rail corridors. Efforts have begun to modernize the corridor through improvements to railroad tracks and stations that will allow higher-speed rail traffic and shorter travel times between Charlotte, Raleigh and the Northeast.

Six passenger trains provide daily service to 17 North Carolina cities and towns. North Carolina's state-owned Piedmont provides daily round-trip service from Raleigh to Charlotte. The Carolinian provides daily, round-trip passenger service from Charlotte to Raleigh with continuing service to Washington, D.C., and New York City.

The Rail Division staff works with local communities and railroad companies to improve safety at railroad/highway intersections by using innovative new technologies and closing redundant or unsafe crossings. In partnership with Amtrak, the Rail Division provides, promotes and improves inter-city rail passenger service

Ferry Division

The Ferry Division is the second largest state-owned and operated ferry system in the United States and one of the oldest services provided by NCDOT. The state began subsidizing a few private ferry shuttle routes in 1934. The state transportation department started regular ferry service operations in 1947. Given division status in 1974, the Ferry Division owns and operates 23 vessels along North Carolina's coast. It also maintains an in-house shipyard at Manns Harbor for all repair work. Each year nearly 2.5 million residents and visitors ride the ferries.

Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

Walking is the most common form of transportation in North Carolina and bicycling remains the fastest-growing mode of transportation. North Carolina has an extensive system of more than 3,000 miles of mapped and signed bicycle routes designated along lightly-traveled, scenic country roads. The General Assembly created the Bicycle Program in 1974, making it the oldest program of its kind in the nation. The Bicycle Program has since become an award-winning model for other states to

follow. The Department of Transportation added a Pedestrian Program in 1992 in response to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation works to ensure that North Carolina citizens have the best transportation choices available. The program provides technical assistance and funding to cities and towns throughout North Carolina for safe and desirable bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as comprehensive education and training opportunities in bicycle and pedestrian safety. The majority of the state's communities with populations exceeding 2,000 have become participants in these programs and interest continues to increase as citizens desire safer places to walk and bicycle.

Beautification Program

The Office of Beautification encourages North Carolina citizens to take an active role in reducing litter along the roadways and in their communities. Since the Adopt-A-Highway Program began in 1988, more than 12,500 miles of state-maintained roads have been adopted by 5,500 volunteer groups and 150,000 participants. This active participation makes North Carolina's program one of the largest anti-littering efforts of its kind in the nation and saves taxpayers \$3 million each year. Many groups now recycle the litter they pick up to further help the environment. Each year the department sponsors a bi-annual litter drive.

The Swat-A-Litterbug Program is a popular anti-littering educational effort. It gives every citizen the opportunity to be an active participant in keeping our highways clean. Citizens report littering incidents they observe and educational letters are sent to offenders.

Scenic Byways Program

NCDOT has designated 45 scenic byways to give visitors and residents the opportunity to explore some of North Carolina's finest less-traveled routes. The routes encompass North Carolina history, geography and culture, by taking motorists along cascading waterfalls, rich marshlands, sheer cliffs, outdoor dramas, aquariums, museums, old battlegrounds and state parks. Varying in length from three to 173 miles, the designated scenic byways cover more than 1,600 miles of North Carolina roadways.

Work Zone Safety Program

This program is designed to increase the awareness of potential dangers to both motorists and workers in highway work zones. Its central theme is "Stay Alert." The program has developed a video specifically for the trucking industry that identifies the hazards of work zones from a trucker's eyes. Division staff make presentations to groups promoting the concept of safety in work zones. By constantly seeking new and innovative methods of communicating the safety message across

the state, the program seeks to lower the number of accidents in highway work zones.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Aeronautics Council

North Carolina Bicycle Committee

North Carolina Board of Transportation

North Carolina Rail Advisory Council

For further information about the Department of Transportation, call (919) 733-2522 or visit the department's Web site at www.ncdot.org

Walter Lyndo Tippet

Secretary of Transportation

Early Years

Born in Emit, Johnston County, on September 30, 1939 to Bruce and Cenie Whitley Tippet.

Educational Background

Graduate, Corinth Holders High School, Zebulon, 1957; Attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; B.S. in Accounting, Barton College, 1963.

Political Activities

Secretary of Transportation, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

AICPA; NCCPA; Trustee, Methodist College.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation, 1993-2001; Chair, Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Member, Fayetteville Public Works Commission.

Military Service

Sergeant, U.S. Army, 1963-69.

Honors and Awards

NCCPA Public Service Award; Fayetteville Realtors Cup.

Personal Information

Married, Lou P. Tippet. Two children. Member, Haymount United Methodist Church.



Secretaries of Transportation¹

Name	Residence	Term
Fred M. Mills, Jr. ²	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz ³	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby ⁴		1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. ⁵	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. ⁶	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. ⁷	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. ⁸	Beaufort	1981-1985
James E. Harrington ⁹	Wake	1985-1989
Thomas J. Harrelson ¹⁰	Brunswick	1989-1993
R. Samuel Hunt, III	Alamance	1993-1995
Garland Garrett	Wake	1995-1998

Secretaries of Transportation¹ (continued)

E. Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	1998-1999
David T. McCoy ¹¹	Orange	1999-2000
Walter Lyndo Tippet	Cumberland	2001-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

² Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

⁴ Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

⁵ Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

⁶ Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

⁷ Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

⁸ Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

⁹ Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

¹⁰ Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

¹¹ McCoy was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn into office on June 29, 1999.

Office of the State Controller

In 1986, the Office of the State Controller (OSC) was created by the General Assembly. The agency's head, the State Controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term. Farris W. Womack was North Carolina's first state controller and served from February, 1987, to 1988. Fred Wesley Talton served from 1988 to 1993. Edward Renfrow served from 1993 to 2000. Current State Controller, Robert L. Powell, assumed office on July 1, 2000.

The State Controller is the state's chief financial officer and manages the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). The State Controller prescribes policies and procedures that support the NCAS and accomplish financial reporting and management of the state's financial entity. The purpose of the NCAS is to maintain, for the benefit of central and agency managers, timely, reliable, accurate, consistent and complete financial, budgetary and management information on North Carolina state government. Three major divisions comprise the Office of the State Controller:

Statewide Accounting Division

The Statewide Accounting Division is responsible for day-to-day and procedural control of agencies operating within the NCAS environment. The division establishes and provides systems control over NCAS to ensure that all financial transactions are entered, balanced and reconciled. This division also researches technical accounting standards and incorporates these standards into financial reporting on the state entity and provides daily, monthly, quarterly and annual reporting on the financial condition and results of operations of the state entity. Another major responsibility involves administering the statewide cash management program, which includes statewide appropriation and allotment control. In addition, the division operates a central payroll system, a Flexible Benefit Program and provides tax compliance, cost allocation and disbursing services to state agencies.

Financial Systems Division

The Financial Systems Division designs, develops, implements and maintains the policies, procedures and software that form the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). It provides agency implementation, functional and technical systems administration, client support, and maintenance of NCAS. NCAS uses financial software and includes the following modules: General Ledger, Budgetary Control, Purchasing, Inventory, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets, Project Tracking and Financial Controller database modules. NCAS provides information access through the use of the mainframe-based, on-line, real-time inquiries; report generator software; software that provides on-line report viewing and printing capabilities and client/server-based decision support software.

Administrative Division

This division is responsible for the overall support of the Office of the State Controller. Services include: Business Services, which represents a broad range of accounting functions including accounts payable, accounts receivable, fixed assets, budgeting, purchasing, maintenance of the accounting system, financial reporting, switchboard operator/receptionist duties and building security and maintenance; Personnel Services, which includes recruitment/selection, employee benefits, maintenance of personnel records, employee relations and personnel policies and procedures; and Internal Audit Services, which performs internal audits on OSC operations to determine areas of inefficiency and potential for improvement and statewide monitoring of internal controls to ensure compliance with policies, procedures and guidelines issued by other regulatory authorities.

For more information about the Office of the State Controller, call (919) 981-5454 or visit the department's Web site at www.osc.state.nc.us.

Robert L. Powell **State Controller**

Early Years

Born in Oxford, Granville County, July 20, 1949, to James B. and Mittie Belle Riggan Powell.

Educational Background

Graduate, J.F. Webb High School, Oxford, 1967; B.S. in Business Administration, Atlantic Christian (Barton) College, 1971.

Professional Background

State Controller.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers National Association of Budget Officers; National Association of State Comptrollers.

Boards and Commissions

Information Resource Management Commission.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 2001 Barry K. Sanders Special Lifetime Achievement Award; Past President, National Association of State Budget Officers.

Personal Information

Married, Terry Rary Powell; four children; Soapstone United Methodist Church.



State Controllers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Farris W. Womack		1987-1988
Fred Wesley Talton	Wake	1988-1993
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1993-2000
Robert L. Powell	Wake	2001-Present

State Board of Elections

The framework of North Carolina's election laws was constructed in 1901, revised substantially in 1933 and again in 1967. Along with these changes came the important audit trail to ensure voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly adopted full-time offices in the state's 100 counties for voter registration and election administration. Then, in 1971, North Carolina implemented a uniform municipal election code to guarantee that state voters need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which they were eligible to vote. In 1993, Gary O. Bartlett was appointed Executive Director, becoming the third person to serve in that capacity.

In 1994, the North Carolina General Assembly adopted N.C. General Statute Article 7A to comply with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and the state board successfully initiated mail-in voter registration, a procedure that simplified the voter registration process for all North Carolinians. An agency voter registration program followed in January, 1995, allowing citizens to register to vote when receiving various agency services. The State Board of Elections provides voter registration forms to more than 500 designated voter registration sites throughout the state. The "No Excuse" Absentee One-Stop voting provision was implemented in 2000 and 2002, enabling voters to vote on a date more convenient to them than the day of the election, either by mail or at the designated voting location. The General Assembly significantly changed the process of administration of election law, directing the state board to promulgate rules to implement the changes. In addition, voting was made easier for military service members and their dependents abroad. The process uses a combination of facsimile and electronic mail for election materials and ballots.

The General Assembly made the State Board of Elections an independent agency in 1974. The five members on the State Board of Elections are appointed by the governor for a term of four years. No more than three members of the same political party may serve at any time. This requirement makes North Carolina's Board of Elections the only such state elections agency where bipartisan membership is mandated by law. The board recommends any necessary or advisable changes in the administration of primaries and general elections to the governor and the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The State Board of Elections is comprised of three functional units:

Administration

This unit includes general supervision of 100 county boards of election and four municipal boards of election in administering elections and related laws, certifying election results, voter outreach, voter registration, absentee voting, education/training, investigations/audits and legal matters.

Campaign Reporting

This unit includes public education; assistance to candidates, political committee treasurers and county/municipal boards of elections and staffs; investigating complaints; conducting research and preparing analyses in preparation for the state board to hold evidentiary hearings; providing for electronic filing; and conducting training.

Information Systems

This unit includes implementing and maintaining a State Election Information Management System (SEIMS); providing assistance to counties; and providing statewide election data to the public.

In 1995, the State Board of Elections officially created the North Carolina State Board of Elections Certification in Elections Program with an appointed Certification Board. The program is a means of enhancing election expertise; providing uniformity and equal application of laws throughout the state; raising the level of professionalism of elections officials and encouraging them to expand their knowledge through continuing education by meeting stringent requirements to become certified. For further instruction, three training videos entitled *Nine Steps to a Successful Hearing*, *Maintaining the Public's Trust* and *Accessible Precincts Mean Accessible Elections*. The Certification in Elections Program continues to grow and expand by having the staff of the State Board of Elections develop on-line courses and with the possibility of branching out to include precinct officials as a certified group.

The State Board of Elections undertakes various other duties and responsibilities. The state board appoints all 100 county boards of election, which are comprised of three members. State law requires that both major political parties be represented on the county boards. Each county board has a director of elections who serves as the administrative head of the board of elections and guides the election process in each county.

The State Board of Elections supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality in North Carolina. There are 100 counties, more than 500 municipalities and approximately 1,200 special districts in North Carolina. The state board develops rules and regulations that govern each election, including procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. Protests are filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates, followed by a public hearing on the complaint and a

decision to either uphold or deny the complaint. Decisions rendered by a county board of elections may be appealed to the State Board of Elections. For good cause, the state board may order a new primary, general or special election.

The State Board of Elections determines the form and content of ballots, instruction sheets, abstracts and returns, certificates of elections and other forms used in primary and general elections and certifies all voting equipment. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires election entities to ensure that racial or ethnic minorities have equal access and opportunity to participate in elections. With the state's increasing Latino population, voter registration forms, instructions and other election-related documents are now provided in Spanish.

To improve the state's compliance with regard to physical access to polling places and standards with regards to voting equipment, an extensive education and training effort was put forth by state board staff. The training video developed by the staff assists in training precinct officials in providing services to voters with special needs. Nearly all 2,810 polling places were evaluated prior to the November, 2000, election and the results published on the board's web site. The evaluation is a necessary component in complying with federal laws such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and the Handicapped Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

In 1999 the first state-developed, statewide election information system (SEIMS) was implemented. SEIMS connects all 100 counties through a consolidated system and statewide database connected through the statewide area network. This facilitates the exchange of electronic information between all the counties. The major functions of SEIMS are to use the applications for local county processing of day-to-day business activities, support for electronic campaign finance reporting and support of statewide functions, such as checking voter registration information via the board's web site. Integrated into SEIMS are standardized forms relating to voter registration, reporting mechanisms and absentee voting that ensures all counties are current on laws and regulations relating to the conduct of elections and information provided to the public. SEIMS has been instrumental with list maintenance by identifying and removing inactive and ineligible voters.

For more information about the State Board of Elections, call (919) 733-7173 or visit the board's web site at www.sboe.state.nc.us.

Gary O. Bartlett

Executive Director/Secretary

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn Lassiter Bartlett.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

Professional Background

Executive Secretary/Director, State Board of Elections, 1993-Present.

Political Activities

Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board Member, Election Center, 1998-Present; Co-Chair, National Task Force of Election Accessibility, 1999-Present.



Office of Administrative Hearings

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency which was established by the General Assembly in 1985 to provide a source of independent Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) to preside in state administrative law proceedings. The enabling legislation is found in G.S. 7A-150 et seq. and references Article III, Section 11 and Article IV, Section 3 of the North Carolina Constitution as authority for the establishment of the office. Following the constitutional precept of separation of powers, OAH was created to ensure that the legislative, executive and judicial functions were not combined in the same administrative process. As a consequence of this policy, North Carolina operates under what is referred to as the "central panel" system of adjudication. Simply stated, this means that the Administrative Law Judges are employed independently of the agency which investigates and prefers charges against the regulated parties. As a result, there is no perception of a conflict or interference from the agency which is a party to the contested case hearing.

OAH's central panel adjudicatory functions are found in Article 3 of the APA, but OAH has concurrent jurisdiction with certain autonomous agencies, primarily professional and occupational licensing boards, under the parallel adjudicatory procedures set out in Article 3A. In contrast to Article 3A, Article 3 confers in OAH the exclusive jurisdiction over contested case hearings involving most of North Carolina's state agencies. Article 3 provides the jurisdiction for a broad range of cases arising out of public employment, alcoholic beverage control, environmental permitting and penalties, child day care and nursing homes, hospital certificates of need, competitive bidding for state projects and special education in public schools.

Besides administrative hearings, there are two other major functions of OAH. The first deals with the procedures that govern rulemaking in North Carolina. Article 2A of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (Chapter 150B) provides for a uniform procedure for the adoption of rules, both permanent and temporary, and authorizes OAH to publish the *North Carolina Register* and the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. Except for minor exemptions found in G.S. 150B-1(d), all state agencies are required to follow this uniform procedure for conducting public rulemaking hearings, for adopting proposed rules and for filing the adopted rules for codification. The public is notified of agency rulemaking hearings through a notice published in the *Register*. This notice provides a means for interested parties to be present and debate the merits of a proposed rule before adoption by the agency. After the formal adoption, review by the Rules Review Commission and Joint Legislative Administrative Procedure Oversight Committee (unless a bill is enacted by the General Assembly specifically disapproving a proposed rule), the rule is then filed for codification in the *Code*. All of the rules adopted by state agencies are published in the *Code*. Both the *Register* and the *Code* are available to subscribers for claims of political discrimination in hiring under G.S. 126-12.4. After investigation and determination

of probable cause by the Civil Rights Division, the employee may file a contested case in the Hearings Division of OAH. This statute also authorized a new cause of action under the State Personnel Act for political discrimination in hiring and promotion. During the 1998 short session, the General Assembly authorized a new cause of action in OAH for state employee workplace harassment grievances.

The other major function of OAH is found under the provisions of G.S. 7A-759 wherein the Office of Administrative Hearings is designated as a 706 deferral agency of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Civil Rights Division of OAH is charged with the investigation of alleged acts of discrimination and other related unlawful employment practices for charges filed by state and local government employees covered under the State Personnel Act (Chapter 126). The director of this division is also assigned the duty to confer, conciliate or resolve the civil rights charges filed with OAH. In the event that these informal procedures do not produce a settlement for meritorious charges, OAH's Administrative Law Judges are empowered to grant full relief through a contested case hearing process. In addition to the EEOC deferral investigations, the General Assembly also granted the Civil Rights Division the investigative responsibilities

For more information about the Office of Administrative Hearings, call (919) 733-2698 or visit the office's Web site at www.oah.state.nc.us or e-mail the office at oah.postmaster@ncmail.net.

Office of State Personnel

North Carolina's state government did not have a systematic or uniform personnel system prior to 1925. There was no equality or consistency in the administration of personnel policies. The General Assembly appropriated money in a lump sum to each agency and agency heads allocated it for operating expenses and salaries. Each agency set pay rates for its workers until 1907, when the legislature assumed authority over personnel matters, including acting on pay increases for individual employees. In 1921, the General Assembly turned salary administration over to the governor and the Council of State, resulting in the establishment of a "Salary Standardization Board."

In 1925, the General Assembly established a five-member Salary and Wage Commission. The commission found that in addition to inequitable salaries, there was a lack of uniformity among the various state government agencies in office hours, leave, holidays and job entrance requirements. The commission set classifications for all positions, grouped positions with similar duties together and established minimum and maximum salary ranges. Agency heads determined salaries. A 1931 law abolished the Salary and Wage Commission and established a Department of Personnel within the Office of the Governor to handle classification, compensation and personnel policies. In 1933, these duties were transferred to the Budget Bureau and the Department of Personnel was abolished. From 1933 to 1949, with no staff to deal exclusively with personnel problems, a great disparity in personnel standards once again developed between agencies.

In 1938, a Supervisor of Merit Examinations was appointed to prepare a classification plan and administer examinations for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as required by the Social Security Act of 1935. The act was amended in 1939 to include merit system coverage for other state agencies subsidized by federal funds. A Merit System Council was formed to administer federal regulations and policies regarding competitive examinations, job standards and pay.

The State Personnel Act of 1949 established a State Personnel Department with a personnel council and a director. The law also required each agency to designate a personnel officer. From 1939 until 1965, the Merit System Council and the State Personnel Department operated independently of one another. In 1965, the General Assembly passed a new State Personnel Act that consolidated the two agencies and created a seven-member State Personnel Board. Between 1965 and 1975, a number of revisions and additions were made to the act. The General Assembly significantly revised the act in February 1976, to provide for a seven-member commission, rather than a board. The new commission issued binding corrective orders in employee grievance appeals procedures.

The Office of State Personnel (OSP) serves the interest of state employees, manages programs established by the governor, the General Assembly and the State Personnel Commission and provides specific services to the general public. OSP seeks recommendations and input from the Personnel Roundtable, which is made up of all agency and university personnel officers. The roundtable meets at least three times a year to participate in decisions on the design and implementation of the human resources system. Numerous other statewide committees representing various disciplines concentrate on specific subject areas. Public hearings are held before the State Personnel Commission (SPC) meetings for further input and discussion of proposed policies. OSP exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (General Statute 126). It is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission, a nine-member group appointed by the Governor. The SPC establishes policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 91,272 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and over 34,200 local government employees in federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the federal standards for a merit system of personnel administration.

The Office of State Personnel's organizational design features a service-oriented structure. At the core of this structure are five consulting groups, led by Human Resources Managing Partners. Each of the five consulting groups is assigned a group of agencies and universities and is responsible for providing a variety of human resources consulting services to their clients. Human Resources Partners and Human Resources Associates are assigned to each consulting group. Human Resources Partners assigned to consulting groups function as generalists, providing a variety of human resources consulting services to their clients. In addition, some Human Resource Partners retain a specialty role and are experts in their specialty field. Specialists provide training to other Human Resource Partners and advise on complex issues that fall into their specialty area.

In addition to the five consulting groups, there are six functions staffed to the State Personnel Director: Planning and Development, Human Resources Information Systems, Human Resources Development, Operations and Support, Human Resources Accountability and the director's administrative staff. Within these groups, work performed is more internal in nature, involves a program oversight role, is largely administrative or involves support to the consulting groups.

Consulting Groups

These groups provide consulting services to assigned clients on the implementation and management of human resources programs in the following areas: classification and compensation, organizational design, policy administration, dispute resolution, employee relations (including employee assistance), performance management, competency and skill-based pay system development, FLSA, safety and health, workers compensation, unemployment insurance, equal opportunity

services, work life benefits, recognition programs, recruitment and staffing and workforce planning.

The management of statewide programs is assigned to Program Teams consisting of HR Partners and HR Associates from all of the Consulting Groups. Each major human resources functional area has a program team.

Operations and Support: Areas of responsibility include purchasing, personnel, budget, communications, legislative relations, temporary solutions, duplicating, office support, benefits, files and records, work-life programs, employee recognition programs, the State Personnel Commission and FLEX program administration.

Human Resources Information System: Responsibilities include the management of a statewide human resources information system, LAN management and internal and external information support, as well as new product development.

Planning and Development: Responsibilities include policy development, human resources strategic planning, operational planning and monitoring, legislative proposals, special projects, program development, research and internal training plans.

Human Resources Development: Responsibilities include supervisory and management training, professional skills training, the Public Manager Program, organizational development, performance management, education assistance, enterprise-wide licensing and providing support, input and services for internal staff training efforts.

Human Resources Accountability: Responsibilities include the development and implementation of programs to ensure that agencies and universities remain in compliance with human resources laws, rules and regulations and that human resources programs are delivered effectively in order to meet organizational needs.

Thomas H. Wright Director

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines, Moore County.

Educational Background

Jacksonville High School, Jacksonville, 1967; University of North Carolina at Wilmington, B.A., Psychology, 1971; M.S., Rehabilitation Counseling, East Carolina University, 1975; Certified Public Manager Program (with excellence), 1995; American Compensation Association Certification Program, 1999.

Professional Background

Director, Office of State Personnel, 2001-Present; Personnel Director, N.C. Department of Justice, 1997-2001; Section Chief, Office of State Personnel, 1995-96; Personnel Analyst, Office of State Personnel, 1978-95; Personnel Analyst, N.C.

Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, 1977-78; Personnel Analyst, Commonwealth of Virginia, 1977; Personnel Analyst, Office of State Personnel, 1976-77.

State Directors of Personnel

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Henry Hilton	Wake	1949-50
John W. McDevitt	Wake	1950-61
Edwin S. Lanier	Wake	1962-62
Walter E. Fuller	Wake	1962-63
John L.. Allen	Wake	1964-65
Claude Caldwell	Wake	1965-74
Al Boyles	Wake	1974-76
Harold H. Webb	Wake	1977-85
Richard V. Lee	Mecklenburg	1985-93
Ronald G. Penny	Pasquotank	1993-2000
Thomas H. Wright	Wake	2001-Present

Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's mission is to protect the citizens of North Carolina from juvenile crime by building innovative prevention programming for all at-risk youth; providing services to develop juvenile delinquents into law-abiding citizens; using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) in each county to galvanize community leaders statewide to reduce juvenile crime; and, providing both secure and alternative detention options for delinquent/undisciplined youth committed to the state's care.

In 1998, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act paved the way for the formation of the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In order to coordinate all state juvenile justice efforts, the reform merged the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Juvenile Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts into the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), housed in the office of the Governor. In 2000, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) was created by elevating the former Office of Juvenile Justice to cabinet-level status. George L. Sweat, Director of OJJ, was named Secretary of the new department on July 20, 2000, and was sworn into office on September 19, 2000, during the Hunt Administration. Governor Michael F. Easley reappointed Sweat as Secretary when he came into office in January, 2001. In the fall of 2001, the Secretary and his management team traveled throughout North Carolina to listen to local community members' thoughts and ideas on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The feedback from those regional forums helped develop DJJDP's seven top priorities consisting of public safety, early prevention, local leadership of JCPCs, shifting resources to build system capacity locally, collaboration and communication, data-based decision making and career development. Together, these elements form a common vision, which map the future of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the State of North Carolina.

Office of the Deputy Secretary

The Deputy Secretary's Office operates as the support arm of the juvenile justice system. This Division assists all DJJDP employees in their efforts to serve youth by accounting for all fiscal activities, remaining responsive to their inquiries, relaying them to external resources, maximizing internal resources, and directing funds in conjunction with the Departmental mission and goals. The Office of the Deputy Secretary includes Operational Services (Budget, Fiscal, Office of the Controller, and Facility Services) and Information Services (Application Development, Technical Services, Data Administration, and Grants).

Administration

The Administration Division oversees the daily operations within the department, and contains the following offices: Legislative Affairs, Communications, Policy, Internal Audit and investigations as well as Program Development. This division works with the General Assembly; answers legislative questions; manages the department's web site and public relations efforts; responds to inquiries; creates, implements and manages policy; and conducts internal audits and investigations. The Program Development Office is intended to expand the department's commitment to the overall habilitation of the youth in our care by offering stronger opportunities that will promote spiritual growth. Another intent of this effort will be to engage the faith community throughout the state to be in support of the young men and women who are involved in the juvenile justice system. The goal for the Faith-Based Initiative is to ensure that opportunities for spiritual growth are available to all youth within the DJJDP system of care, including after-care, and that all personnel model for them the caring adult role model so often missing in their lives. By the end of 2002 a comprehensive plan for promoting the Faith-Based Initiative will be well under way.

Human Resources

The Division of Human Resources provides administrative support in recruitment and selection, health and safety, performance management, employee relations, position management, staff development and benefits. There are a total of 1,893 full- and part-time permanent employees employed in the department. Of that total, 924 (49%) are white and 969 (51%) are non-white, and there are 888 (47%) females and 1005 (53%) males.

Center for the Prevention of School Violence

The Center for Prevention of School Violence (CPSV) serves as a resource center and "think tank," offering knowledge and expertise in the areas of prevention and positive youth development with the intent of assisting efforts that are directed at guiding all of North Carolina's youth toward becoming productive members of their schools and communities. The center's goals reflect DJJDP's priorities. The center's efforts guard public safety by promoting safer schools; encourage early prevention by reaching youth earlier on the continuum of violent behaviors; emphasize the importance of local leadership within Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils by providing valuable research and expertise; extend communication and collaboration by facilitating ties with youth service providers across the state, thus ensuring efficient response to legislative mandates and other needs.

Intervention/Prevention

The Intervention/Prevention Division oversees North Carolina's Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs), Court Services and Community Initiatives, which provide special programs including Governor's One on One (on 1), Eckerd Youth Camps, Support Our Students (SOS), Teen Court, and Multipurpose Juvenile Homes. Through Court Services, I/P ensures that delinquent and undisciplined youth receive appropriate treatment and intervention. The goal is simple: to protect the community against youth violence and to find youth the help they need to mature into healthy adults. Intervention/Prevention, through the Area Administrators, Area Consultants and court counseling staff, provides training and technical assistance to counties and the JCPCs in conducting the annual planning process. Assisted by trainers from the Jordan Institute for Families, the area offices provide regional training sessions in risk and resource assessment, in setting priorities, in establishing outcomes and in implementing promising approaches.

Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils

The 1998 Juvenile Justice Reform Act established county Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC) to organize and facilitate a local system to protect communities against youth violence and to assess needs of juveniles and to develop means of meeting those needs. The councils were also charged to ensure that appropriate intermediate dispositional options are available; to increase public awareness of the causes of delinquency and strategies to reduce the problem; assess needs of juveniles in the local community; develop strategies for delinquency prevention through use of risk assessment; assess resources to meet the identified needs; provide funds for treatment of juveniles; develop or propose ways to meet those needs; plan for a permanent funding stream for delinquency prevention programs; and evaluate program performance. By June 30, 1999, six months after enactment of the authorizing legislation, 100 local JCPCs were certified and operating, complete with required membership appointments, bylaws, operating and planning procedures and established internal and external communication procedures. North Carolina county commissioners, responsible for making the appointments to the councils, appointed 2,136 community members to serve on the 100 JCPCs for fiscal year 2001-2002.

Youth Development Division

The Division of Youth Development operates North Carolina's five youth development centers, ten state-operated juvenile detention centers, a juvenile transportation program and two therapeutic wilderness camps. The residential programs provide treatment, education and other services to youth committed to DJJDP's supervision and care. In order to meet the special needs of committed youth, youth development centers provide a variety of services. In addition to contracting psychiatric services, each facility has psychologists and social workers

on staff to address mental health needs of the juveniles. Specialized treatment programs are available for juveniles who are violent offenders, sex offenders, and substance abusers. All YDCs maintain contracts with physicians, nurses, and dentists to provide needed medical treatment. While incarcerated, all juveniles in youth development centers attend school programs, which provide instruction in the NC Standard Course of Study and GED preparation. DJJDP operates two wilderness camps, which provide alternative therapeutic residential programs for troubled youth. Camp Woodson is a short-term program that uses outdoor, adventure-based learning activities to build self-esteem, decision-making capabilities and positive attitudes for juveniles. Red Wolf Youth Center is being developed utilizing a closed prison G-PAC unit in Washington County for its base camp. This program will serve court-involved juveniles from eastern North Carolina with outdoor challenges involving the natural environment of coastal North Carolina.

George Sweat

Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.

Educational Background

BS/BA in Business Administration, East Carolina University; Honor Graduate, Administrative Officers' Course, Southern Police Institute, University of Kentucky at Louisville,, 1986.

Professional Background

Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1999-Present; Chief of Police, Winston-Salem Police Department, 1987-99; Assistant Chief, Winston-Salem Police Department, 1986-87.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Member, Commission on Juvenile Crime and Justice.

Personal Information

Married, Lenna Sweat. Three children; two grandchildren.





The State Legislature

The General Assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition, a “legislative assembly of free holders” met for the first time around 1666. No documentary proof, however, exists proving that this assembly actually met. Provisions for a representative assembly in Proprietary North Carolina can be traced to the Concessions and Agreements, adopted in 1665, which called for an unicameral body composed of the governor, his council and twelve delegates selected annually to sit as a legislature.

This system of representation prevailed until 1670, when Albemarle County was divided into three precincts. Berkeley Precinct, Carteret Precinct and Shaftsbury Precinct were apparently each allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as the colony’s population grew and the frontier moved westward. The new precincts were usually allotted two representatives, although some were granted more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, several of the larger, more important towns were allowed to elect their own representatives. Edenton was the first town granted this privilege, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Campbellton (Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough. Around 1735 Albemarle and Bath Counties were dissolved and the precincts became counties.

The unicameral legislature continued until around 1697, when a bicameral form was adopted. The governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council constituted the upper house. The lower house, the House of Burgesses, was composed of representatives elected from the colony’s various precincts. The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers. It could, however, meet only when called into session by the governor and only at a location designated by him. Because the lower house held the power of the purse and paying the governor’s salary, regular meetings of the legislature were held at least once during a two-year period (a biennium), and usually more often. Throughout the colonial period, the House of Burgess’ control over the colony’s finances fueled controversy between the governor and the lower house. The house wielded its financial control effectively throughout this period, continually increasing its influence and prestige.

This power struggle between the governor and his council on one hand and the colonial legislature on the other, had a profound effect on the structure of the new government created by North Carolina’s first state constitution, adopted in 1776. The General Assembly became the primary organ of government with control over

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

all other areas of government. The legislature wielded the constitutional authority to elect all executive and judicial branch officials. The N.C. Senate and House of Commons conducted joint balloting to elect these officials. On many occasions, the elections for administrative and judicial officials consumed substantial amounts of time when one candidate for a position could not muster a majority of votes from the legislators. The first break from this unwieldy procedure came in 1835, when a constitutional amendment changed the method for electing the governor. Instead of being elected by the legislature for a one-year term, the governor would henceforth be elected by the people for a two-year term. Another 33 years — and a devastating civil war and military occupation — would pass before the remaining state executive and judicial offices were elected by vote of the people. The postwar Constitution of 1868 dramatically reduced the General Assembly's appointive powers over the other two branches of state government.

The state constitution of 1776 created a bicameral legislature with members of both houses elected by the people. The N.C. Senate had one representative from each county, while the N.C. House of Commons had two representatives from each county and one from each of the towns given representative status in the constitution. This scheme continued until 1835, when voters approved several constitutional changes to the legislative branch. Membership in the Senate was set at 50 with senators elected from districts. The state was divided into districts with the number of senators based on the population of each individual district. The membership of the House of Commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county. The more populous counties had more representatives, but each county was entitled to at least one representative. Representation in each house would be adjusted based on the federal census taken every ten years. The General Assembly retained the power to adjust districts and representation.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted, leading to more changes in the legislative branch. The bicameral structure was retained, but the name of the lower house was changed from the House of Commons to the House of Representatives. The new constitution eliminated the property qualification for holding office, opening up opportunities for less wealthy North Carolinians to serve. The Office of Lieutenant Governor re-appeared for the first time since 1776. The lieutenant governor, elected by the people, would now serve as president of the Senate. He would also take office as governor if the incumbent governor could not continue in office for any reason. The N.C. Senate members could also elect a president pro tempore from among their ranks. The president pro-tem chaired the Senate sessions in the absence of its president.

In 1966, the House of Representatives adopted district representation similar to the Senate's arrangement. Although the total number of representatives stayed at 120, every county was no longer guaranteed a representative. Instead, the requirement to maintain a rough equality of population size between districts resulted in counties with lower populations losing their resident representative. The switch to a district format left nearly one-third of the state's counties with no resident legislator.

Prior to Raleigh's designation as North Carolina's permanent capital in 1792, the seat of government moved from town to town with each new General Assembly, a pattern established during the colonial period. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield and Tarborough all served as the seat of government between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislative session to meet in Raleigh.

The buildings used as meeting places for the colonial and early general assemblies varied as much as their location. If the structure was big enough to hold the legislators, it was pressed into use. Courthouses, schools and even local residences served as legislative buildings. Tryon Palace in New Bern was North Carolina's first capitol building. Completed in 1771, the palace was abandoned during the Revolutionary War because of its exposure to enemy attack. When Raleigh became the permanent state capital, the General Assembly approved the construction of a simple, two-story brick state house. This structure, completed in 1796, served as the General Assembly's home until a fire gutted it in 1831. The legislature approved a new capitol building and construction on the current capitol was complete in 1840. The first session to convene in the capitol opened on November 16, 1840. Construction of the current legislative building started in early 1961. The first session held in the new building convened on February 6, 1963.

The organizational structure of state government established by the Constitution of 1868 remained basically unchanged with the adoption of the state's third constitution in 1971. As one of the three branches of government established by the constitution, the legislative branch is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. It is composed of the General Assembly and its administrative support units. The North Carolina constitution gives the General Assembly legislative, or law-making, power for the entire state. This means, in the words of the state's Supreme Court, that the legislature has "the authority to make or enact laws; to establish rules and regulations governing the conduct of the people, their rights, duties and procedures; and to prescribe the consequences of certain activities." These mandates give the General Assembly the power to make new laws and amend or repeal existing laws on a broad range of issues that have statewide as well as local impact. The legislature also defines criminal law in North Carolina.

Legislators in both the N.C. Senate and House of Representatives stand for election every two years in even-numbered years. Members of both houses are drawn from districts established by law. Qualifications for election differ slightly for each house. For election to either house, a person must reside in the district he or she wants to represent for at least one year prior to the election. Candidates must be registered to vote in North Carolina. Senate candidates must be at least 25 years old on the date of the election and a resident of the state for two years immediately preceding the election. House candidates must be at least 21 years old on the date of the election, in addition to the previously stated qualifications.

A constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1982 set the first day of January following the November general election as the date legislators officially take office. Prior to the amendment, legislators took office immediately following the November election.

Each house of the legislature elects a principal clerk. The Senate also elects a reading clerk and a sergeant-at-arms. These positions are appointed in the House. The president of the Senate (lieutenant governor) presides over its sessions. A president pro-tem, elected by senators from among their membership, presides over the Senate in the absence of the lieutenant governor. The speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the representatives from among their membership. Other officers in each respective house are elected either by the membership as a whole or by the members of each party.

Much of the General Assembly's legislative work occurs through standing committees. Shortly after the start of every legislative session, the leadership in each house forms standing committees, appointing members of their respective house to the committees. Since 1989, the president pro-tem has appointed Senate committees, a duty traditionally given the president of the Senate. The speaker of the House appoints committees in that chamber. These leaders often make committee assignments based on legislators' interests and expertise. In the most recent session, there were 25 standing committees in the Senate and 37 in the House.

The Legislative Services Commission manages the General Assembly's administrative staff, the Legislative Services Office. The president pro-tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House alternate chairmanship of the Legislative Services Commission on a yearly basis and each appoints seven members from his or her respective house to serve on the commission. The commission employs a Legislative Services Officer who serves as chief staff officer for the commission. The Legislative Services Office has five support divisions, each managed by a director:

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division's primary role is to provide logistical support to the General Assembly in a variety of areas such as budget preparation and administration, building maintenance, equipment and supplies, mailing operations, printing (including printed bills) and a host of other services.

Information Systems Division

The Information Systems Division designs, develops and maintains a number of computer applications used by the General Assembly staff. Legal document retrieval, bill status reporting, fiscal information systems, office automation and electronic publishing are all functions of the division. A Legislative Services Commission sub-committee sets policies governing the division's operation and access to the Legislative Computer Center.

Bill Drafting Division

The Bill Drafting Division assists legislators by preparing bills for introduction. Staff attorneys draft the bills and make sure they are entered into the computer and printed. They also make sure that the proper number of copies of draft bills are delivered to the introducing legislator. Division staff follow numerous guidelines to ensure confidentiality.

Fiscal Research Division

The Fiscal Research Division serves as the research and watchdog arm of the General Assembly on fiscal and compliance matters regarding state government. Its statutory duties include fiscal analysis, operational reviews and reporting.

Research Division

The Research Division obtains information and makes legal and non-fiscal analyses of subjects affecting and affected by state law and government. Individual legislators and standing committee of the General Assembly alike can request the division's services. Division staff also answer questions from other North Carolina and sister state agencies and private citizens.

For more information about the Legislative Services Office, call (919) 733-4111 or visit the office's Web site at www.ncleg.net.

George Rubin Hall, Jr.

Legislative Services Officer

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C. April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane Conner Hall (deceased).

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Bachelor's of Science, Campbell College, 1964; Post-graduate work in Public Personnel Administration, N.C. State University; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

Legislative Services Officer, 1979-Present; 14 years, N.C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with N.C. General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Boards and Commissions

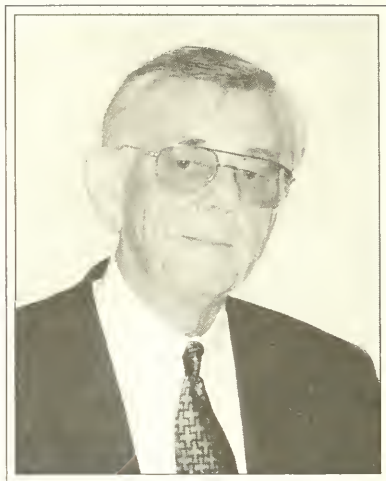
Former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., N.C. Army National Guard, 1959-60 (active duty), 1960-65 (reserve duty).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh on June 26, 1960. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C.



The 2001 General Assembly

The 2001 General Assembly, North Carolina's 144th, convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at noon on January 24. The opening of the session was convened by Lieutenant Governor Beverly E. Perdue in the Senate and Principal Clerk of the House, Denise Weeks. Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a date fixed by law after elimination of the constitutionally fixed date. The assembly now convenes on the third Wednesday

after the second Monday in January after the November election. The 2001 General Assembly adjourned on Thursday, Dec. 6, 2001.

Women in the General Assembly

Lillian Exum Clement of Buncombe County was the first woman to serve in the General Assembly. Clement served in the 1921 House of Representatives. Since then, more than 101 women have served in the General Assembly. There were 32 women in the 2001 General Assembly, five in the Senate and 27 in the House of Representatives.

Representative Ruth M. Easterling, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, became the longest-serving woman in the General Assembly during the 1999 session. Representative Easterling, currently in her thirteenth term, surpassed former Senator Lura S. Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County, and former Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, for the longevity record. Former Senator Tally served five terms in the House and six in the Senate. Former Representative Foster served all of her terms in the House.

Minorities in the General Assembly

During Reconstruction — and particularly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 — minorities were elected to the General Assembly for the first time in the state's history. Fifteen African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in 1868. Under the leadership of Representative Parker D. Robbins of Hertford County and Senators A. H. Galloway of New Hanover County and John A. Hyman of Warren County, the 1868 General Assembly approved the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guaranteed citizenship for African-Americans. As conservative Democrats regained power in the 1890s, African-American representation in the General Assembly disappeared for nearly 60 years. Henry E. Frye of Guilford County became the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this century when he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1969. Twenty-five African-Americans served in the 2001 General Assembly, seven in the Senate and 18 in the House of Representatives. Representative H.M. Michaux holds the record for most terms served in the General Assembly by an African-American. He has served over ten terms in the House of Representatives. The House's only current member of Native American descent is Rep. Ronnie Sutton of Robeson County (Democrat, 85th House District). The House's only current Hispanic member is Rep. Daniel F. McComas of New Hanover County (Republican, 13th House District).

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

The oldest member of the 2001 Senate was R. L. Martin (11/8/18), a Democrat from Pitt County. The youngest member of the 2001 Senate was Cal Cunningham (8/6/73), a Democrat from Davidson County. The oldest member of the 2001 House

of Representatives was Ruth Easterling (12/26/10), a Democrat from Mecklenburg County. The youngest member of the 2001 House of Representatives was G. Wayne Goodwin (2/22/67), a Democrat from Richmond County. The senator with the longest tenure is R.C. Soles, Jr., a Democrat from Columbus County, serving his seventeenth term - four in the House and 13 in the Senate. Currently there are four members of the House with thirteen terms: Rep. Harold J. Brubaker from Randolph County, Rep. Ruth M. Easterling from Mecklenburg County, Rep. George M. Holmes from Yadkin County and Rep. Edd Nye (12 terms in the House; one term in the Senate) from Bladen County. Former Rep. Liston B. Ramsey (deceased), a Democrat from Madison County, holds the all-time record for longevity in service with nineteen terms, all of them in the House. The record was previously held by former state Representative Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served all of his eighteen terms in the House.

Salaries of Legislators

Members of the 2001 General Assembly received a base salary of \$13,951 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$559. The speaker of the House and the president pro-tempore of the Senate each received a base salary of \$38,151 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$1,413. The Senate deputy pro-tempore and the speaker pro-tempore of the House each received base salaries of \$21,739 and monthly expense allowances of \$836. The majority and minority leaders of each house received \$17,048 in base salary and monthly expense allowances of \$666. During the legislative session and when they are carrying out the state's business, all legislators receive a subsistence allowance of \$104 per day and a travel allowance of \$.29 per mile.

2001 North Carolina Senate

Officers

President (Lieutenant Governor)	Beverly Eaves Perdue
President Pro Tempore	Marc Basnight
Deputy President Pro Tempore	Frank W. Ballance, Jr.
Majority Leader	Tony Rand
Minority Leader	Patrick J. Ballantine
Majority Whip	Luther Henry Jordan, Jr.
Minority Whip	James Forrester
Principal Clerk	Janet B. Pruitt
Reading Clerk	LeRoy Clark, Jr.
Sergeant at Arms	Cecil Goins

Senators

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Albertson, Charles W. (D)	5th	Duplin	Beulaville
Allran, Austin M. (R)	26th	Catawba	Hickory
Ballance, Frank W., Jr. (D)	2nd	Warren	Warrenton
Ballantine, Patrick J. (R)	4th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Basnight, Marc (D)	1st	Dare	Manteo
Berger, Philip E. (R)	12th	Rockingham	Eden
Bingham, Stan (R)	38th	Davidson	Denton
Carpenter, Robert C. (R)	42nd	Macon	Franklin
Carrington, John H. (R)	36th	Wake	Raleigh
Carter, Charles (D)	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Clodfelter, Daniel G. (D)	40th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Cunningham, James C., III (D)	23rd	Davidson	Lexington
Dalton, Walter H. (D)	37th	Rutherford	Rutherfordton
Dannelly, Charlie Smith (D)	33rd	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Forrester, James (R)	39th	Gaston	Stanley
Foxx, Virginia (R)	12th	Watauga	Banner Elk
Garrou, Linda (D)	20th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Garwood, John A. (R)	27th	Wilkes	North Wilkesboro
Gulley, Wib (D)	13th	Durham	Durham
Hagan, Kay R. (D)	32nd	Guilford	Greensboro
Harris, Oscar N. (D)	15th	Johnston	Dunn
Hartsell, Fletcher L., Jr. (R)	22nd	Cabarrus	Concord
Horton, Hamilton C., Jr. (R)	20th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Hoyle, David W. (D)	25th	Gaston	Gastonia
Jordan, Luther Henry, Jr. (D)	7th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Kerr, John H., III (D)	8th	Wayne	Goldsboro

Senators (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Kinnaird, Eleanor (D)	16th	Orange	Carrboro
Lee, Howard N. (D)	16th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Lucas, Jeanne Hopkins (D)	13th	Durham	Durham
Martin, R.L. (D)	6th	Pitt	Bethel
Martin, William N. (D)	31st	Guilford	Greensboro
Metcalf, Stephen M. (D)	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Miller, Brad (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Moore, Kenneth R. (R)	27th	Caldwell	Lenoir
Odom, T. LaFontine, Sr. (D)	34th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Perdue, Beverly E. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Phillips, Jim W., Sr. (D)	23rd	Davidson	Lexington
Plyler, Aaron W. (D)	17th	Union	Monroe
Purcell, William R. (D)	17th	Scotland	Laurinburg
Rand, Anthony E. (D)	24th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Reeves, Eric M. (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Robinson, Dan (D)	29th	Jackson	Cullowhee
Rucho, Robert A. (R)	35th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Shaw, Larry (D)	41st	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Shaw, Robert G. (R)	19th	Guilford	Greensboro
Soles, R.C., Jr. (D)	18th	Columbus	Tabor City
Swindell, A.B., IV (D)	10th	Nash	Nashville
Thomas, Scott (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Warren, Ed N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Greenville
Webster, Hugh (R)	21st	Caswell	Yanceyville
Weinstein, David E. (D)	30th	Robeson	Lumberton
Wellons, Allen H. (D)	11th	Johnston	Smithfield

Leaders of the Senate

Speakers of the Senate

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1777
Whitmel Hill	Martin	1778
Allen Jones	Northampton	1778
Allen Jones	Northampton	1779
Abner Nash	Jones	1779
Abner Nash	Jones	1780
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1780
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1781
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782

Speakers of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1782
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1783
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (April)
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (October)
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1785
James Coor	Craven	1786-87
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1787
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1788
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1789
Charles Johnston	Chowan	1789
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1790
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1791-92
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1792-93
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1793-94
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1794-95
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1795
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1796
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1797
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1798
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1799
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1800
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1801
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1802
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1803
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1804
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1805
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1806
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1807
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1808
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1809
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1810
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1811
George Outlaw	Bertie	1812
George Outlaw	Bertie	1813
George Outlaw	Bertie	1814
John Branch	Halifax	1815
John Branch	Halifax	1816
John Branch	Halifax	1817
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1817

Speakers of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1818
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1819
Bartlet Yancey	Caswell	1820
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1821
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1822
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1823-24
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1824-25
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1825-26
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1826-27
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1827-28
Jesse Speight	Greene	1828-29
Bedford Brown	Caswell	1829-30
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1830-31
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1831-32
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1832-33
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1833-34
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1834-35
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1835
Hugh Waddell	Orange	1836-37
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1838-39
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1840-41
Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe	1842-43
Burgess S. Gaither	Burke	1844-45
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1846-47
Calvin Graves	Caswell	1848-49
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1850-51
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1852
Warren Winslow	Cumberland	1854-55
William W. Avery	Burke	1856-57
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1858-59
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1860-61
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1862-64
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1864-65
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1865-66
Matthias E. Manly	Craven	1866-67
Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg	1866-67

Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate¹

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Edward J. Warren	Beaufort	1870-72
James T. Morehead	Guilford	1872-74
		1874-75
James L. Robinson	Macon	1876-77
William A. Graham	Lincoln	1879-80
William T. Dorch	Buncombe	1881
		1883
E. T. Boykin	Sampson	1885
		1887
Edwin W. Kerr	Sampson	1889
William D. Turner	Iredell	1891
John L. King	Guilford	1893
E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow	1895
		1897
R. L. Smith	Stanly	1899-1900
F. A. Whitaker	Wake	1899-1900
Henry A. London	Chatham	1901
Henry A. London	Chatham	1903
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1905
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1907-08
Whitehead Klutz	Rowan	1909
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1911
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1913
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1915
Fordyce C. Harding	Pitt	1917
Lindsey C. Warren	Washington	1917
William L. Long	Halifax	1921
William L. Long	Halifax	1923-24
William S. H. Burgwyn	Northampton	1925
William L. Long	Halifax	1927
Thomas L. Johnson	Robeson	1929
Rivers D. Johnson	Duplin	1931
William G. Clark	Edgecombe	1933
Paul D. Grady	Johnston	1935
Andrew H. Johnston	Buncombe	1937-38
James A. Bell	Mecklenburg	1937-38
Whitman E. Smith	Stanly	1939
John D. Larkins, Jr.	Jones	1941
John H. Price	Rockingham	1943

Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Archie C. Gay	Northampton	1945
Joseph L. Blythe	Mecklenburg	1947
James C. Pittman	Lee	1949
Rufus G. Rankin	Gaston	1951
Edwin Pate	Scotland	1953
Paul E. Jones	Pitt	1955-56
Claude Currie	Durham	1957
Robert F. Morgan	Cleveland	1959
William L. Crew	Halifax	1961
Ralph H. Scott	Alamance	1963
Robert B. Morgan	Harnett	1965-66
Herman A. Moore	Mecklenburg	1967
Neill H. McGeachy	Cumberland	1969
Frank N. Patterson, Jr.	Stanly	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1973-74
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1975-76
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1977-78
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1979-80
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1981-82
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1983-84
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1985-86
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1987-88
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1989-90
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1990-91
Marc Basnight	Dare	1992-Present

¹ The state constitution of 1868 abolished the office of speaker of the Senate, in creating the office of lieutenant governor with similar duties and functions. The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate and is called "the president of the Senate" when serving in this capacity. Senators also elect one of their members to serve as president pro-tempore during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.

Marc Basnight

President Pro-Tempore of the N.C. Senate

Democrat, Dare County

First Senatorial District: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and portions of Beaufort, Bertie and Washington counties.

Early Years

Born in Manteo, Dare County, May 13, 1947, to St. Clair and Cora Mae Daniels Basnight.

Educational Background

Manteo High School, 1966.

Professional Background

Basnight Construction Company and Lone Cedar Cafe.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present (President Pro-Tempore 1993-Present).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Manteo Lions Club; 32nd-Degree Mason; First Flight Society.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Transportation, representing Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, 1977-83; Dare County Tourist Bureau (Chairman 1974-76).

Honors and Awards

Most Effective Senator, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, 1999, 1997, 1995, 1993; Razor Walker Award for Contributions to Public Education, R. Donald Watson School of Education, UNC-Wilmington, 2001; Honorary Doctor of Laws (1999) and William Richardson Davie Award (1995), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married, Sandy Tillett Basnight, March 23, 1968. Two children. Member, Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-Officio member of all standing Senate committees.

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. **Deputy President Pro-Tempore**

Democrat, Warren County

Second Senatorial District: Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Warren and Portions of Bertie, Halifax and Vance counties

Early Years

Born in Windsor, Bertie County, February 15, 1942, to Frank Winston and Alice (Eason) Ballance.

Educational Background

W.S. Etheridge High School, 1959; North Carolina Central University, 1963; North Carolina Central Law School, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney, Frank W. Ballance, Jr. & Associates, PA 1990-Present (Ballance and Reaves, 1985-89; Frank W. Ballance, Jr., 1979-1984; Clayton and Ballance, 1966-1979); Librarian and Professor, South Carolina State College School of Law, 1965-66.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1983-86.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chair, Warren County Chapter, NAACP, 1988; N.C. State Bar, 1965-Present; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1968; Reserves, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Bernadine Smallwood Ballance, 1969. Three children. Member, Greenwood Baptist Church, Warrenton.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety and Judiciary II. Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Insurance, State and Local Government, Ways and Means.



Anthony E. Rand **Senate Majority Leader**

Democrat, Cumberland County

Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Panther Branch Township, Wake County, on September 1, 1939, to Walter Rand, Jr., and Geneva Yeargan Rand.

Educational Background

Garner High School, 1957; B.A. in Political Science, University of North Carolina, 1961; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964.



Professional Background

Consultant, Prime Medical Services, Inc.; President, MedTech Investments, Inc.; President, Rand & Gregory, P.A.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-88 and 1994-Present (Majority Leader, 1987-88 and 2001-Present)

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association/American Bar Association; Board of Trustees, All Kinds of Minds Board of Directors, First Citizens Bank & Trust Company, Fayetteville National Health Lawyers Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission; Co-Chair, Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits Committee; Board of Directors and Treasurer, General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Fayetteville State University, 2000; Distinguished Alumnus Award/Carolina Law Distinguished Alumni Award, UNC-CH, 2001; Chancellor's Medallion, Fayetteville State University, 2001.

Personal Information

Married to Karen Skarda Rand of Downers Grove, Illinois, on May 30, 1981. Two children. Member, St. Johns Episcopal Church, Fayetteville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget/Justice and Public Safety, Information Technology; Member, Judiciary I, Finance.

Patrick J. Ballantine **Senate Minority Leader**

Republican, New Hanover County

*Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of Carteret,
New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties*

Early Years

Born March 17, 1965, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, to James Clinton and Margaret Wilker Ballantine.

Educational Background

Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, N.C., 1983; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1987; J.D., University of Dayton School of Law, 1990.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1994-Present (Minority Leader, 1999-Present).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Rotary; National Republican Legislators Association; Friends of Airlie Gardens.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

American Lung Association; New Hanover County Children's Museum; New Hanover County Crime Commission.

Personal Information

Married to Lisa Beard Ballantine of Fort Worth, Texas on August 10, 1991. One child. Member, St. Andrew's on the Sound Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Commerce; Ranking Minority Member, Insurance and Consumer Protection and Redistricting; Member, Finance, Judiciary I and Ways and Means.



Luther H. Jordan, Jr. Senate Majority Whip

**Democrat, New Hanover County
(deceased April 23, 2002)**

Seventh Senatorial District: Portions of Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties

Early Years

Born on June 1, 1950, in New York, N.Y.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1969; Graduate of Mortuary Science, Gupton Jones College, 1972; B.A., Shaw University, 1997.

Professional Background

President, Jordan's Funeral Home, Inc., Wilmington, and Jordan Columbus County Chapel, Riegelwood, N.C.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-2002 (Senate Majority Whip, 1999-2002); Member, Wilmington City Council, 15 years (Mayor Pro-Tempore); Second Vice-Chair, North Carolina Democratic Party.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; Member, Gupton Jones College Alumni Association; Member, National Black Caucus.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Shaw University; Board of Directors, Wachovia Bank and Trust; N.C. Institute of Minority Economic Development.

Honors and Awards

Luther Jordan Week, Proclaimed by City of Wilmington, November 12-18, 2001; Man of the Year, Winston-Salem State University Alumni, 1992; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., 6th District Outstanding Service Award, 1988.

Personal Information

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair, State and Local Government, Commerce, Insurance and Consumer Protection; Co-Chair, Correction and Crime Control Oversight.



James S. Forrester, MD **Senate Minority Whip**

Republican, Gaston County

Thirty-Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Gaston, Iredell and Lincoln counties

Early Years

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 8, 1937, to James S. and Nancy McLennan Forrester.

Educational Background

New Hanover High, 1954; B.S. in Science, Wake Forest University, 1958; M.D., Bowman Gray School of Medicine of WFU, 1962; M. P.H., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976.

Professional Background

Physician, Family Practice.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; County Commissioner, Gaston County, 1982-90; Chair, Board of Commissioners, 1989-90.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Gaston County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; Aerospace Medical Association (A. Fellow).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Past Vice-Chair, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health; Past President, Gaston County Heart Association; Board of Directors (past), Childrens Council, Gaston County.

Military Service

N.C. Air National Guard, HQ NCANG, Brig General, Ret.; Former Commander of 145 TAC clinic and State Air Surgeon; Participated in air evacuation in Vietnam.

Honors and Awards

Jefferson Award for Public Service, 1988; N.C. Medical Society Physician Community Service Award, 1994; Distinguished Achievement Award, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, 1997.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Frances All Forrester of Wilmington on March 12, 1960. Four children. Member, First Baptist Church, Stanley.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Health and Human Resources, Children & Human Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Judiciary II and Redistricting.



Charles W. Albertson

Democrat, Duplin County

Fifth Senatorial District: Duplin and Portions of Jones, Onslow, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Beulaville, Duplin County, January 4, 1932, to James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Norris Albertson.

Educational Background

Beulaville Elementary and High School, 1938-50; attended James Sprunt Community College.

Professional Background

Farmer; Retired PPQ Officer, USDA; Professional Musician; Songwriter and Publisher; Recording Artist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-92.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Beulaville Investors Club; North Carolina Farm Bureau; Co-coordinator, Yokefellow Prison Ministry, 1978-80.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

James Sprunt Community College, Board of Trustees, 1977-1992 (Chair, 1986-1989); James Sprunt Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1980; Chair, James Sprunt Community College Foundation, 1983-86.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-52.

Honors and Awards

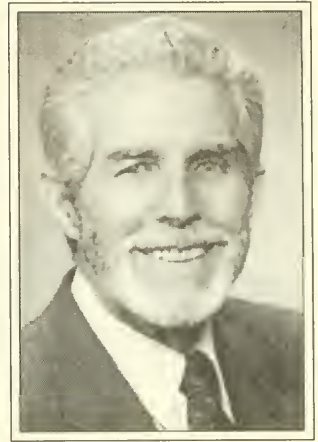
Two Certificates of Esteem from U.S. Defense Department for entertaining troops in 26 counties; Duplin County Board of Commissioners proclaimed Charlie Albertson Day, May 25, 1975; Long-Leaf Pine Award; Award for writing song for USDA APHIS.

Personal Information

Married to Grace Sholar Albertson on February 15, 1953. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Beulaville Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair: Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Vice-Chair: Rural Development; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Natural Resources, Finance, Judiciary I, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Redistricting, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Ways & Means.



Austin Murphy Allran **Republican, Catawba County**

*Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District: Catawba and
Portions of Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel Houser Allran.

Educational Background

Hickory High School, 1970; B.A. in English and History, Duke University, 1974; J.D., Southern Methodist University School of Law, 1978; M.A. in English, North Carolina State University, 1998.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1987-Present (Senate Minority Whip, 1995-1996); Member, N.C. House, 1981-86.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Sons of Confederate Veterans; Catawba County Historical Association; Sons of the American Revolution.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees and Vice-President, Hickory Landmarks Society; Child Fatality Task Force; Mental Health Oversight & Reform Study Commission.

Honors and Awards

1999 Legislator of the Year, Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking; 1992 Taxpayers' Best Friend, N.C. Taxpayers United; 1999 Certificate of Appreciation Award, Catawba County Partnership Against Underage Drinking.

Personal Information

Married to Judy Mosbach Allran on September 27, 1980. Two children. Life-long member, Corinth Reformed United Church of Christ, Hickory.

Committee Assignments

Vice Chair: Appropriations/Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on General Government, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Ways and Means; Member, Children and Human Resources, Information Technology, Judiciary I.



Philip Edward Berger **Republican, Rockingham County**

Twelfth Senatorial District: Portions of Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in New Rochelle, New York, August 8, 1952, to Francis H. and Eunice Talley Berger.

Educational Background

George Washington High School, Danville, Va., 1970; Studied Business, Danville Community College, B.A. in Sociology, Averett College, 1980; J.D., Wake Forest University University School of Law, 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Executive Board, Old North State Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Personal Information

Married to Patricia Hayes Berger. Three children. One grandchild. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Eden.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Rural Development; Member, Appropriations on Transportation, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Judiciary I, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Stan Bingham **Republican, Davidson County**

*Thirty-Eighth Senatorial District: Davie and
Portions of Davidson, Forsyth and Rowan counties*

Professional Background

Lumber Company Owner.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 2001-Present.

Personal Information

Married, Lora Bingham.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Justice
& Public Safety; Member, Agriculture/Environment/
Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children & Human Resources,
Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II, Rural Development.



Robert C. Carpenter

Republican, Macon County

Forty-Second Senatorial District: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Polk and Portions of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Franklin, Macon County, June 18, 1924, to Edgar J. and Eula D. Carpenter.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1942; Western Carolina University; UNC-Chapel Hill Pre-flight School; Purdue University, LUTC; Graduate, University of Virginia School of Consumer Banking.

Professional Background

Retired, Vice President and City Executive, First Union National Bank, Franklin.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Director, Franklin Rotary Club (President, 1959; Member for 47 years); American Legion Post 108; Franklin AARP.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Macon County Economic Development Commission; Former Member, Board of Trustees, Southwestern Community College; Former Chair, Franklin First Union Board of Directors.

Military Activities

Pilot, U.S. Navy, 1943-45.

Personal Information

Married, T. Helen Edwards Bryant Carpenter, January 18, 1986 (First wife, Ruth, deceased); Eight children; 19 grandchildren; Member, Saint Francis Catholic Church, Franklin.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Commerce, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Rural Development.



John H. Carrington **Republican, Wake County**

Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1934, to William E. and Doretta Keys Carrington.

Educational Background

Miami Edison High School, Miami Florida, 1957; Mechanical Engineering, Pennsylvania Military College (Widener College), 1962; Forensic Sciences, American Institute of Applied Sciences, 1960.

Professional Background

CEO/Director, the Sirchie Group of Companies.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board Member, John Locke Foundation; Shriner.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army, 3rd Army Airborne Training School, 1st Special Troops Brigade, 1953-55; Highest rank of E-3; Parachutist Badge; Parachute Packing and Aerial Delivery Badge.

Personal Information

Two children; Two grandchildren. Protestant.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Finance, Redistricting, Transportation, and Ways and Means.



Charles Newell Carter, Jr. **Democrat, Buncombe County**

Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District: Buncombe, Burke, Madison, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, May 9, 1967, to Charles Newell and Tura Hinson Carter, Sr..

Educational Background

Asheville High School, 1986; Bachelor of Arts in International Studies and History, Oglethorpe University, 1990.

Professional Background

Teacher, Buncombe County Public School System.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Public School Forum of North Carolina; World Trade Center North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

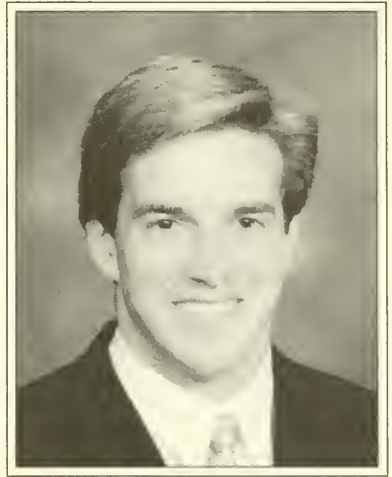
2001 Legislator of the Year, N.C. School Counselor Association.

Personal Information

Member, Grace Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary I, Rural Development and Transportation.



Daniel G. Clodfelter **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fortieth Senatorial District: Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born June 2, 1950, in Thomasville, Davidson County, to Billy G. and Lorene Wells Clodfelter.

Educational Background

Thomasville Senior High School, 1968; Bachelor's, Davidson College, 1972; Bachelor's, Oxford University, 1974; Law Degree, Yale Law School, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney at law, Moore & Van Allen. PLLC.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present; Member, Charlotte City Council.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Trustee, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor's Commission on Modernization of State Finances; Tax Policy Commission; Co-Chair, Smart Growth Oversight Commission.

Honors and Awards

1972 Rhodes Scholar.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth K. Bevan. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Justice & Public Safety, Appropriations/Base Budget, Information Technology, Redistricting and State and Local Government.



James Calvin Cunningham, III **Republican, Davie County**

Twenty-third Senatorial District: Portions of Davidson, Iredell and Rowan counties

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on August 6, 1973, to James Calvin and Julee Terry Cunningham, II.

Educational Background

Forsyth Country Day, Lewisville, 1991; A.B. in Philosophy and Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996; M.Sc. in Public Administration, London School of Economics, 1997; J.D., School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1999.

Professional Background

Attorney, Cunningham Crump & Cunningham PLLC.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, The Life Center.

Military Service

3rd Class Petty Officer, Military Sealift Command, U.S. Navy; U.S. Naval Reserve, 1999-Present.

Honors and Awards

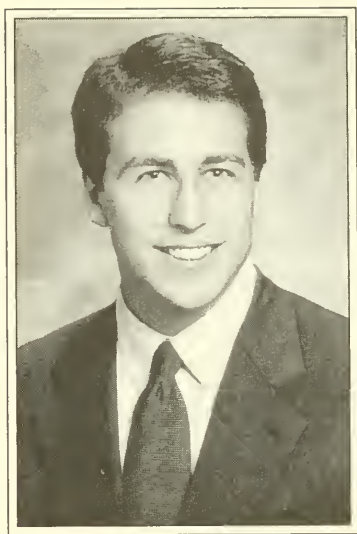
Distinguished Service Award, Lexington Jaycees, 2002.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth Kolb Cunningham. One child. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Lexington.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Appropriations/Base Budget, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Rural Development and Transportation.



Walter Harvey Dalton **Democrat, Rutherford County**

*Thirty-Seventh Senatorial District: Rutherford
and Portions of Cleveland counties*

Early Years

Born May 21, 1949, in Rutherfordton to Charles C. and Amanda Haynes Dalton.

Educational Background

Rutherfordton-Spindale High School, 1963-67; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Attorney, Nanney, Dalton & Miller.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Former Member, Child Abuse Prevention Society; Member, North Carolina State Bar; Member, South Carolina State Bar.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Director, Southern Region Education Board; Former President, Rutherford County Bar; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Isothermal Community College, 1995-97.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctorate in Humanities, Gardner-Webb University; Honorary Life Member, Rutherford County Fire Service, 1992; Legislator of the Year for Region C Law Enforcement, 1997 and 1999.

Personal

Married Lucille Hodge Dalton. Two children. Member, Spindale United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Rules and Operations of the Senate and Rural Development.



Charlie Smith Dannelly **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Thirty-third Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina, August 13, 1924, to Robert Samuel and Minnie Smith Dannelly.

Educational Background

Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina, 1944; B.A. in Education, Johnson C. Smith University, 1962; Masters in Education and Administration, UNC-Charlotte, 1966.

Professional Background

Retired educator, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1977-1989.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Committee to Preserve and Restore Third Ward Board of Directors; Johnston C. Smith University 100 Club; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Advisory Council on Cancer Coordination and Control; Interagency Council for Coordinating Homeless Programs; Underage Drinking Study Commission.

Military Activities

U.S. Army, 82nd Airborne, 1st Lt., June 26, 1951-February, 1954 (Korean War); Parachute Badge, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with one Bronze Star, National Defense Service Medal.

Honors and Awards

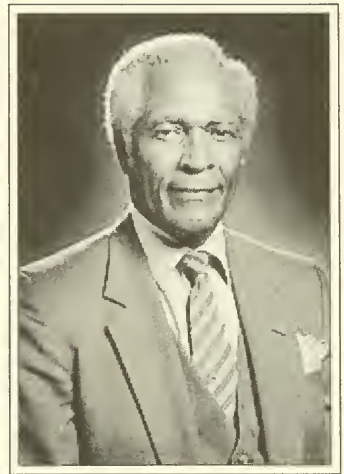
Omega Man of the Year (Pi Phi Chapter), 1978; 6th District Omega Man of the Year, 1979; Outstanding Service Awards-1983, 1986, 1987.

Personal Information

Married to Rose LaVerne Rhodes Dannelly. One child. Member, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ways and Means; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Health and Human Services, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education; Member, Finance, Health Care, Redistricting.



Virginia Foxx **Republican, Watauga County**

Twelfth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford (part), Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in New York City, N.Y., on June 29, 1943, to Nunzio John and Dollie Garrison Palmieri.

Educational Background

Crossnore High School, Crossnore, N.C., 1957-1961; A.B. in English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A.C.T. in Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Teaching, UNC-Greensboro, 1985.



Professional Background

Owner, Grandfather Mountain Nursery; Vice-President, Foxx Family, Inc.; Former President, Mayland Community College; Former Assistant Dean, General College, Appalachian State University; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Watauga County Board of Education, 1976-1988.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Center for Public Policy Research Board; N.C. FREE; UNC Board of Visitors.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Partner, NC Civic Education Consortium; ROAN Scholarship Selection Committee, ETSU; Member, Banner Elk Chamber of Commerce Board, 1990-94.

Honors and Awards

2002 Contributions to Sociology Award, North Carolina Sociological Association; 2001 Roosevelt Global Leadership Institute; 2000 Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Personal Information

Married to Thomas Allen Foxx. One child. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Elizabeth of the Hill Country Roman Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children & Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology and Redistricting.

Linda Garrou

Democrat, Forsyth County

Twentieth Senatorial District: Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, to Joe and Rubye Spears Dew.

Educational Background

Columbus High School, Columbus, Ga., 1960; B.S. Ed. in Secondary Education (History), University of Georgia, 1964; M.A.T. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967.

Professional Background

High School Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1998-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Guardian Ad Litem (District Administrator, 1987-91; Regional Administrator, 1991-97); Forsyth County Juvenile Justice Council; Big Brother-Big Sister.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Railroad; VA/NC High-Speed Rail Commission; Sentencing and Parole Commission.

Honors and Awards

Ellen Winston Award for Service to Children in North Carolina, State Council for Social Legislation.

Personal Information

Married to John L.W. Garrou. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Education/Higher Education, Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Insurance and Consumer Protection and Transportation.



John Allen Garwood **Republican, Wilkes County**

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties

Early Years

Born on July 8, 1932, in North Wilkesboro to James Lemuel and Annie Lura Carrigan Garwood.

Educational Background

Wilkesboro High School, Wilkesboro, 1951; B.S. in Business Education, Appalachian State University, 1957.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1996-Present; Chair, Wilkes County Commission, 1992-94.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, Local Board, First Citizens Bank, 1975-Present; Member, UNC Board of Governors, 1985-96; Member, Appalachian State University Board of Trustees, 1973-80 (Chair, 1979-80).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

UNC Board of Governors.

Military Service

Sergeant, 11th Airborne, U.S. Army, 1953-55, Korean War.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumnus Award, Appalachian State University, 1997.

Personal Information

Married Wanda Bandy Garwood on August 3, 1957. Three children. Five grandchildren. Member, Wilkesboro United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Transportation; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, State and Local Government.



Wib Gulley

Democrat, Durham County

Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville and Portions of Person and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 31, 1948, to Wilbur P. Gulley, Jr. and Jane Harrison Ashley.

Educational Background

Hall High School, 1966; Bachelor of Arts in History, Duke University, 1970; J.D., Northeastern University, School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Law firm of Gulley and Calhoun.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, City of Durham, 1985-89; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1986-87; Member, N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1986-95; First Vice-Chair, Durham County Democratic Party, 1983-86.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member of Board and Past Chair, Triangle Transit Authority; Member, Transit 2001 Commission; Board Member and Past Chair, Durham Service Corps.

Honors and Awards

First Breath of Life Award, N.C. Lung Association and N.C. Thoracic Society, 2002; 1995 Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; The 1996 Margaret Sanger Award from Planned Parenthood.

Personal Information

Married, Charlotte L. Nelson. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary I and Redistricting.



Kay Hagan **Democrat, Guilford County**

Thirty-second Senatorial District: Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Shelby, N.C., to Joseph P. and Jeanette Chiles Ruthven.

Educational Background

Lakeland High School, Lakeland, Fla., 1971;
Bachelor of Arts, Florida State University, 1975;
J.D., Wake Forest University, School of Law,
1978.

Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Legal Representative, Ethics Committee, Cone Hospital; Executive Committee, UNC-Greensboro Excellence Foundation; Advisory Council, Greensboro Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

NC/VA High-Speed Rail Commission; Underage Drinking Study Commission; Child Well-Being & Domestic Violence Task Force.

Personal Information

Married, Charles Tilden Hagan. Three children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary II; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Information Technology, Redistricting; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology and Insurance and Consumer Protection.



Oscar N. Harris

Democrat, Johnston County

Fifteenth Senatorial District: Harnett, Johnston, Sampson and Lee counties

Early Years

Born in Newton Grove, Sampson County to William Asber and Mamie Washington Godwin Harris.

Educational Background

Hobbton High School, Newton Grove, 1958; Edwards Military Academy, 1962; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant, Oscar N. Harris & Associates, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present; Mayor, City of Dunn, 1987-95.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Harnett County Community Fund; Rotary Club of Dunn; Shrine Club of Dunn.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Southeastern College of the Assemblies of God; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; Board of Advisors, N.C. Masonic Charities.

Military Service

Sergeant, 2nd Marine Division, U.S. Marine Corps, 1958-61 (active reserves, 1961-66); Good Conduct Award.

Honors and Awards

1986 Man of the Year, City of Dunn; 1997 Distinguished Service Award, Boy Scouts of America; 1991 Public Service Award, N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants..

Personal Information

Married, Jean Carolyn Wood Harris. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Glad Tidings Assembly of God.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on General Government, Insurance and Consumer Protection; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Children & Human Resources, Finance, Redistricting and Rural Development.



Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr. **Republican, Cabarrus County**

Twenty-Second Senatorial District: Cabarrus and portions of Rowan and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on February 15, 1947, to Fletcher L. and Doris Wright Hartsell, Sr.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1965; A.B. in Political Science, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney, Hartsell, Hartsell & Williams, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cabarrus County Bar Association; N.C. Council of School Attorneys; National Association of Veterans' Advocates.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Public School Forum; N.C. Economic Development Board.

Military Service

First Lieutenant, U.S. Army.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1997 Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Personal Information

Married, Tana Renee Honeycutt Hartsell. Three children. Member, McGill Avenue Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary I; Ranking Minority Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Redistricting and State and Local Government.



Hamilton C. Horton, Jr. Republican, Forsyth County

Twentieth Senatorial District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on August 6, 1931, to Hamilton Cowles and Virginia Lee Wiggins Horton.

Educational Background

R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1949; A.B. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953; L.L.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956; Summer study at Université De Grenoble, 1950, and Universität Von Salzburg, 1952.

Professional Background

Attorney, Horton, Sloan & Gerber, LLC.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1971-74, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1969-1970.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Forsyth County Bar Association (President, 1989-90); 21st District Bar Association (President, 1989-90).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board on State Goals and Policies (Vice-Chair, 1987-92); N.C. Recreational and Natural Heritage Trust (Chair, 1991-94); N.C. Milk Commission (Chair, 1974).

Military Service

Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, 8th Naval District, 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

Carraway Award, Preservation North Carolina, 1997; Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976; New River Award, Conservation Council of N.C., 1976.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn Hanes Moore Horton. One child. Member, Calvary Moravian Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary I, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government.



David William Hoyle **Democrat, Gaston County**

*Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of
Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Gastonia on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin Hoyle and Ethel Brown Hoyle.

Educational Background

Dallas High School, Dallas, N.C., 1957; B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960.

Professional Background

Real Estate Investor/Developer, DWH Investments.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71; Chair, Gaston County Democratic Party.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chair, Board of Directors, Gaston Federal Bank; Board of Directors, the Shaw Group; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Transportation, 1977-1984; Past President, Piedmont Educational Foundation; Former Chair and Member (17 years), Board of Trustees, Lenoir-Rhyne College.

Honors and Awards

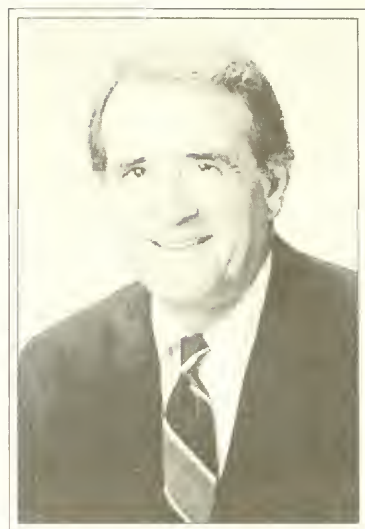
Honorary Doctor of Laws, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Summey Hoyle. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Holy Communion Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Information Technology, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Judiciary I, Redistricting, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.



John Hosea Kerr, III **Democrat, Wayne County**

Eighth Senatorial District: Greene, Wayne and portions of Lenoir counties

Early Years

Born in Richmond, Virginia, on February 28, 1936, to John H., Jr., and Mary Hinton Duke Kerr.

Educational Background

John Graham High School, Warrenton, NC, 1954; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1958; J.D. with Honors, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1961.

Professional Background

Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston, Taylor and Smith, LLP.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92; Past Chair, Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1980-85; Precinct Chair; Past President, Wayne County Young Democrats.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

BB&T Advisory Board; Past Chair, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross; Past Chair, Morehead Foundation, District II Committee.

Military Service

Sergeant, N.C. National Guard, 1954-62.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women, Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa.

Personal Information

Married to Sandra Edgerton Kerr. Two children. Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Health and Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Finance, Judiciary II, Redistricting and Rural Development.



Eleanor Gates Kinnaird **Democrat, Orange County**

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born November 14, 1931, in Rochester, Minnesota, to Judge Vernon and Madge Pollock Gates.

Educational Background

Rochester High School, Rochester, Minnesota, 1949; B.A. in English and Music, Carleton College, 1953; M.M. in Music, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, N.C. Prisoner Legal Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Carrboro, 1987-95.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; Environmental Review Commission; Summit House.

Honors and Awards

2001 Public Official Award, National Coalition Against the Death Penalty; 2001 Achievement Award, N.C. Solar Energy Association; 2001 Friend of Education Award, Chapel Hill/Carrboro Association of Educators.

Personal Information

Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Children & Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government, Judiciary II, Rules and Operations of the Senate and Rural Development.



Howard N. Lee

Democrat, Orange County

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born July 28, 1934, in Georgia to Howard and Lou Tempie Barnes Lee.

Educational Background

B.A. in Sociology, Fort Valley State College, Georgia, 1959; M.S.W., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

President, Lee Enterprises, Inc., 1985-Present; President, Custom Holders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1990-94 and 1997-Present; Mayor, Chapel Hill, 1969-75.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chapel Hill Chamber of Commerce; Chapel Hill Rotary Club; National Association of Social Workers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Durham-Chapel Hill Centura Bank; Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Southern Regional Education Board; Board of Directors, National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1959-61; Psychiatric Social Worker with Mental Health Clinic at Fort Hood, Texas, and Company Clerk at Camp Casey, Korea; Two years active reserve with honorable discharge in 1963.

Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Alumnus Award, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Faculty and Trustees Award; 1999 Distinguished Service Medal, Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1999 Razor Walker Award, University of North Carolina-Wilmington.

Personal

Married to Lillian Wesley Lee; Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Transportation; Member, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary II, Redistricting and Ways and Means.



Jeanne Hopkins Lucas **Democrat, Durham County**

Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville and Portions of Person and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on December 25, 1935, to Robert and Bertha Holman Hopkins.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, Durham, 1953; B.A., N.C. Central University, 1957; M.A., N.C. Central University, 1977.

Professional Background

Educator; Director (retired), School-Community Relations, Durham Public Schools, 1992-93; Director, Personnel/Staff Development, Durham City Schools, 1991-92; Director, Staff Development Center, Durham City Schools, 1977-91; President, N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1975-76; French and Spanish Classroom Teacher, Durham City Schools, 1957-75.

Political Activities

Member (First African-American Female in N.C. Senate), N.C. Senate, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., (Past President); Member, Durham Chapter of Links, Inc., (Past President); Member, Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

UNC Board of Governors; State Health Coordinating Council; Domestic Violence Commission.

Honors and Awards

Inductee, Legacy of African American Leadership in the North Carolina General Assembly; Recipient, Luther "Nick" Jeralds Advocacy Award; Certificate of Appreciation, Commission on Fair Testing.

Personal Information

Married, William "Bill" Lucas. Member, Mount Gilead Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Children & Human Resources, Health Care, Ways and Means; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Judiciary I and Redistricting.



Robert Lafayette Martin

Democrat, Pitt County

Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Washington and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Bethel, Pitt County, on November 8, 1912, to John Wesley and Lena Sessums Martin.

Educational Background

Oxford Orphanage High School, 1929; School of Electricity, Oxford Orphanage.

Professional Background

Retired Railroad Official, CSX Railroad.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; Commissioner, Pitt County, 1956-1985; Mayor, Town of Bethel, 1951-1956.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, Greenville Golden K; Bethel Rotary Club; Shriner; 32nd Degree Mason.

Honors and Awards

Public Service Award, 1995; Man of the Year, N.C. Association, 1982; Bethel Man of the Year, 1961.

Personal Information

Married to Sue Cooper Martin. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Insurance and Consumer Protection; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Redistricting, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.



William Nelson Martin

Democrat, Guilford County

Thirty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Eden, Rockingham County, on May 25, 1945, to Thomas William and Carolyn Henderson Martin.

Educational Background

Douglas High School, Eden, 1962; B.S. in Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1966; J.D., George Washington University School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1965-Present; Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport (Co-Chair, Social Concerns Committee), 1967-69; Congress of Racial Equality, 1967-73 (Chair, Bridgeport CT Chapter, 1968-69).

Boards and Commissions

City of Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979-82; N.C. Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 1985-86; UNC Public Television Black Issues Forum Program Advisory Committee, 1988-93.

Personal Information

Married, Patricia Yancey Martin. Two children. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Health and Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Children & Human Resources, Health Care, Redistricting; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II.



Stephen Michael Metcalf

Democrat, Buncombe

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District: Buncombe, Burke, Madison, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, to Edgar Byrd and Louella Crowder Metcalf.

Educational Background

Enka High School, Enka, N.C., 1968; B.A. in Political Science, Appalachian State University, 1973; Masters in Public Administration, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, 1984.

Professional Background

University Administrator, Western Carolina University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Trustees, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Infrastructure Council; N.C. Progress Board; N.C. Film Council.

Military Service

E-4, 86th Combat Support Hospital, U.S. Army, 1976-78.

Honors and Awards

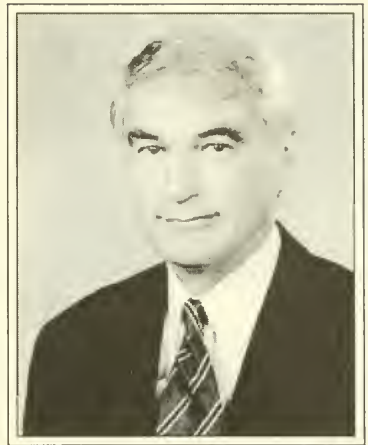
2002 Legislator of the Year, North Carolina Association of Social Workers; 2002 Legislator of the Year, North Carolina Wildlife Federation; 2001 Blue Skies Award, North Carolina Lung Association.

Personal Information

Married to Donna Ball Metcalf. One child. One grandchild. Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Redistricting and Rural Development; Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Judiciary 1.



Brad Miller

Democrat, Wake County

Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville on May 19, 1953, to Nathan David Miller and Martha Hale Miller.

Education

Terry Sanford High School, Fayetteville, 1971; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; M.S. in Comparative Government, London School of Economics, 1978; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1979.



Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1993-94.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married, Esther Hall. Member, Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Redistricting; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II, State and Local Government; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Information Technology, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Insurance and Consumer Protection.

Kenneth Ray Moore **Republican, Caldwell County**

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties

Early Years

Born July 17, 1948, in Lenoir, Caldwell County, to S. Ray and Ruth Clay Moore.

Educational Background

Gamewell/Collettsville High School, Lenoir, 1966; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970.



Professional Background

Owner and President, Mulberry Group, Inc.; Co-Owner and President, Mulberry HR, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Chair, 10th Congressional District Republican Party; Caldwell County Commissioner, 1980-84.

Military Service

SP-4, 540th Transportation Battalion, N.C. Army National Guard; 1970-76.

Personal Information

Married to Charlene Andrews Moore. One child. Member, First United Methodist Church, Lenoir.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Member, Appropriations on Health and Human Services, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Finance, Health Care, Judiciary II and Redistricting.

Thomas LaFontaine Odom, Sr. **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

*Thirty-fourth Senatorial District: Portions of
Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount on April 18, 1938.

Educational Background

West Mecklenburg High School, 1956; attended
Charlotte College, 1957; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill,
1960; L.L.B./J.D., School of Law, UNC-Chapel
Hill, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, of counsel to the Odom Firm, L.L.C.;
Assistant City Attorney, Charlotte, 1963-64;
Research Assistant, N.C. Supreme Court, 1962-
63.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners,
1980-1986 (Chair, 1982-84; Vice-Chair, 1980-82).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American and North Carolina Bar Associations; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of
Trial Lawyers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Commissioners, Carolinas HealthCare Systems, 1987-Present; Board of
Visitors, UNC-Charlotte; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University.

Honors and Awards

2000 Legislator of the Year, Sirerra Club; 2000 Spirit Award, Mint Museum of Art;
American Red Cross Certificate of Merit.

Personal Information

Married, Carmen Hooker Odom. Four children. Member, Pleasant Hill Presbyterian
Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Agriculture/
Environment/Natural Resources, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Redistricting,
Transportation and Ways and Means.



Aaron Wesley Plyler **Democrat, Union County**

Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Monroe, Union County, October 1, 1926, to Isom Franklin and Ida Foard Plyler.

Educational Background

Attended Benton Heights School, Monroe, N.C.; Florida Military Academy.

Professional Background

President and Owner, Plyler Paving and Grading, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1982-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1974-82.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member and Past President, Wingate College Patron Club; Member and Past President, Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce; National Federation Independent Business.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Advisory Budget Commission; North Carolina Economic Development Board; Prevent Blindness.

Honors and Awards

1993 600 Award, Charlotte Motor Speedway; 1993 Outstanding Recognition, American Cancer Society; 1994 Honorary Doctorate of Humanities, Pfeiffer College.

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Moser Plyler. Five children. Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Member, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Redistricting, Rules and Operation of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.



William Robert Purcell, MD **Democrat, Scotland County**

Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born February 12, 1931, in Laurinburg to Charles Augustus Purcell and Anna Meta Buchanan Purcell.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1949; B.S. in Pre-Med, Davidson College, 1952; M.D., UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956.

Professional Background

Pediatrician, 1961-97 (retired).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Laurinburg, 1987-97.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past Chair, Scotland Memorial Hospital Medical Staff; President, Laurinburg-Scotland County Area Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Consulting Associate, Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center, 1986-97.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, 1999-Present; Richmond Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1994-Present; Co-Chair, North Carolina Study Commission on Aging, 2000-Present.

Honors and Awards

David Tayloe, Sr., Award in Community Pediatrics, N.C. Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics and N.C. Pediatric Society, 1995; Distinguished Service Award, UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1998; Honorary Associate in the Arts, Richmond Community College, 2000.

Military Service

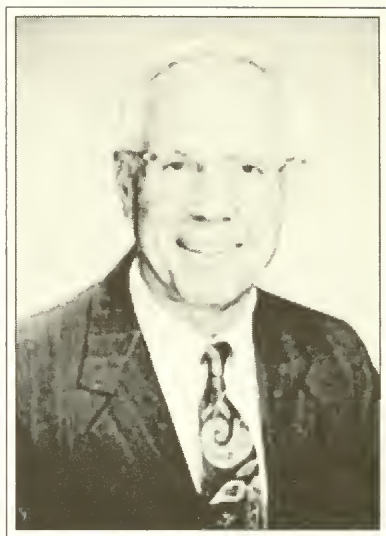
Captain, 57th Field Hospital, U.S. Army Medical Corps, 1957-59; Reserves, 1959-61.

Personal Information

Married, Kathleen McClellan Purcell. Six children. Eleven grandchildren. Presbyterian.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Health Care; Vice-Chair, Children & Human Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Health and Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Insurance & Consumer Protection.



Eric Miller Reeves **Democrat, Wake County**

Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston and Wake counties

Early Years

Born October 18, 1963, in Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to Stuart and Jennie Miller Reeves.

Educational Background

B.A., Duke University, 1986; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1989.

Professional Background

Attorney, Law Office of Eric Reeves.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, Raleigh City Council, 1993-96.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Advisory Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Capital Planning Commission; Government Operations Transportation Oversight Subcommittee.

Honors and Awards

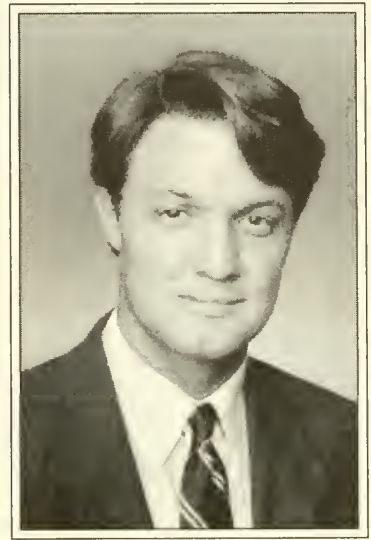
1999 Distinguished Leader of the Year, Leadership Raleigh, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; 1999 Public Leadership in Technology Award, NCEITA.

Personal

Married, Mary Morgan Reeves. One child. First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Information Technology, Information Technology; Vice-Chair, Insurance and Consumer Protection; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance.



McDaniel "Dan" Robinson **Democrat, Jackson County**

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Swain and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on July 17, 1926, to W. Lafayette and Bertha Jarrett Robinson.



Educational Background

Marion High School, 1943; B.S. in Education, Western Carolina University, 1950; M.A. in Administration, George Peabody University, 1951.

Professional Background

Retired Professor and Football Coach, Western Carolina University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present; Chair, Jackson County Board of County Commissioners, 1996-98.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board Member, Western North Carolina Tomorrow; N.C. Education Association; Chair, Advisory Committee, N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 1977-78.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 1978-84; N.C. Natural Heritage Commission.

Military Service

Gunner's Mate 2nd Class, United States Navy Amphibious Forces, European Theatre (Normandy Invasion -- D-Day), 1943-46; N.C. National Guard, 1953-56; U.S. Army Reserves, Discharged as 1st Lieutenant, 1956-57.

Honors and Awards

Western Carolina University Athletic Hall of Fame, 1989; 1994 Chair, Western N.C. Vance Aycock Gala; Conference and District Football Coach of the Year, 1959 and 1966.

Personal

Married, Jean Williams Robinson. Three children. Three grandchildren. Sylva First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State and Local Government; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, Judiciary and Redistricting.

Robert Anthony Rucho **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Thirty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born Dec. 8, 1948, in Worcester, Massachusetts, to Thomas and Ernestine Tanca Rucho.

Educational Background

South High School, Worcester, Massachusetts; B.A. in Biology, Northeastern University; D.D.S., MCV VCU School of Dentistry; Cert. Prosthodontics, Boston University; M.B.A., Belk College of Business, UNC-Charlotte.

Professional Background

Dentist, Speciality Prosthodontist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Former Member, Mecklenburg County Commission; Former Member, Matthews Town Board.

Personal Information

Married, Theresa Fritscher Rucho. Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Health Care; Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Judiciary II, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation.



Larry Shaw

Democrat, Cumberland County

Forty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born July 15, 1949, in High Point, Guilford County, to Dorffus and Odessa Shaw.

Educational Background

William Penn High School, High Point, 1967; B.S., Alabama State University, 1972; Masters of Education, Alabama State University, 1974.

Professional Background

President and Chairman, Shaw Food Services Company, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1995-96.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Association of Minority Contractors; N.C. Association of Minority Businesses; National Business League, Fayetteville Chapter.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Cumberland County Finance Authority Board; N.C. Small Business Advocacy Council; N.C. Capitol Building Authority.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Human Letters, Rock Hill College, 1984; Larry and Evelyn Shaw Day declared in North Carolina by Gov. Hunt; Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

Personal Information

Married, Evelyn Oliver Shaw. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Redistricting and Transportation.



Robert G. Shaw

Republican, Guilford County

Nineteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Davidson, Guilford and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, November 22, 1924, to R.G.B. and Annie Byrd Shaw.

Educational Background

Campbell College; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Restaurateur.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; County Commissioner, Guilford County, 1968-76 (former Chair).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Council on Community and Economic Development, 1975-77; Member, Natural and Economic Resources Board, 1975-77; Member, N.C. Advisory Budget Committee.

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Owens Shaw. Two children. Six grandchildren. Member, Westover Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Finance; Ranking Minority Member, Judiciary II; Member, Commerce, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Transportation.

Robert Charles Soles, Jr. **Democrat, Columbus County**

Eighteenth Senatorial District: Brunswick, Columbus and Portions of Bladen and New Hanover counties

Early Years

Born in Tabor City, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle Norris Soles.

Educational Background

Tabor City High School, 1952; B.S. in Science and English, Wake Forest University, 1956; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959.

Professional Background

Attorney, Soles, Phipps, Ray & Prince.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present. N.C. House of Representatives, 1969-77.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American and N.C. Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Association of County Attorneys.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Former Trustee, UNC-Wilmington.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Army Reserve, 1957-67.

Personal Information

Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce; Vice-Chair, Finance, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Judiciary I; Member, Information Technology, Redistricting, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government.



Albin B. "A.B." Swindell, IV **Democrat, Nash County**

Tenth Senatorial District: Nash and Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on October 14, 1945, to Russell and Martha Easterling Swindell.

Educational Background

Cary High School, 1964; Heavy Equipment Operator Training, Wilson Technical Community College, 1965; A.A., Sandhills Community College, 1970; Vocational Education Teacher Certification, N.C. State University, 1971.



Professional Background

Self-employed business consultant.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 2001-Present. Member, Oxford City Council, 1981-85.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Vice-Chair, Nash Community College Trustees; Board of Directors, Operation Lifesaver NC; Board of Directors, Connect, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Progress Board; Council for the Hard of Hearing and the Deaf; Commission on Aging.

Military Service

Private, U.S. Army, Honorably Discharged, 1967.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Ludlum Swindell. Three children. Member, Nashville Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Rural Development; Member, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation and Ways and Means.

Scott E. Thomas

Democrat, Craven County

Third Senatorial District: Craven, Pamlico and Portions of Carteret counties

Early Years

Born in New Bern, Craven County, on July 19, 1966, to Joseph E. and Linda Morris Thomas.

Educational Background

West Craven High School, Vanceboro, 1984; B.S. in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1988; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, Chesnutt, Clemmons, Thomas and Peacock.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 2001-Present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-2001; Assistant District Attorney.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Lodge; Past President, Vanceboro Volunteer Fire Department.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Small Business Council, 1998-99.

Personal Information

Married, Sherri Nicols Thomas. Two children. Member, Holiness Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Redistricting, Rural Development and Transportation.



Ed Nelson Warren

Democrat, Pitt County

Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Beaufort, Lenoir, Martin and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 26, 1929, to Elmer Edward and Daisy Cox Warren.

Educational Background

Stokes High School; A.A., Campbell University; A.B. in Science, Barton College; M.A. in Administration, East Carolina University; Doctoral Program, Duke University.

Professional Background

Investor; Real Estate, Warren and Associates.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-90; Former Chair, Pitt County Board of County Commissioners.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Greenville Rotary Club (Paul Harris Fellow); Board of Directors, Greenville Country Club; Board of Directors, Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, Pitt County Health Board; Pitt County Airport Authority; Board of Directors, Branch Banking & Trust Company.

Military Service

United States Air Force.

Honors and Awards

Building named Joan and Ed Warren Student Center, Pitt Community College; Pitt County Citizen of the Year Award, 1987; East Carolina University Alumni of the Year Award.

Personal Information

Married, Joan Braswell Warren. Member, First Christian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on General Government; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Health Care, Redistricting and Ways and Means.



Hugh B. Webster **Republican, Caswell County**

Twenty-First Senatorial District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Person counties

Early Years

Born in Caswell County, August 6, 1943, to LeGrand and Kathleen Hicks Webster.

Educational Background

Bartlett Yancey High School, Yanceyville, 1961; N.C. State University, 1962-63; B.S. in Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968, Specialization in Accounting, 1969; Tax Specialist Course, University of Illinois-Champaign, 1970.

Professional Background

CPA, Hugh B. Webster, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

AICPA; NATP; Ruritan (Past President).

Personal Information

Married, Patricia Ramey Webster. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, State and Local Government; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Finance, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Judiciary II and Ways and Means.



David Franklin Weinstein

Democrat, Robeson County

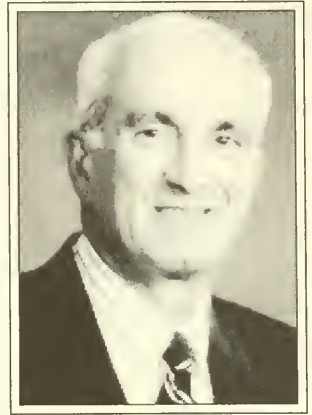
Thirtieth Senatorial District: Robeson and Portions of Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, June 17, 1936, to Max M. and Evelyn Lebo Weinstein.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School, Lumberton, 1954; Agronomy, N.C. State University, 1958; Business, University of Alabama, 1959.



Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Lumberton, 1987-91.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Rotary Club; Masonic Lodge; Shrine Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Local Board, First Union National Bank, 1990-Present.

Military Service

Captain, 108th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1959-60; Reserves, 1960-66.

Personal Information

Married, Karen Kulbersh Weinstein. Two children. Two grandchildren. Jewish.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Rural Development; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Finance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Insurance and Consumer Protection, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Ways and Means.

Allen Hewitt Wellons
Democrat, Johnston County

Eleventh Senatorial District: Franklin County and Portions of Johnston, Vance and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born March 12, 1949, in Smithfield, Johnston County, to Elmer J., Jr., and Ruth Sanders Rose Wellons.

Educational Background

Smithfield High School, 1967; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1975.

Professional Background

Attorney/Farm Manager, Wilkins & Wellons.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce; Greater Triangle Regional Leadership Council.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

State Personnel Commission; Member, Board of Directors, Children's Hospital, UNC-Chapel Hill; Former Member, Board of Directors, Food Bank of N.C.

Honors and Awards

1987 Tree Farmer of the Year.

Personal Information

Married, Elizabeth Hobgood Wellons. Three children. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance and Consumer Protection; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Redistricting; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Children and Human Resources, Finance, Judiciary II and Rural Development.



Janet B. Pruitt

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate

Early Years

Born March 27, 1944, in Nash County to James R. (deceased) and Marie Joyner (deceased) Bryant.

Educational Background

Spring Hope High School, 1962; Business, East Carolina University, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Supervisor of Senate Clerks, 1988-96; Committee Clerk, 1981-88; Personnel Analyst, Social Services Division, Department of Human Resources, 1966-73.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Former Member, Business and Professional Women.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.

Cecil R. Goins

Sergeant at Arms, N.C. Senate

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines in 1926, to T. R. Goins and Marie Barrett Goins.

Educational Background

West Southern Pines High, 1944; B.S., Business Administration, N.C. A&T State University, 1950.

Professional Background

Sergeant at Arms, N. C. Senate; Private Investigator and Owner, Alpha Investigative Services; Retired Deputy U.S. Marshal, Inspector and Criminal Investigator, U.S. Marshals Service (25 years); Assistant Business Manager, Shaw University.

Political Activities

Chair, Precinct #20, Raleigh; Political Action Committee, RWCA.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Retired U.S. Marshals Association; Life Member, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Civil Service Commission; N.C. Private Protective Service Board; Board of Directors, Meadowbrook Country Club.

Military Service

Enlisted, 2 years, Far East and Japan; M/Sgt., Europe and Germany; Five years active duty, 10 years reserve duty (Major).

Personal Information

Married, LaVerne C. Goins. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church.

Michael Wade Morris **Chaplain, N.C. Senate**

Early Years

Born in High Point, Guilford County, to Albert Wade and Evelyn Faye Burrows Morris.

Educational Background

Wade Hampton, Greenville, S.C.; B.A. in Religion, Gardner Webb College; Masters of Divinity, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Professional Background

Associate Pastor, First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. Senate.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Kiwanis Club of High Point; Board, High Point Salvation Army; Habitat for Humnaity.

Personal Information

Married, Noel LeGette. One child. First Baptist Church, Raleigh.



2001-2002 N.C. Senate Committees

Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources

Chair: Albertson

Vice-Chairs: Gulley, Horton, Robinson, Wellons

Ranking Minority Member: Hartsell

Members: Bingham, Clodfelter, Cunningham, Garwood, Harris, Kinnaird, Lucas, William Martin, Miller, Odom, Larry Shaw, Thomas, Webster, Weinstein

Appropriations/Base Budget

Co-Chairs: Lee, Odom, Plyler

Vice-Chairs: Allran, Forrester, Rand

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Berger, Bingham, Carpenter, Carter, Clodfelter, Cunningham, Dalton, Foxx, Garrou, Garwood, Gulley, Hagan, Harris, Hartsell, Horton, Hoyle, Jordan, Kerr, Kinnaird, Lee, Lucas, Robert Martin, William Martin, Metcalf, Miller, Moore, Purcell, Reeves, Robinson, Rucho, Larry Shaw, Swindell, Thomas, Warren, Weinstein, Wellons

Appropriations on Department of Transportation

Chair: Gulley

Vice-Chair: Larry Shaw

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Berger, Hoyle, Robinson, Rucho

Appropriations on Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Dalton, Garrou, Lucas

Vice-Chair: Carter

Ranking Minority Member: Hartsell

Members: Cunningham, Garwood, Wellons

Appropriations on General Government

Chair: Warren

Vice-Chair: Harris

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Kinnaird

Appropriations on Health and Human Services

Chair: William Martin

Vice-Chair: Dannelly

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Kerr, Moore, Purcell

Appropriations on Information Technology

Chair: Reeves

Vice-Chair: Hagan

Ranking Minority Member: Foxx

Members: Miller

Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety

Chair: Jordan

Vice-Chair: Ballance

Ranking Minority Member: Bingham

Members: Clodfelter, Rand, Thomas

Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources

Chair: Robert Martin

Vice-Chair: Weinstein

Ranking Minority Member: Horton

Members: Albertson, Metcalf, Swindell

Children and Human Resources

Chair: Kinnaird

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, Lucas, William Martin, Purcell

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Allran, Bingham, East, Foxx, Garrou, Hagan, Harris, Kerr, Moore, Phillips, Warren, Wellons

Commerce

Chair: Soles

Vice-Chairs: Ballentine, Hoyle, Lee, Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Ballance, Berger, Carter, Dalton, Forrester, Foxx, Garrou, Hagan, Jordan, Kerr, Metcalf, Moore, Purcell, Rand, Reeves, Rucho, Robert Shaw, Swindell

Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Carter, Dalton, Lucas

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, Garrou, Hartsell, Hoyle, Lee, Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Bingham, Cooper, Cunningham, Forrester, Foxx, Garrou, Garwood, Gulley, Hagan, Horton, Lucas, William Martin, Purcell, Robinson, Rucho, Swindell, Thomas

Finance

Co-Chairs: Hoyle, Kerr

Vice-Chairs: Clodfelter, Robert Shaw, Soles, Weinstein

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Albertson, Ballantine, Carrington, Carter, Dalton, Dannelly, Foxx, Garrou, Gulley, Hagan, Harris, Hartsell, Lee, Metcalf, Miller, Moore, Purcell, Rand, Reeves, Rucho, Larry Shaw, Swindell, Webster, Wellons

Health Care

Chair: Purcell

Vice-Chairs: Lucas, William Martin

Ranking Minority Member: Rucho

Members: Dannelly, Forrester, Garwood, Hartsell, Miller, Moore, Robinson, Warren

Information Technology

Chair: Reeves

Vice-Chairs: Garrou, Rand

Ranking Minority Member: Horton

Members: Allran, Carter, Clodfelter, Foxx, Gulley, Hagan, Harris, Lee, Soles

Insurance and Consumer Protection

Chair: Wellons

Vice-Chair: Harris, Robert Martin, Reeves, Soles

Ranking Minority Member: Ballantine

Members: Ballance, Carpenter, Cunningham, East, Forrester, Garrou, Hagan, Hartsell, Hoyle, Jordan, Metcalf, Miller, Purcell, Rand, Robert Shaw, Thomas, Webster, Weinstein

Judiciary I

Chair: Clodfelter

Vice-Chairs: Cunningham, Hartsell, Soles

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Albertson, Allran, Ballantine, Berger, Carrington, Carter, Gulley, Horton, Hoyle,
Lucas, Metcalf, Rand, Wellons

Judiciary II

Chair: Hagan

Vice-Chairs: Ballance, Dalton, Miller, Odom, Thomas

Ranking Minority Member: Robert Shaw

Members: Bingham, Forrester, Horton, Kerr, Kinnaird, Lee, William Martin, Moore,
Robinson, Rucho, Webster

Pensions & Retirement and Aging

Chair: Harris

Vice-Chair: Kinnaird

Ranking Minority Member: Moore

Members: Albertson, Berger, Carpenter, Clodfelter, Jordan, Odom, Plyler, Robert Shaw,
Weinstein

Redistricting

Co-Chairs: Ballance, Metcalf, Miller

Vice-Chairs: Hagan, William Martin, Wellons

Ranking Minority Member: Ballantine

Members: Albertson, Carrington, Clodfelter, Dannelly, Forrester, Foxx, Gulley, Harris,
Hartsell, Hoyle, Jordan, Kerr, Lee, Lucas, Martin, Moore, Odom, Plyler, Rand,
Robinson, Larry Shaw, Soles, Thomas, Warren

Rules and Operations of the Senate

Chair: Rand

Vice-Chairs: Carrington, Gulley, Metcalf

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Albertson, Dalton, Horton, Hoyle, Jordan, Kinnaird, Robert Martin, Metcalf,
Plyler, Rucho, Soles, Swindell

Rural Development

Co-Chairs: Metcalf, Weinstein

Vice-Chairs: Albertson, Ballance, Swindell

Ranking Minority Member: Berger

Members: Bingham, Carpenter, Carter, Cunningham, Dalton, Harris, Jordan, Kerr,
Kinnaird, Martin, Thomas, Wellons

State and Local Government

Chair: Robinson

Vice-Chairs: Jordan, Miller

Ranking Minority Member: Webster

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Clodfelter, Garwood, Hartsell, Horton, Soles

Transportation

Chair: Larry Shaw

Vice-Chairs: Carpenter, Gulley, Lee

Ranking Minority Member: Garwood

Members: Berger, Carrington, Carter, Cunningham, Garrou, Harris, Hartsell, Hoyle,
Robert Martin, Odom, Plyler, Rand, Rucho, Robert Shaw, Swindell, Thomas

Ways and Means

Chair: Dannelly

Vice-Chairs: Kerr, Lucas

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Ballantine, Berger, Carrington, East, Hoyle, Lee, Robert
Martin, Odom, Plyler, Robinson, Swindell, Warren, Webster, Weinstein

2001 N.C. House of Representatives

Officers

Speaker	James B. Black
Special Assistant to the Speaker	W. Pete Cunningham
Speaker Pro Tempore	Joe Hackney
Majority Leader	Philip Baddour
Minority Leader	Leo Daughtry
Majority Whips	Andrew T. Dedmon, Beverly Earle
Minority Whip	Frank Mitchell
Joint Caucus Leader	Senator Ken Moore
Principal Clerk	Denise Weeks
Reading Clerk	
Sergeant at Arms	Robert R. Samuels

Representatives

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Adams, Alma S. (D)	26th	Guilford	Greensboro
Alexander, Martha B. (D)	56th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Allen, Gordon P. (D)	22nd	Person	Roxboro
Allred, Cary D. (R)	25th	Alamance	Burlington
Arnold, Gene G. (R)	72nd	Nash	Rocky Mount
Baddour, Philip A., Jr. (D)	11th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Baker, Rex L. (R)	40th	Stokes	King
Barbee, Bobby H., Sr. (R)	82nd	Stanly	Locust
Barefoot, Daniel W. (D)	44th	Lincoln	Lincolnton
Barnhardt, Jeffrey L. (R)	81st	Cabarrus	Concord
Bell, Larry M.(D)	87th	Sampson	Clinton
Black, James B. (D)	36th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Blue, Daniel T., Jr. (D)	21st	Wake	Raleigh
Blust, John M. (R)	27th	Guilford	Greensboro
Bonner, Donald A. (D)	87th	Robeson	Rowland
Bowie, Joanne W. (R)	29th	Guilford	Greensboro
Boyd-McIntyre, Flossie (D)	28th	Guilford	Jamestown
Braswell, Jerry (D) (Resigned)	97th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Bridgeman, John D. (D)	76th	Gaston	Gastonia
Brown, John W. (R)	41st	Wilkes	Elkin
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	38th	Randolph	Asheboro
Buchanan, Charles F. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Green Mountain
Capps, J. Russell (R)	92nd	Wake	Raleigh
Carpenter, Margaret M. (R)	52nd	Haywood	Waynesville
Church, Walter G., Sr. (D)	47th	Burke	Valdese
Clary, Debbie A. (R)	48th	Cleveland	Cherryville

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Coats, Lorene T. (D)	35th	Rowan	Salisbury
Cole, E. Nelson (D)	25th	Rockingham	Reidsville
Cox, A. Leslie, Jr. (D)	19th	Lee	Sanford
Crawford, James W., Jr. (D)	22nd	Granville	Oxford
Crawford, Mark F. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Black Mountain
Creech, Billy J. (R)	20th	Johnston	Clayton
Culp, Arlie F. (R)	30th	Randolph	Ramseur
Culpepper, William T., III (D)	86th	Chowan	Edenton
Cunningham, W. Pete (D)	59th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Daughtry, N. Leo (R)	95th	Johnston	Smithfield
Davis, Donald Spencer (R)	19th	Harnett	Erwin
Decker, Michael P. (R)	84th	Forsyth	Walkertown
Dedmon, Andrew Thomas (D)	48th	Cleveland	Earl
Dockham, Jerry C. (R)	94th	Davidson	Denton
Earle, Beverly M. (D)	60th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Easterling, Ruth M. (D)	58th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Eddins, Rick L. (R)	65th	Wake	Raleigh
Edwards, Zeno L., Jr. (D)	2nd	Beaufort	Washington
Ellis, J. Samuel (R)	15th	Wake	Raleigh
Esposito, Theresa H. (R)	88th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Fitch, Milton F., Jr. (D)	70th	Wilson	Wilson
Ford, Jimmie E. (D)	97th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Fox, Stanley H. (D)	78th	Granville	Oxford
Gibson, Pryor A., III (D)	33rd	Montgomery	Troy
Gillespie, Mitch (R)	49th	McDowell	Marion
Goodwin, G. Wayne (D)	32nd	Richmond	Rockingham
Grady, W. Robert (R)	80th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Gray, Lyons (R)	39th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Gulley, Jim (R)	69th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Hackney, Joe (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Haire, R. Phillip (D)	52nd	Jackson	Sylva
Hall, John D. (D)	71th	Halifax	Scotland Neck
Harrington, Michael (R)	76th	Gaston	Gastonia
Hensley, Robert J., Jr. (D)	64th	Wake	Raleigh
Hiatt, William S. (R)	40th	Surry	Mount Airy
Hill, Dewey L. (D)	14th	Columbus	Whiteville
Hilton, Mark (R)	45th	Catawba	Conover
Holliman, L. Hugh (D)	37th	Davidson	Lexington
Holmes, George M. (R)	41st	Yadkin	Hamptonville

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Howard, Julia C. (R)	74th	Davie	Mocksville
Hunter, Howard J., Jr. (D)	5th	Northampton	Murfreesboro
Hurley, John W. (D)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Insko, Verla C. (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Jarrell, Mary L. (D)	89th	Guilford	High Point
Jeffus, Margaret M. (D)	89th	Guilford	Greensboro
Johnson, Linda R. (R)	90th	Cabarrus	Kannapolis
Justus, Larry T. (R)	50th	Henderson	Hendersonville
Kiser, Joe L. (R)	45th	Lincoln	Vale
Lucas, Marvin W. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Spring Lake
Luebke, Paul (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
McAllister, Mary E. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
McComas, Daniel F. (R)	13th	New Hanover	Wilmington
McCombs, W. Eugene (R)	83rd	Rowan	Faith
McLawhorn, Marian N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Grifton
McMahan, W. Edwin (R)	55th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Michaux, Henry M., Jr. (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miller, Paul (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miner, David (R)	62nd	Wake	Cary
Mitchell, W. Franklin (R)	42nd	Iredell	Olin
Morgan, Richard T. (R)	31st	Moore	Pinehurst
Morris, Amelia A.H. (R)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr. (D)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Nye, Edd (D)	96th	Bladen	Elizabethtown
Oldham, Warren Claude (D)	67th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Owens, William C., Jr. (D)	1st	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City
Pope, Art (R)	61st	Wake	Raleigh
Preston, Jean Rouse (R)	4th	Carteret	Emerald Isle
Ramsey, Liston B. (D)	52nd	Madison	Marshall
Rayfield, John M. (R)	93rd	Gaston	Belmont
Redwine, E. David (D)	14th	Brunswick	Shallotte
Rogers, Richard Eugene (D)	6th	Martin	Williamston
Russell, Carolyn B. (R)	77th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Saunders, Drew P. (D)	54th	Mecklenburg	Huntersville
Setzer, Mitchell S. (R)	43rd	Catawba	Catawba
Sexton, Paul W., Sr. (R)	73rd	Rockingham	Stoneville
Sherrill, Wilma M. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Shubert, Fern	34th	Union	Marshville
Smith, Ronald L. (D)	4th	Carteret	Newport

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Starnes, Edgar V. (R)	91st	Caldwell	Granite Falls
Sutton, Ronnie N. (D)	85th	Robeson	Pembroke
Teague, Worthy B., Jr. (R)	25th	Alamance	Liberty
Thompson, Gregory J. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Spruce Pine
Tolson, Joe P. (D)	71st	Edgecombe	Pinetops
Tucker, Russell E. (D)	10th	Duplin	Pink Hill
Underhill, Alice G. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Wainwright, William L. (D)	79th	Craven	Havelock
Walend, Trudi (R)	68th	Transylvania	Brevard
Walker, R. Tracy (R)	41st	Wilkes	Wilkesboro
Warner, Edward Alexander (D)	75th	Cumberland	Hope Mills
Warren, Edith D. (D)	8th	Pitt	Farmville
Warwick, Nurham O. (D)	12th	Sampson	Clinton
Weatherly, John H. (R)	48th	Cleveland	King's Mounrain
Weiss, Jennifer (D)	63rd	Wake	Cary
West, Roger (R)	53rd	Cherokee	Marble
Willingham, Shelly (D)	70th	Edgecombe	Rocky Mount
Wilson, Constance K. (R)	57th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Wilson, W. Eugene (R)	40th	Watauga	Boone
Womble, Larry W. (D)	66th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Wright, Thomas E. (D)	98th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Yongue, Douglas Y. (D)	16th	Scotland	Laurinburg

N.C. Speakers of the House

Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
George Catchmaid	Albemarle	1666
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1672
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1673
Thomas Eastchurch	Unknown	1675
Thomas Cullen	Chowan	1677
George Durant	Currituck	1679
John Nixon	Chowan	1689
John Porter	Bath	1697-98
William Wilkison	Chowan	1703
Thomas Boyd	Unknown	1707
Edward Mosely	Chowan	1708
Richard Sanderson	Currituck	1709
William Swann	Currituck	1711
Thomas Snoden	Perquimans	1711-12
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1715-16
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1720
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1722
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1723
Maurice Moore	Perquimans	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1727
Thomas Swann	Pasquotank	1729
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1731
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1733
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1734
William Downing	Tyrrell	1735
William Downing	Tyrrell	1736-37
William Downing	Tyrrell	1738-39
John Hodgson	Chowan	1739-40
John Hodgson	Chowan	1741
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1742-44
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1744-45
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746-52
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1753-54
John Campbell	Bertie	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1760

Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1761
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1764-65
John Harvey	Perquimans	1766-68
John Harvey	Perquimans	1769
Richard Caswell	Craven	1770-71
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773-74
John Harvey	Perquimans	1775

House of Commons

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Abner Nash	Craven	1777
John Williams	Granville	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1779
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1780
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1781
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1782
Edward Starkey	Onslow	1783
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1784 (April)
William Blount	Craven	1784 (October)
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1785
John B. Ashe	Halifax	1786-87
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1787
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1788
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1789
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1790
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1791-92
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1792-93
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1793-94
Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover	1794-95
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1795
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1796
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1797
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1798
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1799
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1800
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1801

House of Commons (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1802
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1803
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1804
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1805
John Moore	Lincoln	1806
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1807
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1808
William Gaston	Craven	1808
Thomas Davis	Cumberland	1809
William Hawkins	Granville	1810
William Hawkins	Granville	1811
William Miller	Warren	1812
William Miller	Warren	1813
William Miller	Warren	1814
John Craig	Orange	1815
Thomas Ruffins	Orange	1816
James Iredell	Chowan	1816
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1817
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1818
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1819
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1820
James Mebane	Orange	1821
John D. Jones	New Hanover	1822
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1823-24
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1824-25
John Stanly	Craven	1825-26
John Stanly	Craven	1826-27
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1827-28
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1828-29
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1829-30
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1830-31
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1831-32
Louis D. Henry	Cumberland	1832-33
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1833-34
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1834-35
William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1835
William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1836-37
William A. Graham	Orange	1838-39
William A. Graham	Orange	1840-41

House of Commons (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1840-41
Clavin Graves	Caswell	1842-43
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1844-45
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1848-49
James C. Dobbs	Cumberland	1850-51
John Baxter	Henderson	1852
Samuel P. Hill	Caswell	1854-55
Jesse G. Shepherd	Cumberland	1856-57
Thomas Settle, Jr.	Rockingham	1858-59
William T. Dortch	Wayne	1860-61
Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan	1860-61
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1862-64
Richard S. Donnell	Beaufort	1862-64
Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph	1862-64
Richard S. Donnell	Beaufort	1864-65
Samuel F. Phillips	Orange	1865-66
Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance	1866-67

House of Representatives

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1868
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1869-70
Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell	1870
James L. Robinson	Macon	1872
James L. Robinson	Macon	1874-75
Charles Price	Davie	1876-77
John M. Moring	Chatham	1879
Charles M. Cooke	Franklin	1881
George M. Rose	Cumberland	1883
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1885
John R. Webster	Rockingham	1887
Augustus Leazar	Iredell	1889
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1891
Lee S. Overman	Rowan	1893
Zeb V. Walser	Davidson	1895
A.F. Hileman	Cabarrus	1897
Henry G. Connor	Wilson	1899-1900
Walter E. Moore	Jackson	1901

House of Representatives (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
S. M. Gattis	Orange	1903
Owen H. Guion	Craven	1905
E. J. Justice	Guilford	1907
A. W. Graham	Granville	1909
W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg	1911
George Connor	Wilson	1913
Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir	1915
Walter Murphy	Rowan	1917
Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville	1919
Harry P. Grier	Iredell	1921
John G. Dawson	Lenoir	1923-24
Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1925
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1927
A. H. Graham	Orange	1929
Willis Smith	Wake	1931
R. L. Harris	Person	1933
Robert Johnson	Pender	1935-36
R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1937
D. L. Ward	Craven	1939
O. M. Mull	Cleveland	1941
John Kerr, Jr.	Warren	1943
Oscar L. Richardson	Union	1945
Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash	1947
Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan	1949
W. Frank Taylor	Wayne	1951
Eugene T. Bost, Jr.	Cabarrus	1953
Larry I. Moore, Jr.	Wilson	1955-56
James K. Doughton	Alleghany	1957
Addison Hewlett	New Hanover	1959
Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.	Guilford	1961
H. Clifton Blue	Moore	1963
H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1965-66
David M. Britt	Robeson	1967
Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham	1969
Philip P. Godwin	Gates	1971
James E. Ramsey	Person	1973-74
James C. Green	Bladen	1975-76
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1977-78
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1979-80

House of Commons (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1981-82
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1983-84
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1985-86
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1987-88
Josephus L. Mavretic	Edgecombe	1989-90
Daniel T. Blue, Jr.	Wake	1991-94
Harold J. Brubaker	Randolph	1995-98
James B. Black	Mecklenburg	1999-Present

James Boyce Black Speaker of the House

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

Thirty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Matthews, Mecklenburg County, on March 25, 1935, to Boyce James and Margaret Query Black.

Education

East Mecklenburg, 1953; B.A. in Business Administration; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1958; B.S. and Doctor of Optometry, Southern College of Optometry, 1962.

Professional Background

Optometrist, Dr. James B. Black & Associates.

Political Activities

Speaker of the House, 1999-Present, Member, N.C. House, 1981-84 and 1991-Present (Majority Whip, 1993-94; Minority Leader, 1995-98); Matthews Town Council, 1988.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, Mecklenburg County Optometric Association, Past President, North Carolina State Optometric Society; Matthews Optimist Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Mecklenburg County Mental Health Association; Board Member, Local Advisory Board, United Carolina Bank; Board of Trustees, N.C. Optometric Society.

Military Service

Petty Officer, 3rd Class, USNR, USS Massey, 1955-56; Reserves 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

1983 N.C. Optometrist of the Year; 1999 Honorary Doctorate, Lenoir Rhyne; 2000 Optometrist of the South.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Clodfelter Black. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Matthews United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

The Speaker of the House appoints all committee memberships.



Joe Hackney **Speaker Pro-Tempore**

Democrat, Orange County

*Twenty-Fourth Representative District:
Portions of Chatham and Orange counties*

Early Years

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, on September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian Dorsett Hackney.

Educational Background

Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; A.B. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, firm of Epting & Hackney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Orange County (Former President), N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Former President, 15th District Bar.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Executive Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures; Co-Chair, Commission on Smart Growth, Growth Management and Development Issues
Former Member, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc.

Honors and Awards

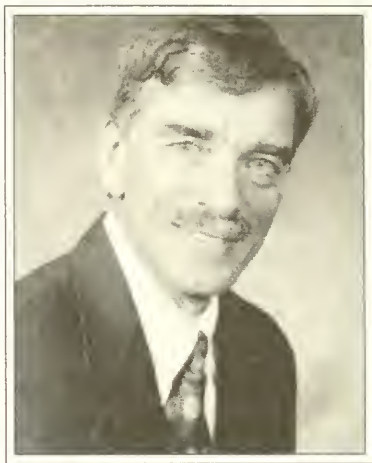
1998 Outstanding Legislator, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1998 and 1985, Governor's Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation; Recycling Merit Award, N.C. Recycling Association, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Betsy Strandberg Hackney. Two children. Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member (Ex-officio of all committees except Redistricting), Environment and Natural Resources.



Philip A. Baddour, Jr. **House Majority Leader**

Democrat, Wayne County

Eleventh Representative District: Portions of Lenoir and Wayne counties

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, on August 5, 1942, to Philip A. and Louise Farfour Baddour, Sr.

Educational Background

Goldsboro High School, 1960; A.B. in Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill Law School, 1967.

Professional Background

Attorney, Baddour, Parker, Hine & Orander.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1992-93 and 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Past President, Goldsboro Rotary Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Wayne Community College, 1986-92; Wayne County Economic Development Commission, 1977-81 and 1985-92 (Chair, 1988-90); Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce (President, 1976-77; Board of Directors, 1974-77).

Military Service

Colonel, N.C. Army National Guard, HQ STARC; National Guard, 1967-99; Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Award, N.C. Distinguished Service Award, Charles Dick Medal of Merit.

Honors and Awards

2001 Defender of Justice Award for Legislative Advocacy; 2000 Excellence in Public Service for Children Award, N.C. Pediatric Society; Distinguished Service Award as Outstanding Young Man of the Year, Goldsboro Jaycees, 1977

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Boothe Baddour. Three children. Member, St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary II; Vice-Chair, Redistricting; Ex officio of all committees except Redistricting.



Namon Leo Daughtry **Republican, Johnston County**

Ninety-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Johnston County

Early Years

Born December 3, 1940, in Newton Grove, Sampson County, to Namon Lutrell and Annie Catholeen Thornton Daughtry.

Educational Background

Hobbs High School, 1958; L.L.B., Wake Forest University, 1962; L.L.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney, Daughtry, Woodard, Lawrence & Starling.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present (Majority Leader, N.C. House, 1995-1998; Minority Leader, N.C. House, 1999-Present); Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-92.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Smithfield Tobacco Board of Trade; Member, Board of Directors, Florence Crittenton Services.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Meredith College; Board of Directors, Retail Merchants Association; Board of Directors, World Trade Center.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, Europe, 1966-70.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Finch Daughtry. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III.



Andrew Thomas Dedmon

House Majority Whip

Democrat, Cleveland County

*Forty-Eighth Representative District:
Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of
Gaston and Polk counties*

Early Years

Born in Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, on August 19, 1960, to Ned Dedmon and Deedie Bryant Dedmon.

Educational Background

Crest Senior High School, Shelby, 1978;
Gardner-Webb University.

Professional Background

Real Estate, Century 21 Dedmon Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; President, Cleveland County Young Democrats.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cleveland County Association of Realtors; Project Graduation; Cleveland Lodge #202 Scottish Rite.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Cleveland County Planning Board; Cleveland County Land Use Task Force.

Honors and Awards

Top Five Young Democrats in North Carolina, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Lisa Pearson Dedmon. One child. Member, New Hope Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Local Government I; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Ex officio of all committees except Redistricting; Finance, Insurance, Transportation.



Beverly Earle **House Majority Whip**

Democrat, Mecklenburg County
Sixtieth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on December 30, 1943, to Angelo Jr. and Edna Wilkins Miller.

Educational Background

Dudley High School, Greensboro, 1961; Social Science, N.C. A&T State University.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Women Legislators' Lobby (WILL); American Legislative Exchange Council; National Conference of State Legislators.

Appointive and Elected Boards and Commissions

Fannie Mac Housing Partnership; Institute of Medicine; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University.

Honors and Awards

Advocate of the Year, Easter Seals N.C.; Person of Prominence, Char Post Publishing; Advocate of the Year, The ARC of North Carolina

Personal Information

One child; Member, Christ the King Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Ex officio of all committees, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Health, Mental Health, Transportation, Travel and Tourism.



William Franklin Mitchell

House Minority Whip

Republican, Iredell County

Forty-Second Representative District: Portions of Iredell County

Early Years

Born in Statesville, Iredell County, on July 26, 1940, to Grady S. and Elsie Rash Mitchell.

Educational Background

Hampton High School, 1958; Tool-Making, Newport News Shipbuilding Apprentice School, 1964.

Professional Background

Farmer, Owner of Mitchell Machine Co.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Iredell County Commissioner, 1990-92.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Olin Masonic Lodge No. 226; N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Statesville Airport Commission, 1990-92; Iredell County Fire Commission, 1990-92; Iredell County Jury Commission, 1988-90.

Personal Information

Married, Gayle Johnson Mitchell. Five children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Children, Youth and Families, Congressional Redistricting, Cultural Resources, Environment and Natural Resources.



Alma S. Adams

Democrat, Guilford County

Twenty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in High Point on May 27, 1946, to Benjamin (deceased) and Mattie Stokes Shealey.

Educational Background

West Side High School, Newark, N.J., 1964; B.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1969; M.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1972; Ph.D. in Art Education/Multicultural Education, Ohio State University, 1981.

Professional Background

Professor of Art, Bennett College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1994-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1987-94; Greensboro City School Board, 1984-86.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

African American Atelier, Inc.; Life Member, Greensboro Branch, NAACP; United Arts Council of Greensboro.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Women's Legislative Caucus, 1999-2000; Founding Board Member, the American Legacy Foundation; Chair, Guilford Delegation, 2000-02.

Honors and Awards

2000 Distinguished Women of North Carolina; Distinguished W.K. Kellogg Fellow, 1990-93; Woman of Achievement in the Arts, 1992.

Personal Information

Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, New Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Cultural Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Congressional Redistricting, Local Government I, State Government.



Martha Bedell Alexander **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on August 30, 1939, to Chester Bedell and Edmonia Hair Bedell.

Education

Robert E. Lee School, Jacksonville Florida, 1957; B.S. in Education, Florida State University, 1961; Master of Human Development and Learning, UNC-Charlotte, 1979.

Professional Background

Housewife.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

World Service Council, YWCA; National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence; Chair, Companion Diocese Committee, Episcopal Church.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission; Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations; Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services.

Honors and Awards

2000 Legislator of the Year, Covenant with North Carolina's Children; Defender of Justice, N.C. Justice and Community Development Center; 2000 Legislative Advocate of the Year, NAADAC.

Personal Information

Married, James Frosst Alexander. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform; Vice-Chair, Congressional Redistricting; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Judiciary I, Mental Health.



Gordon Phillip Allen, Sr. Democrat, Person County

*Twenty-Second Representative District:
Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville,
Halifax, Vance and Warren counties*

Early Years

Born in Roxboro, Person County, on April 29, 1929, to G. Lemuel and Sallie Wilkerson Allen.

Educational Background

Roxboro High School, 1947; A.A. in Business, Mars Hill College, 1949.

Professional Background

Independent Insurance Agent, Thompson-Allen, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; N.C. Senate, 1969-1974.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past Director, Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina; Past President, Roxboro Kiwanis Club; Partners in Education.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, Homesavings of Durham; Member, Board of Directors, Central Carolina Bank of Durham; Member, Board of Directors, Peoples Bank; Founding Chairman, Piedmont Community College (Board Member for 30 years).

Military Service

1st Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1951-53; Served in the Korean War; Awarded Bronze Star, Korean Service Medal with Two Bronze Service Stars; United Nations Medal with Two Bronze Stars; Overseas Service Bar.

Honors and Awards

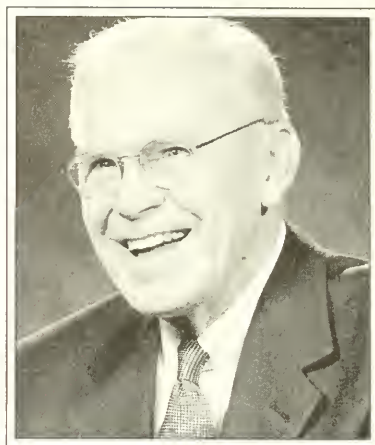
1999 Distinguished Service Award, Mars Hill College; Thirty Year Service Award, Piedmont Community College; 1959 Jaycees Distinguished Service Award.

Personal Information

Married, Betsy Harris Allen. Five children. Seventeen grandchildren. Member, Long Memorial United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Legislative Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Cary D. Allred

Republican, Alamance County

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born February 7, 1947, in Mebane, Alamance County, to Maurice Frank and Rosa Etta Frances Sykes Allred.

Educational Background

Southern Alamance High School, 1965; B.A. in Social Science, Elon College, 1970; Graduate School, Davidson Community College and UNC-Greensboro, 1974-75.

Professional Background

Founder, President and CEO, EconoMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-84; Alamance County Commissioner, 1984-94.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Former Member, Graham Jaycees; Former Member, Alamance County Heart Association; American Legion.

Appointive and Elected Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Alamance County Board of Health; Chair, Special Gifts, Alamance County Heart Association; Chair, Alamance Recycling and Solid Waste Commission.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, NATO Special Forces, 1967-68; U.S. Naval Reserves.

Honors and Awards

Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Businesses; 4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award for Alamance County; Free Enterprise Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1979.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Brown Allred. One child. Christian.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Financial Institutions, Health, Legislative Redistricting, Public Utilities, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Gene Grey Arnold **Republican, Nash County**

*Seventy-Second Representative District:
Portions of Nash and Wilson counties*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, on December 31, 1936, to Jacob Harboard and Bessie Lee Pittman Arnold.

Education

Rocky Mount Senior High, 1955; UNC-Wilmington, 1956.

Professional Background

Retired Executive, Hardee's Food System, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, Management Development Institute, UNC; UNC Executive Program; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership..

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Nash Community College Foundation Board; NC Wesleyan College Board of Visitors; Cities in Schools Advisory Board, Nash County.

Personal Information

Married, Lynne Shannon Arnold. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Andrews Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary I.



Rex Levi Baker

Republican, Stokes County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in King, Stokes County, on June 9, 1938, to Henry Ralph and Mary Elizabeth Slate Baker.

Educational Background

King High School, 1956; B.B.A., Wake Forest College, 1963; M.B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965.

Professional Background

Owner, King Foods, Inc. (President, 1989-Present); Retired Executive, R.J. Reynolds.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Virginia Wall. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, State Government.



Bobby Harold Barbee, Sr. Republican, Stanly County

Eighty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus, Stanly and Union counties

Early Years

Born in Locust, Stanly County, on November 24, 1927, to Relus W. and Joy Hartsell Barbee.

Educational Background

Graduate, Stanfield High School, 1945.

Professional Background

Owner, Barbee Insurance and Associates; Land development and home-building with B.B.S. Construction.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, West Stanly Colt Club, 1982-85; Former Member, Locust Elementary P.T.A. (President, 1964-66, 1984-85).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, West Stanly High School Advisory Board, 1986-87; Member, Stanly County Community Schools Advisory Board, 1986-87; Board of Directors, Stanly Memorial Hospital Foundation, 1990-96.

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Force, 1945-47.

Personal Information

Married, Jacqueline Pethel Barbee. Five children. Nine grandchildren. Member, Carolina Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, Pensions and Retirement, UNC Board of Governors Nominating.

Daniel Wilson Barefoot

Democrat, Lincoln County

Forty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Gaston and Lincon counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on March 18, 1951, to Pressly Wilson and Ramona Jane Pennell Barefoot.

Educational Background

Graduate, Maiden High School, Maiden, 1969; A.B. in Political Science (Phi Beta Kappa), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1976.



Professional Background

Attorney/Author.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1998-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Lincoln County Bar Association; Past President, 27-B Judicial District Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

President-Elect, Lincoln County Chapter, North Carolina Symphony; Chair, Board of Directors, First Citizens Bank & Trust, Lincolnton; USS North Carolina Battleship Commission.

Honors and Awards

1997 Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service; 1998 North Carolina Historian of the Year, N.C. Society of Historians; History Book Award (1996, 1997, 1998), N.C. Society of Historians.

Personal Information

Married, Kay Anne Townsend Barefoot. One child. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Lincolnton.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Cultural Resources, Pensions and Retirement, Travel and Tourism; Vice-Chair, Judiciary III; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Jeffrey L. Barnhart **Republican, Cabarrus County**

Eighty-first Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus and Union counties

Early Years

Born in Waverly, New York, on March 5, 1956, to Fred Harrison and Mildred Lorraine Sjostrom Barnhart.

Education

Waverly High School, 1974; B.S. in Industrial Technology, Southern Illinois University, 1981.

Professional Background

Self-employed, Cabarrus Fence Co., Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Member, Cabarrus County Board of Commissioners.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Cabarrus County Economic Development Corporation, 1991-2000; Water & Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County, 1994-2000.

Military Service

E-4, Air Force Communications Command, U.S. Air Force, 1978-82.

Personal Information

Married, Jody L. Springston Barnhart. Four children. Member, Crossroads United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Health, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Larry M. Bell

Democrat, Sampson County

Ninety-seventh Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties

Early Years

Born in Clinton, Sampson County, on August 18, 1939, to Johnny Moseley and Fannie Mae Boone Bell.

Education

Douglass High School, Warsaw, 1957; B.S. in Social Studies and General Science, North Carolina A&T State University, 1961; M.A in Education Administration, North Carolina A&T State University, 1976; Ed. S. in Education Administration, East Carolina University, 1983.

Professional Background

Retired

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Member, Sampson County Board of Commissioners, 1990-2001.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Supervisor, Sampson County Schools, 1990-96; Board of Trustees, Sampson Community College, 1980-90; Sampson-Duplin Mental Health Board, 1990-92.

Honors and Awards

2002 Excellence in Equity Award, NCAE, Inc.; 1998-99 Chairperson, Public Service Award, N.C. Council of Government; 1993 Administrator of the Year, N.C. Association of School Librarians.

Personal Information

One child. Two grandchildren. Member, Poplar Grove Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Judiciary III, Mental Health, State Personnel.



Daniel T. Blue, Jr. **Democrat, Wake County**

Twenty-First Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry, Sr., and Allene Morris Blue.

Education

Oak Ridge High School, Lumberton, 1966; B.S. in Mathematics, N.C. Central University, 1970; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1973; Certificate, National Institute of Trial Advocacy, 1977.



Professional Background

Attorney, Managing Partner, Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present (Speaker, N.C. House, 1991-94).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, Executive Board, Center on Ethics in Government; Advisory Council, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges.

Honors and Awards

Joseph Branch Professionalism Award, Wake County Bar Association; Recipient of nine honorary degrees.

Personal Information

Married, Edna Smith Blue. Three children. Member, Davie Street Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Insurance, Legislative Redistricting.

John M. Blust

Republican, Guilford County

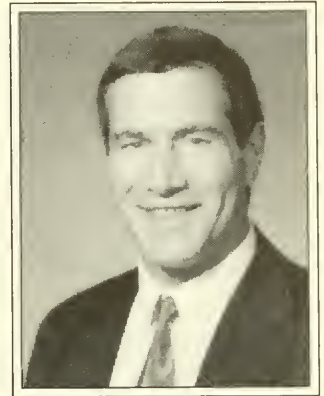
Twenty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Hamilton, Ohio, on June 4, 1954, to Gordon Charles and Barbara J. Brown Blust.

Education

Western Guilford High School, Greensboro, 1972; B.S. in Accounting and Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC School of Law, 1983.



Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-99.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, Guilford Mental Health Board; Vance Harner Scholarship Fund.

Military Service

Captain, 82nd Airborne, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1982-85.

Personal Information

Member, Westover Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Judiciary I.

Donald Allen Bonner

Democrat, Robeson County

Eighty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Hoke, Robeson and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Rowland, Robeson County, North Carolina on June 22, 1935, to Ernest and Catherine G. McGirt Bonner.

Educational Background

Southside High School, Rowland, N.C., 1951; B.S. in Biology/Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1955; M.S. in Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1964; Ed. Specialist, East Carolina University, 1982.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Robeson County Public Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; N.C. Association of Retired School Personnel; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Rowland Branch, Lumbee Guaranty Bank; Advisory Board, NCHSAA.

Military Service

Spec-4, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, 1958-60.

Honors and Awards

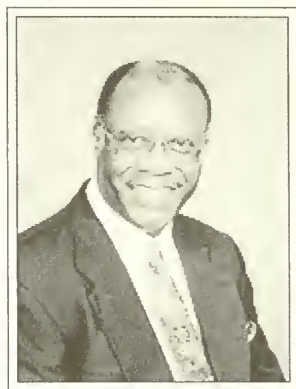
Andre' Nadeau Educator of the Year Award, 1988; NCHSAA Hall of Fame, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Elizabeth Parnell. One child. Member, New Hope United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting, State Government, University Board of Governors, Wildlife Resources.



Joanne W. Bowie **Republican, Guilford County**

Twenty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on June 18 to Phillip and Iona Brown Walker.

Education

B.A. in Fine Art, English, West Virginia University; M.S. in Communication-Visual Aides, West Virginia University.

Professional Background

Retired Public Relations Specialist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1977-88.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Greensboro Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors, 1986); Mother's March, March of Dimes (Chairman of Local March, 1974-75); Board of Directors, N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

State Board of Community Colleges, 1985-88; Governor's Appointee, 2001 Transportation Commission, Governor's Appointee, Rail Passenger Service Task Force Committee, 1991.

Honors and Awards

1998, 1999 Woman of the Year, Guilford County Republican Women; 2000-2001 State Director, N.C. Foundation for Women Legislators, Inc.; 2000 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Society of Eye Physicians and Surgeons.

Personal Information

Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Saint Paul the Apostle Catholic Church, Greensboro.

Committee Appointments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary II, Ways and Means.



Flossie Boyd-McIntyre **Democrat, Guilford County**

Twenty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Louisville, Mississippi, on December 22, 1937, to Bob and Dorothy Boyd Hickman.

Educational Background

Louisville High School, 1956; B.S. in Language Arts, Jackson State University, 1960; M.A. in English & Literature, Northwestern University, 1967; Ed D. in English and Education, Rutgers University, 1975.



Professional Background

Owner and President, American Classic Realty, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present (Democratic Whip, 1997-98); First Vice-Chair, Legislative Black Caucus & Foundation, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, High Point, Senior Club (President, 1985-87); National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE); Governing Member, National Women's Political Caucus.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Director, Workforce Development Board; Director, Board of Management, Hayes-Taylor YMCA; Board of Directors, Student Enrichment Foundation.

Honors and Awards

1999 National Legislative Award and Tribute, Strong Women Inside and Out; 2000 Millennium Award, Bethel AME Church; 1999 Phenominal Women Recognition, Sinclair Media Group.

Personal Information

Married, Charles McIntyre. One child. One grandchild. Member, Bethel AME Church of Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Children, Youth and Families; Vice-Chair, UNC Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Ethics, Insurance, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Science and Technology.

Harold James Brubaker **Republican, Randolph County**

Thirty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Randolph and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae Miller Brubaker.

Educational Background

B.S. in Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University, 1969; Masters in Economics, N.C. State University, 1971.

Professional Background

President, Brubaker & Associates, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-Present (Speaker of the House, 1995-98; House Minority Leader, 1981-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the N.C. General Assembly, 1979-80); Co-Chairman, N.C. Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980; Delegate-at-Large, National Republican Convention, 1980, 1996 and 2000.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; N.C. Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader (Former President, N.C. Development Fund).

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in N.C., 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of N.C., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Geraldine Baldwin. Two children. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Ethics, Financial Institutions, Health, Insurance, Legislative Redistricting, Public Utilities, State Government.



Charles Franklin Buchanan **Republican, Mitchell County**

Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Poplar, Mitchell County, on October 5, 1936, to Robert and Hattie Butler Garland Buchanan.

Education

Tipton High School; GED, 1958.

Professional Background

President and Owner, Poplar Creek Campground, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-92 and 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Spruce Pine Moose Lodge; V.F.W.; Oasis Shrine, Charlotte.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, 1978-82 (Chair, 1981-82).

Military Service

A/1c, 63rd Transport Squadron, U.S. Air Force, 1958-62; Reserves, 1962-64.

Personal Information

Member, Freewill Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Member, Agriculture, Congressional Districting, Cultural Resources, Finance, Financial Institutions, Health, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government I, Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation, Wildlife Resources.



J. Russell Capps **Republican, Wake County**

Ninety-Second Representative District: Portions of Durham and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on February 26, 1931, to Jasper D. "Jack" and Flora Starling Capps.

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh, 1949; Radio/Television Institute of Chicago, 1950; B.S. in Sociology, Wake Forest University, 1955; Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1957; City/County Government Administration, Institute of Government, 1969.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Wake County Taxpayers Association (President, 1992-Present); Former Volunteer and Chief Fireman, Wake New Hope Volunteer Fire Department; President, Wake County Firemen's Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Trustee, Radio/Television Commission; Southern Baptist Convention (eight years); Board of Visitors, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Personal Information

Married Gayle McLaurin Capps of Fuquay-Varina. Two children. Member, Mid-Way Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Judiciary III, Local Government II.



Margaret M. Carpenter **Republican, Haywood County**

Fifty-Second Representative District: Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain counties

Early Years

Born August 3, 1950, in Detroit, Michigan, to Joseph and Margaret Donnelly Birch.

Educational Background

Lamphere High School, Madison Heights, Michigan, 1968; B.S. in Special Education, University of Alabama, 1975; M. Ed. in Special Education, University of South Alabama, 1989; Coursework for Ph.D. in Instructional Design and Development, University of South Alabama, 1992-95.

Professional Background

State Legislator

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Conference of State Legislators.

Honors and Awards

1994 Outstanding Ph.D. Student, Kappa Delta Pi; 1996-97 Who's Who in Education.

Personal Information

Married, Dale Richard Carpenter. One child. Four grandchildren. Member, St. John Roman Catholic Church, Waynesville.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Mental Health.



Walter Greene Church, Sr. **Democrat, Burke County**

Forty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Burke County

Early Years

Born in Caldwell County, on June 30, 1927, to Anderson M. Church and Rosa Triplett Church.

Educational Background

Francis Garrou High, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1945-46; Banking and Finance, University of Wisconsin, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Semi-retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Burke County Industrial Pollution Control Authority, Chair, United Fund.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Valdese Community Center; Member, Burke County Board of Elections; Former Member, S & L Commission, 1977-85 (Chair, 1984-85).

Military Service

Sgt. 1st Class, 8167th AW, U.S. Army, 1952-55, Far East Command.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Ribbon.

Personal Information

Married, Verta Burns Church. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Financial Institutions; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Legislative Redistricting, State Government.



Debbie A. Clary **Republican, Cleveland County**

Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Shelby on August 29, 1959, to Steven B. (deceased) and Ann Clary.

Educational Background

Blacksburg High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1977; Business Administration, Gardner Webb University, 1977-80.

Professional Background

President, Millennium Marketing Group.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Association of Broadcasters; Certified Marketing Consultants.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Life Enrichment Center; Board of Directors, Adventure House; Advisory Board, Gardner-Webb University.

Honors and Awards

Mental Health Advocate Award; Luther "Nick" Jeralds Award; Home Care Legislator of the Year.

Personal Information

Member, Rock Springs Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Aging; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Congressional Redistricting, Health, Judiciary I, Science and Technology, Transportation.



Lorene Thomason Coates **Democrat, Rowan County**

Thirty-Fifth Representative District: Rowan County

Early Years

Born in Rowan County to Junious Lamont and Mary Belle Hoffman Thomason.

Educational Background

Woodleaf High School, Woodleaf, 1954; Rowan-Cabarrus Community College.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Rowan Helping Ministries; Altrusa Club of Salisbury.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Child Fatality Task Force; N.C. Public Health Commission.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Performance Award, USDA-ASCS-Service in the Southeast; President's Award, Helping Ministries Award;

Personal Information

Married, Floyd E. Coates. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Bethel Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Public Health, Public Utilities, State Government.



Edward Nelson Cole **Democrat, Rockingham County**

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on March 29, 1937, to Marvin Reid Cole and Hazeline Cathey Cole.

Educational Background

North Mecklenburg High School, Huntersville, 1955; B.S. in Business Administration, University of South Carolina, 1962.

Professional Background

Retired Auto Dealer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-94 and 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Automobile Dealers Association; National Automobile Dealers Association; Past President, Reidsville Chamber of Commerce.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, United Way.

Honors and Awards

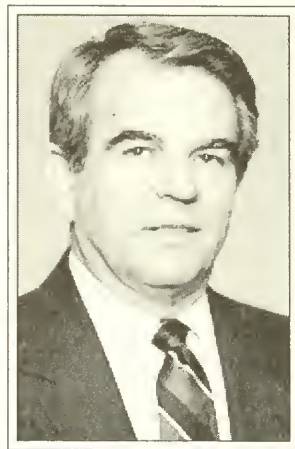
2000 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Public Transportation Association.

Personal Information

Married, Libby Lewter Cole. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Economic Growth and Community Development; Member, Appropriations, Financial Institutions, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Judiciary III, Transportation.



A. Leslie Cox, Jr. **Democrat, Lee County**

Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born January 1, 1950, in Sanford, Lee County, to Albert L. and Jeanette W. (deceased) Cox.

Educational Background

Sanford Central High School, Sanford, 1968; B.A. in English Literature, North Carolina State University, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance Sales, AFLAC and Bankingport, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1998-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Sanford Kiwanis Club, 1972-82; President, Friends of Lee County Library, 1985; President, Temple Theatre, Inc., 1989.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, N.C. State University Alumni Association, 1989-92; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. State University Humanities Foundation, 1986-92; Member, Local Board, First Citizens Bank.

Honors and Awards

1992 Distinguished Alumni Award, N.C. State University College of Humanities and Social Sciences Foundation.

Personal Information

Married to Joyce Cox. Two children. Member, St. Luke's United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Vice-Chair, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Finance, State Government, Ways and Means.



James W. Crawford, Jr. **Democrat, Granville County**

Twenty-Eighth Representative District: Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent Hicks Crawford.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, Oxford, 1956; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960.

Professional Background

Businessman and Developer; Partner, Crawford Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-92 and 1995-Present; Oxford City Council.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Mental Health Association; Education and Transportation Committees, N.C. Citizens for Business & Industry; N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Vance-Granville Community College Foundation; Chair, Oxford Zoning Board of Adjustment.

Military Service

Lieutenant (j.g.), Operations Officer, U.S. Navy, 1960-62.

Honors and Awards

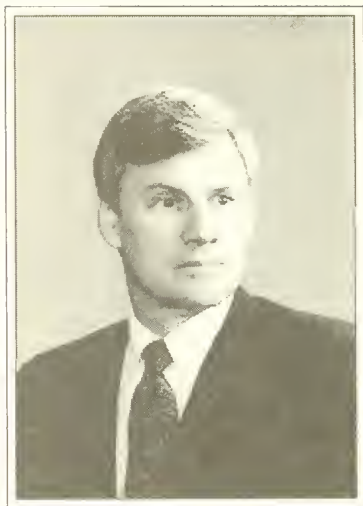
Distinguished Service Award; 2000 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Transportation Association; 1995 Outstanding Volunteer, McFarland-Edgerton Award, N.C. Mental Health Association.

Personal Information

Married, Harriet Coltrane Cannon Crawford. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Oxford United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Mental Health; Vice-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Health, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Mark Crawford, Jr.

Republican, Buncombe County

Fifty-First Representative District: Buncombe County

Educational Background

C.D. Owen High School, Swannanoa, 1978; B.S., United States Military Academy, West Point, 1982.

Professional Background

Realtor, Coldwell Banker Carroll & Kasey.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Association of Realtors; Life Member, VFW; Life Member, AMVETS.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Montreat College.

Military Service

Major, Air Defense Artillery, U.S. Army, 1982-92; Reserves, 1992-Present.; Awarded Meritorious Service Award, Army Commendation Medal (3), National Defense Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal (2), Kuwaiti Liberation Medal.

Honors and Awards

1982 Award, Order of Lafayette, Inc.; 2002 Wall of Fame Award, Leadership Institute; 1998 Outstanding Young Men of America.

Personal Information

Member, Montreat Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary III, Mental Health, Public Health, State Government.



Billy James Creech **Republican, Johnston County**

Twentieth Representative District: Portions of Franklin, Johnston and Nash counties

Early Years

Born in Smithfield, Johnston County, on March 25, 1943, to Worley Nevelle and Geraldine Godwin Creech.

Educational Background

Wilson's Mills High School, 1962; Mount Olive College.

Professional Background

Owner and Operator, Specialty Lumber Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Southeastern Lumberman's Manufacturing Association; Member, Ducks Unlimited; Member, Keep Johnston County Beautiful, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Community Resource Council, Johnston County Prison Unit; Farmers Home Administration (Chairman, 1985-86); Advisory Board, Bank of Pine Level.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserve.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Arrants Creech. Member, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Wilson's Mills.

Committee Assignments

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Public Health and State Government.



Arlie Franklin Culp **Republican, Randolph County**

Thirtieth Representative District: Portions of Chatham, Guilford and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Badin, Stanly County, on April 9, 1926, to Arlie Franklin and Mary Eula Smith Culp, Sr.

Educational Background

Badin Public Schools, 1942; A.B. in Chemistry, Catawba College, 1950; B.S. in Plant Science, A&T State University, 1976.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Randolph Rotary Club (President, 1964-65); Co-Chair, Randolph County Mayors Committee for Disabled Persons; Randolph Livestock and Poultry Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Natural Resources Leadership Institute; Board of Directors, Yadkin-Peedee Lakes Project; Consumer Advocacy Commission for the Blind.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Naval Air Force, 1944-46, U.S. Navy; Good Conduct Medal.

Honors and Awards

1998 Outstanding Citizen Award, W.O.W.; Distinguished Service Award, Asheboro Jaycees, 1959.

Personal Information

Married, Daisy Mae Farlow Culp (deceased). One child. Member, Jordan Memorial United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Environment and Natural Resources, Legislative Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation.



William T. Culpepper, III **Democrat, Chowan County**

Eighty-Sixth Representative District: Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell and Portions of Perquimans and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, on January 23, 1947, to William T., Jr. and Shirley Perry Culpepper.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1964; B.S. in History and Economics, Hampden-Sydney College, 1968; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1973.

Professional Background

Lawyer; County Attorney, Chowan County, 1979-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Edenton Rotary Club (President 1986-87); Edenton Historical Commission.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member, Appropriations, Congressional Redistricting, Financial Institutions, Judiciary II, Public Utilities, Redistricting.



William Pete Cunningham **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Monroe, Union County, on November 11, 1929.

Educational Background

Winchester Avenue High School; A.E. Certificate, Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law, Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.



Professional Background

CEO, HKL, Inc, 1987-Present; President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1995-96); Vice-Chair, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1999-Present; Assistant to the Speaker, N.C. House of Representatives.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; NAACP Legal Defense Fund; VFW.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Anita Stroud Foundation, 1982-Present (Chair, 1989-Present); Board of Directors, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1980-82; Member, NCCJ, 1992-Present.

Military

Radioman 1st Class, U.S. Navy, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Awards, Leadership Certificates.

Personal Information

Member, Parkwood CME Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-officio member of all committees; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Redistricting.

Donald Spencer Davis **Republican, Harnett County**

*Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee
and Portions of Sampson counties*

Early Years

Born in Hannibal, Missouri, on January 19, 1930,
to Dean W. and J. Featherstone Davis.

Educational Background

Moberly, Missouri, High School, 1946; Attended
University of Maryland and Austin Peay State
Teachers College in Clarksville, Tennessee;
Subsistence Technology School, Fort Lee, Virginia.

Professional Background

President and Chairman, Don-Ron Military Marketing.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Secretary and Treasurer, Armed Forces Marketing Council; Dunn Rotary Club; VFW.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

National Board of Directors, American Logistic Association; Chair, Board of Trustees,
Heritage Bible College, Dunn; Farm Labor Commission.

Military Service

Major, 82nd Airborne, 101st Airborne, 1st Cavalry Division, U.S. Army, 1946-66,
Korea, Japan and Germany; Defense Personnel Support Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.;
Department of the Army Accommodation Ribbon with Cluster; Department of
Defense Accommodation Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Army Masters Parachutist
Badge

Honors and Awards

2000 Eagle of the Year, Eagle Forum; Numerous Sales Awards; Honorary Doctorate
in Humanities, Heritage Bible College, 1995.

Personal Information

Married Kellon Hamilton Davis. Three children. Member, Antioch Pentecostal
Freewill Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on
Transportation, Congressional Redistricting, Environment and Natural Resources,
Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Michael Paul Decker, Sr. **Republican, Forsyth County**

Eighty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Red Bud, Illinois, on December 18, 1944, to Harvey and Maxine Parvin Decker.

Educational Background

Central High School, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, 1962; Bachelor of Religious Education, Piedmont Bible College, 1974; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1976.



Professional Background

Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Little League Baseball (Board of Directors, 1981-84, Secretary, 1982-83, Coach, 1979-81); Arthritis Foundation of Winston-Salem; Arthritis Foundation of North Carolina.

Military Service

E-5, Submarine Service, U.S. Navy, 1962-68; National Defense, Good Conduct Medals.

Honors and Awards

1998 Friend of the Family; 1997 Pro-Life Legislator of the Year; 1992 Friend of the Taxpayer.

Personal Information

Married, Marlene Allen Decker. Three children. One grandchild. Member, Gospel Light Baptist Church, Walkertown.

Committee Assignments

Member, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Judiciary II, Local Government I, Ways and Means.

Jerry Charles Dockham **Republican, Davidson County**

Ninety-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Denton, Davidson County, on March 22, 1950, to Elwood Charles and Opal M. Coggin Dockham.

Educational Background

Denton High School, 1968; B.S. in Business, Wake Forest University, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance and Investments.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1990-Present; Former Chair, Davidson County Republican Party; Fellow, North Carolina Institute of Political Leadership.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Fellow, Life Underwriting Training Council; Denton Lions Club (25-year member); Thomasville Area Chamber of Commerce.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Trustee of Davidson County Community College, 1987-Present; Member, Board of Directors of Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co.

Honors and Awards

1999 Legislator of the Year, N.C. College of Emergency Physicians; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Anesthesiologists; Myers-Honeycutt Award for Excellence in Public Service.

Personal Information

Married, Louise Skeen Dockham. Two children. Member, Central United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance; Vice-Chair, Congressional Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Financial Institutions, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement.

Ruth M. Easterling **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 26, 1910, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae Crawley Moss.

Educational Background

Centralized High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1929; English, Math and History, Limestone College, 1932; Post-graduate studies in Business Law, Personnel and Business Administration, Queens College.



Professional Background

Semi-Retired, Assistant to the President, Radiator Specialty Co.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1972-73.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Women's Forum of N.C.; Business and Professional Women (National President, 1970-71); League of Women Voters.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, 1991-94 and 1999-2002; Human Resources Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1991-94; Legislative Services Commission, 1987-88.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Public Service, Limestone College, 1999; Honorary Doctor of Laws, UNC-Charlotte, 2001; 2000 Silver Medallion Award, Charlotte Region, National Conference for Community and Justice.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Pensions and Retirement, Public Health, State Personnel.

Rick Louis Eddins **Republican, Wake County**

Sixty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 20, 1953, to Herbert L. and Flonnie Young Eddins.

Educational Background

Vaiden Whitley High School; ECPI, 1972.

Professional Background

Property Management and Retail Furniture Business Owner.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, Rolesville Business Association, 1993-94; National Management Association; Secretary and Treasurer, Wake Cross Roads Lake, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Wake Taxpayers Association; John Locke Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Victims Assistance Network.

Military Service

Army National Guard.

Personal Information

Married to Sharon Long Eddins. Two children. Member, North Raleigh Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Finance, Legislative Redistricting, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Zeno L. Edwards, Jr. **Democrat, Beaufort County**

Second Representative District: Portions of Beaufort, Craven, Hyde and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Washington, Beaufort County to Zeno Lester, Sr. and Lucinda Sizemore Edwards.

Educational Background

Washington High School, Washington, 1944; Duke University, 1944 and 1946-48; D.D.S., University of Maryland School of Dentistry, 1952.



Professional Background

Retired Dentist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-96 and 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Dental Association; N.C. Dental Association; N.C. Society of Dentistry for Children.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Washington School Board.

Military Service

Petty Officer 3rd Class, Electronics, U.S. Navy, 1945-46; American Theater.

Honors and Awards

Citizen of the Day, WNCT; FACD; Fellowship Academy General Dentistry.

Personal Information

Married to Rosemarie Wilson. Four children. Methodist.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Public Health; Vice-Chair, Health; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Public Utilities.

J. Sam Ellis **Republican, Wake County**

Fifteenth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on April 30, 1955, to Sam L. and Betty Hickman Ellis.

Education

Sanford Central High School, Sanford, 1974.

Professional Background

Electrical Contractor, 7-Electric.

Political Activities

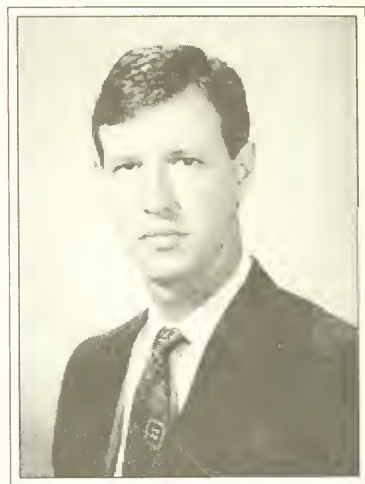
Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married Cindy A. Harrell Ellis. Three children. Christian.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Judiciary III, Local Government I, State Personnel.



Theresa H. Esposito

Republican, Forsyth County

Eighty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on November 17, 1930, to H. Richard and Marie Theresa Burke Harlow (both deceased).

Educational Background

Saint Cecilia's Academy, 1948; G.P.N., National Institute of Practical Nursing, 1957; Additional Studies, Prince George Community College and Salem College.



Professional Background

Former Federal Government Employee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1990 and 1991-92).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Officers' Wives Club, U.S. Air Force; Winston-Salem Tennis, Inc.; Amos Cottage Guild, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

NCBH (Wake Forest University) Behavioral Health Board of Trustees; Public Relations Chair, National Federation of Republican Women; Board of Directors, Epilepsy Institute of North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

2000, 1996 Legislator of the Year, Autism Society of North Carolina; 2000 Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Businesses; 2000 Legislative Award in the Area of Mental Retardation, SEAAMR.

Personal Information

Married, Brigadier General Alfred L. Esposito, U.S.A.F. (Ret.). Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, St. Leo the Great Catholic Church, Winston Salem.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Mental Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Ethics, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting.

Milton F. Fitch, Jr. **Democrat, Wilson County**

Resigned, December 29, 2001

*Seventieth Representative District: Portions of
Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson counties*

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, on October 20, 1946, to Milton Frederick and Cora Whitted Fitch.

Education

C.H. Darden High School, 1964; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1968; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present (Deputy House Minority Leader, 1997-98).

Personal Information

Member, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, Wilson.



Stanley Harold Fox **Democrat, Granville County**

Seventy-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Granville, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Oxford, Granville County, on January 7, 1929, to Samuel H. and Minerva Berkowitz Fox.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1945; Davidson College, 1945; B.S. in Commerce, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1949.

Professional Background

President; Fox & Associates; Telfor Radio Network; President, L & W Advertising; F-H-Y Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Oxford City Council, five years; Mayor Pro-Tem of Oxford, two years.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, Granville County Chamber of Commerce; President, N.C. Merchants Association; President, Oxford Jaycees.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Executive Board, Southern Regional Education Board, 1995-97.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Jaycee State Chairman Award; Kiwanis Citizenship Award.

Personal Information

Married, JoAnn Kousnetz Fox. Seven children. Member, Beth Meyer Synagogue.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Judiciary III, Local Government II, Travel and Tourism.



Pryor Allan Gibson III **Democrat, Montgomery County**

Thirty-Third Representative District: Portions of Anson, Montgomery and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, to Pryor and Mary Pharr Gibson.

Educational Background

Bowman High School, Wadesboro, 1975; Biology and Chemistry, UNC-Wilmington, 1978; Engineering, UNC-Charlotte; Management, N.C. State University.

Professional Background

Business, Non-Profit Manager.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-91 and 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Economic Developers Association; NC CBI; NC FREE.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Tourism Commission; Chair, Environmental Review Commission; Chair, State Employees Administrative Procedures..

Honors and Awards

1990 Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Businesses; 1989 Outstanding Young Democrat, Young Democrats of North Carolina; 1990 Educators Award, NCAE.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Barger Gibson. Two children. Presbyterian.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Finance, Financial Institutions, Local Government I; Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Science and Technology, State Government, Transportation.



Robert Mitchell Gillespie **Republican, McDowell County**

Forty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Burke, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, to Billy Robert and Helen Marie Loftis Gillespie.

Educational Background

McDowell High School, Marion, 1977; A.A.S. in Civil Engineering, Wake Technical Community College, 1980.

Professional Background

Owner, Gillespie Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

McDowell County Chamber of Commerce; Yancey County Chamber of Commerce; Pleasant Gardens Ruritan.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, McDowell Technical College; McDowell Economic Development Authority; Priority Council for Economic Development for McDowell County.

Honors and Awards

Selected for Spring, 1988, Class of Fellows of the N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Nell Hollifield Gillespie. One step-child. Member, Pleasant Gardens Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capitol, Congressional Redistricting, Local Government II, Mental Health, Transportation.



George Wayne Goodwin **Democrat, Richmond County**

Thirty-Second Representative District: Richmond and Portions of Montgomery and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina on February 22, 1967, to George Craig and Diane Riggan Goodwin.

Educational Background

Richmond Senior High School, Valedictorian, Rockingham, 1985; B.A. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1989; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, Goodwin Law Offices.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Richmond County Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Celebration Steering Committee, Richmond County.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Study Commission on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse; Joint Legislative Study Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste; Civil Litigation Study Commission.

Honors and Awards

John Motley Morehead Scholar, 1985-1989; N.C. Jaycees' Outstanding Young North Carolinian, 1994; A+ Legislator Award, NCAE, 1997-98.

Personal Information

Married, Melanie Wade Goodwin. Member, First United Methodist Church of Rockingham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary III; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Congressional Redistricting, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, University Board of Governors Nominating.



W. Robert Grady **Republican, Onslow County**

Eightieth Representative District: Portions of Onslow County

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, on April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie Hurst Grady.

Educational Background

Jacksonville Senior High; UNC-Chapel Hill; Campbell University.

Professional Background

Businessman.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees, 1997; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Educators, 1996; Political Action Award, N.C. Victim Assistance Network, 1993.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Insurance, Legislative Redistricting, Public Utilities.

Lyons Gray **Republican, Forsyth County**

Thirty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on October 28, 1942, to Bowman, Jr., and Elizabeth Christian Gray.

Educational Background

Wooster School, Danbury, Connecticut, 1961; University of North Carolina, 1966.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Director, Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce; Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem State University Foundation; Director, Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basin Commission.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities Commission; Board of Directors, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee on Fiscal Trends and Budget Reform.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1995; Chairman's Award, N.C. Nature Conservancy, 1995; Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business, 1996.

Military Service

E-6, U.S. Coast Guard, 1964-65, U.S.; Theater, U.S., 1965-70.

Personal Information

Married, Constance Fraser Gray. Two children. Episcopalian.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Ethics; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Highway Safety, Judiciary I, Science and Technology, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Jim Gulley **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on May 10, 1939, to Creighton Alexander and Mary Naomi Reid Gulley.

Educational Background

East Mecklenburg High School, 1957; A.A. in Electrical Engineering, Charlotte College, 1961.

Professional Background

Retired..

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; Commissioner, Town of Matthews.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Former Pop Warner Football Coach for MARA.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Matthews Volunteer Fire Department.

Personal Information

Married, Suzanne Hargett Gulley. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church, Matthews.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Wildlife Resources; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary III, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Robert Phillip Haire **Democrat, Jackson County**

Fifty-Second Representative District: Portions of Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain counties

Early Years

Born in Caretta, W.Va., to Herman E. and Pauline Jackson Haire.

Educational Background

Beaver Creek High School, West Jefferson; B.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Jackson County Historical Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, University of North Carolina; Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University; Advisory Council, Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation.

Military Service

Captain, 64th ADC, U.S. Air Force, 1962-65.

Honors and Awards

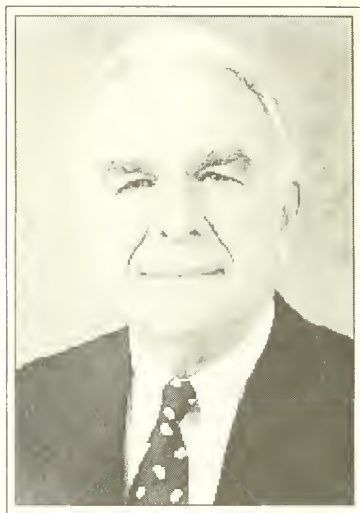
Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Youth Sports; Chair, N.C. Conference of Bar Presidents; Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Historical Association.

Personal Information

Married, Constance Mullinnix Haire. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist Church of Sylva.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, University Board of Governors Nominating, Ways and Means.



John D. Hall

Democrat, Halifax County

Seventh Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Nash counties

Early Years

Born in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, to John and Marie Richardson Hall.

Educational Background

Scotland Neck High School, Scotland Neck, 1975; Lenoir Community College.

Professional Background

Radio Station Owner, Sky City Communications.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2000-Present; Halifax County Commissioner, Scotland Neck City Council.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

NAACP; National Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters; NCAB.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, Halifax County OSS.

Personal Information

Member, Shiloh Baptist Church of Scotland Neck.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Judiciary II.

Michael Harrington **Republican, Gaston County**

*Seventy-Sixth Representative District: Portions
of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties*

Early Years

Born in Tucson, Arizona, on Dec. 31, 1955, to
Gerald A. and Laura Black Harrington, Sr.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Committees

Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee
on Information Technology, Financial
Institutions, Science and Technology.



Robert J. Hensley, Jr. **Democrat, Wake County**

Sixty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on June 23, 1947, to Robert J. and Lelia Wise Hensley, Sr.

Educational Background

Cherryville High School, 1965; B.A. in History, UNC-Charlotte, 1969; Graduate Work for M.A. in Public Administration, N.C. State University, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1976.



Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Hensley, Bousman, Cargill & Bryant, P.L.L.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Academy of Criminal Trial Lawyers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, White Plains Children's Center; Board of Directors, Yates Mill Restoration Project; Board of Directors, Rex Home Health Care.

Honors and Awards

J. Albert House/Gordon Gray Award (North Carolina's Most Outstanding Young Democrat), 1983.

Personal Information

Married, Patricia F. Grainger Hensley. Three children. Member, First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Personnel; Vice-Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Local Government I, Pensions and Retirement, State Government, Wildlife Resources, University Board of Governors Nominating.

William S. Hiatt

Republican, Surry County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in Mt. Airy, Surry County, on February 15, 1932, to David L. and Ethel M. Puckett Hiatt.

Educational Background

Flat Rock High School, Mt. Airy, 1949; B.S. in Physical Education, Brigham Young University, 1953; Vocational Certification, N.C. State University, 1964; Post-Graduate Work on Masters in Administration, Appalachian State University; Government Executive Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

Professional Background

President and Secretary, Hiatt & Mason Enterprises, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1973-74, 1981-82 and 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Region 2, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (President, 1989-90; Vice-President, 1989; Treasurer, 1988; Secretary, 1987); American Legion.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Advisory Committee for Family-Centered Services, 2000-Present; Commission on the Family, 1995; Co-Chair, Guardian Ad Litem Study Commission, 1997-98; Co-Chair, Driver's License Med. Rev. Stud Commission, 1997.

Military Service

Spec-4, 2151 Headquarters, U.S. Army, 1953-55; Reserves, Five Years.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1990; Citation of Meritorious Service Governor Holshouser, 1973; President's Citation, Employment of the Handicapped, President Nixon.

Personal Information

Married, Rita R. Atkins Hiatt. Five children. Eleven grandchildren. Member, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Legislative Redistricting, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Public Health, Wildlife Resources.



Dewey Lewis Hill

Democrat, Columbus County

Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties

Early Years

Born in Whiteville, Columbus County, on August 31, 1925, to Otto and Alatha Ward Hill.

Educational Background

Whiteville High School, 1943.

Professional Background

President and CEO, Hillcrest Corp.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Food Dealers Association; N.C. Whiteville Chamber of Commerce; National Grocers Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Director, Waccamaw Bank; President, Farmer's Market of Columbus County; Director, N.C. Retail Merchandise Association.

Military Service

Storekeeper H.A.2 1st class, Fleet Marines, U.S. Navy, 1943-46.

Honors and Awards

1996 Grocer of the Year; 1996 Nash Finch Century Club Award; 1994 Columbus County Child Care Award.

Personal Information

Married, Muriel Ezzell Hill. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Whiteville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Agriculture; Vice-Chair, Congressional Redistricting, Finance; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Local Government I, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House, Transportation.



Mark Kelly Hilton **Republican, Catawba County**

*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston counties*

Early Years

Born in Valdese, Burke County, on April 18, 1966,
to Tony and Carolyn Warren Hilton.

Educational Background

St. Stephen's High School, Hickory, 1985.

Professional Background

Vice-President of Sales, Tech 5 Corporation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2000-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Children's Sunday School Teacher, Oxford Baptist Church; Hickory Kiwanis.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Catawba County Young Republicans.

Personal Information

Member, Oxford Baptist Church of Conover.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information
Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Science and
Technology.



L. Hugh Holliman
Democrat, Davidson County

Thirty-Seventh Representative District:
Davidson County

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-
Present

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Economic Growth and Community
Development; Member, Finance, Mental Health,
Transportation.



George Milton Holmes **Republican, Yadkin County**

*Forty-First Representative District: Wilkes,
Yadkin and Portions of Alexander counties*

Early Years

Born in Mt. Airy, Surry County, on June 20, 1929,
to John William and Thelma Elizabeth Dobie
Holmes.

Educational Background

Western High School, Washington, D.C.;
Appalachian State University, 1954.

Professional Background

President, Holmes and Associates.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 and 1979-Present (Minority Whip,
N.C. House, 1981-82; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Yadkin Masonic Lodge 162, A.E. & A. M.; Winston-Salem Consistory of Scottish
Rite, 32nd Degree; Shriner, Oasis Temple.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study
Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, Yadkinville.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Ann Ireland Holmes. One child. Three grandchildren. Member,
Flat Rock Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Member, Appropriations,
Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on
Education, Education, Ethics, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting, Public Utilities,
State Government, University Board of Governors Nominating.

Julia Craven Howard **Republican, Davie County**

Seventy-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Davie counties

Early Years

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, on August 20, 1944, to Allen Leary and Ruth Elizabeth Snider Craven.

Educational Background

Davie High School, Mocksville, 1962; Salem College.

Professional Background

Realtor/Appraiser, Howard Realty & Insurance, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1988-Present (Former Majority House Whip; Former Minority House Whip); Member, Mocksville Town Board, 1981-88.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Legislative Exchange Council; State Director, Women in Government; Republican State Executive Committee.

Honors and Awards

2002 Citizenship Award, Mocksville Women's Club; 2001 Paul Harris Fellow.

Personal Information

Two children. Six grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist of Mocksville.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Financial Institutions, Health.



Howard J. Hunter, Jr. **Democrat, Northampton County**

*Fifth Representative District: Gates,
Northampton and Portions of Bertie and
Hertford counties*

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on December 16,
1946, to Howard and Madge Watford Hunter, Sr.

Educational Background

C. S. Brown High School, 1964; M.S., North
Carolina Central University, 1971.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Director and Partner/Owner,
Hunter's Funeral Home, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Hertford County Commissioner, 1978-88.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Life Member, Ahoskie Alumni Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi; N.C. Funeral Home
Association; N.C. Central University Alumni Association (President, Hertford
County Chapter, 1971).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, N.C. Black Legislative Caucus; President, Board of Directors, Hertford
County United Way; Hertford County Chapter, Water Safety Commission.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of America; Distinguished Service, Murfreesboro Jaycees;
Outstanding Citizen in N.C. in Human Relations.

Personal Information

Married, Vivian Flythe Hunter. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church,
Murfreesboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Children, Youth and Families; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations,
Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Economic Growth
and Community Development, Health, Insurance, Travel and Tourism.



John W. Hurley

Democrat, Cumberland County

Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Murfreesboro, Hertford County, on June 22, 1933, to J.B. and Daisy Fuqua Hurley.

Educational Background

Littleton High School, 1951; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1951-55; Louisburg College, 1952-53; CLU, American College, 1976.

Professional Background

President and Founder, Olde Fayetteville Insurance & Financial Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-1992 and 1995-Present; Mayor, City of Fayetteville, 1981-1987; Member, Fayetteville City Council, 1977-1981.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Fayetteville Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963); MDRT; CLU Society.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC; Fayetteville Technical Community College Foundation; Board of Directors, Fayetteville Chapter, International Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963).

Honors and Awards

Realtors Cup Award, 1985; E. J. Wells Cup, 1978; Life Member, Jaycees, 1970; Recipient, Medallion for Public Service Contribution, Methodist College.

Personal Information

Married, Sandra Huggins Hurley. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Haymount United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Vice-Chair, Local Government II; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Finance, Public Utilities.



Verla Clemens Insko

Democrat, Orange County

Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Chatham and Orange counties

Early Years

Born in Decatur, Arkansas, on February 5, 1936, to Charles Verne and Leta Trook Clemens.

Educational Background

Thomas Downey High School, Modesto, California, 1954; A.B. in Biology, California State University at Fresno, 1959; M.P.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993.

Professional Background

Retired Health Care Administrator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-present; Member, Orange County Board of Commissioners, 1990-1994; Member, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education, 1977-1985; Chair, Orange Water and Sewer Authority Board, 1989-1990.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Society for Training and Developing (ASTD); Association for Psychological Type (APT); Facilitation and Organizational Development Group.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Global Center; Foundation for Community-Based Care; UNC-CH Board of Visitors; Governor's Advisory Council on Sickle Cell Disease.

Honors and Awards

2000 and 2001 Legislator of the Year Award, National Alliance for the Mentally Ill; 2001 Dorothea Dix Spirit Award, N.C. Mental Health Consumers Association; 2001 Legislative Award, UCP of North Carolina.

Personal Information

Married, Chester (Chet) Insko. Two children. Two grandchild. Member, Binkley Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Aging, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Vice-Chair, Mental Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Judiciary I.



Mary Long Jarrell **Democrat, Guilford County**

Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on February 16, 1929, to David Allison, Jr., and Jennie Mae Fife Long.

Educational Background

Fairfax Hall High School, Waynesboro, Virginia, 1947; A.B. in English and Education, Queens College, 1951.

Professional Background

Former Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1991-94, 1997-Present; High Point City Council, 1977-81 (Mayor Pro-Tem, 1977-79).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Association of University Women; Chamber of Commerce; Former President, YWCA.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

State Capitol Society; Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations; Former Vice-President, High Point Historical Society.

Honors and Awards

Joyce Award, High Point Historical Society; Enterprise High Pointer of the Week; YWCA Women of Distinction Award; Jane Patterson Leadership Award.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. Harold T. Jarrell. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, High Point Friends.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Local Government II, State Government; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Margaret A. Jeffus **Democrat, Guilford County**

Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on October 22, 1934, to Edward S. and Alyne B. Bowles Green.

Educational Background

Greensboro Senior High School, 1952; B.A. in Education, Guilford College, 1965; M.Ed., UNC-Greensboro, 1970; Selected for Phase I Leadership Training, Smith Richardson Foundation; Attended Model Development Reading School; Selected as Satellite Teacher.

Professional Background

Retired Educator Greensboro/Guilford County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1990-94, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, Altrusa International of Greensboro; Member, Phi Delta Kappa (Triad Chapter); Past District President and Past Local Unit President, N.C. Association of Educators (NCAE).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, UNC-Greensboro Musical Arts Guild, 1995-99; Advisory Board, Fun Fourth festival, 1995-Present; Board of Directors, NCAE Foundation for Public School Children, 1999-Present.

Honors and Awards

1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Coalition Against Sexual Assault; 1997-98 Outstanding Teacher of the Year, Phi Delta Kappa; 2000 Elinor Swaim Distinguished Service Award.

Personal Information

Married, Ted J. Thompson. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Vice-Chair, Education; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Children, Youth and Families, Judiciary II, Travel and Tourism.



Linda P. Johnson
Republican, Cabarrus County

Ninetieth Representative District: Cabarrus County

Professional Background

Computer Analyst/Tax Accounting.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Children, Youth and Families, Education,
Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary
and Secondary Education, Finance, Insurance, Science and Technology.



Larry Thomas Justus **Republican, Henderson County**

Fiftieth Representative District: Portions of Henderson and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Hendersonville, Henderson County, on April 30, 1932, to Brownlow and Helen Stepp Justus (deceased).

Educational Background

Dana High School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; Navigation Flight School, Squadron Officers School, Defense Preparedness Staff College, Nuclear and Chemical Warfare School, Hazardous Waste and Spill Schools, U.S. Air Force.

Professional Background

Retired Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Member, Henderson County Board of Elections (three terms).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Legion; VFW; AARP.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Vagabond School of Drama; Former National Board Member, Alliance for the Handicapped; Henderson County Emergency Preparedness Board..

Military Service

Lieutenant Colonel (ret.), U.S. Air Force, 1954-1982. Navigator, Squadron Commander, Executive Officer, Disaster Preparedness Officer, Information Officer, Protocol Officer; Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Combat Readiness Ribbon, National Defense, Vietnam Service Ribbon, Reserve and Expert Marksman Medals.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn King Justus. Four children. Two grandchildren. Refuge Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Vice-Chair, Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capitol, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Health, Insurance, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Joe Leonard Kiser **Republican, Lincoln County**

Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln counties

Early Years

Born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on August 20, 1933, to Fitzhugh and Lorene Goodnight Kiser.

Educational Background

Union High School, Lincoln County, 1951; B.S. in Physics, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1954.

Professional Background

Former Sheriff, Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, 1989-94; Sixteen Years Engaged in Farming and Operating Kiser's Agricultural Supply; Eighteen Years High School Teacher and Coach.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Lincoln County Sheriff, 1989-94; Vice-Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1986-89.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor's Commission on Crime and Punishment, 1990-91; Lincoln County Board of Social Services, 1986-89; Governor's Crime Commission, 1987-89.

Honors and Awards

Lincoln County Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, 1994; Lincoln County Republican of the Year, 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Earlene Self Kiser (deceased). One child. Member, Palm Tree United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government I, State Personnel.



Marvin W. Lucas

Democrat, Cumberland County

Forty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Spring Lake, Cumberland County, on November 15, 1941, to Marvin L. and Rebecca McDougald Lucas.

Educational Background

Anne Chesnut High School, Fayetteville, 1960; B.S. in English, Fayetteville State University, 1964; M.A. in Education Administration, North Carolina Central University, 1975; Ed. S. in Administration, East Carolina University, 1977.

Professional Background

Retired Principal, Cumberland County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present; Mayor, Town of Spring Lake, 1997-2001; Alderman, Town of Spring Lake, 1977-97.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Association of Educators; Cape Fear Chapter, 100 Black Men of America; Kiwanis Club of Spring Lake.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Centura Bank; Board of Trustees, Bethel AME Zion Church.

Honors and Awards

1998 Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Cumberland County Secondary Principal of the Year, 1987; Cumberland County Elementary Principal of the Year, 1977.

Personal Information

Married, Brenda Ricks Lucas. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Bethel AME Zion Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Military, Veteran and Indian Affairs; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Mental Health, Transportation, Wildlife Resources.



Paul Luebke

Democrat, Durham County

Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Early Years

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 18, 1946, to Paul T. and Eunice Elbert Luebke.

Educational Background

Germany Embassy School, Ankara, Turkey, 1959-62; B.A., Valparaiso University, 1966; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1982-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Raleigh-Durham International Airport Authority, 1987-91; Member, Board of Editors, *Perspectives on the American South: An Annual Review of Society, Politics and Culture*; Member, Board of Editors, *Research in Political Sociology*.

Personal Information

Married to Carol Gallione. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, State Government; Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, Legislative Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation.



Mary E. McAllister **Democrat, Cumberland County**

Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Johns Station, Scotland County, on April 20, 1937, to Alexander and Mary Benton McLaurin.

Educational Background

E.E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, 1954; B.S. in Elementary Education, Fayetteville State University, 1958; M.S. Education Administration and Supervision, East Carolina University; New York University, N.Y.; Childhood Education, Wayne State University, Michigan.



Professional Background

Executive Director, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc., Fayetteville, 1975-Present; Educator, Fayetteville City Schools, Cumberland County Schools, Harnett County Schools, Warren County Schools and Detroit Public Schools, Michigan.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, National Institute of Health Review Panel; National Association of Black County Officials; Past Chair, N.C. State Governor's Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Mount Sinai Foundation (Mt. Sinai Homes); Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Panel; The Rural Center Board of Directors.

Honors and Awards

Human Relations Award, City of Fayetteville; The Fannie Black Award, Business and Professional Women's Club, Fayetteville; N.A.F.E.O. Award for Outstanding Fayetteville State University Alumni.

Personal Information

Married to Freddie D. McAllister. Two children. Member, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Financial Institutions, Local Government I, Public Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Children, Youth and Families, Military, Veteran and Indian Affairs.

Daniel Francis McComas **Republican, New Hanover** **County**

Thirteenth Representative District: Portions of New Hanover County

Early Years

Born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 26, 1953, to Hugh G. and Nilda Miro (deceased) McComas.

Educational Background

Perpetuo Socorro High School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1972; B.B.A. in Finance, St. Bonaventure University, 1976.

Professional Background

President, MCO Transport, Inc., 1985-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, N.C. Trucking Association; American Trucking Association; World Trade Center of North Carolina.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Coastal Entrepreneurial Council; Board of Directors, Coastal Land Trust; Governor's Task Force on the Film Industry.

Military Service

U.S. Merchant Marine, 1971-76.

Honors and Awards

1998 Razor Walker Award, UNC-Wilmington School of Education; 1997 Convention and Visitors Bureau Award.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Garcia McComas. Two children. Member, St. Therese Catholic Church, Wrightsville Beach.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting, Public Utilities; Member, Finance, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Willard Eugene McCombs **Republican, Rowan County**

Eighty-Third Representative District: Portions of Rowan County

Early Years

Born in Faith, Rowan County, on June 16, 1925, to Junius Ray and Ethel Irene Peeler McCombs.

Educational Background

Granite Quarry High School, 1942; Catawba College.

Professional Background

Retired Merchant.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Rowan County Commissioner, 1966-76; Chairman, Rowan County Commissioners Office, 1981-82; Faith Town Board, 1948-61 (Mayor, 1959-61).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Life Member, Faith Jaycees; Faith Civitan Club; Faith American Legion Post 327.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Rowan County Board of Health (Ten Years); Governor's Appointee, Law & Order Commission; Board of Human Resources.

Military Service

PFC, 31st Infantry, U.S. Army, 1943-1946.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Faith Jaycees; Faith Civitan Man of the Year (twice); Outstanding Service Award, Rowan Chamber of Commerce.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Fisher McCombs. Two children. Four grandchildren, Member, Shiloh United Church of Christ.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Public Utilities, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Marian Nelson McLawhorn

Democrat, Pitt County

Ninth Representative District: Portions of Greene and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, to Richard Alonza and Murle Chapman Harvey Nelson.

Educational Background

Grifton High School, Grifton, 1961; B.S. in Business Administration, East Carolina University, 1967; Masters in Library Science, ECU, 1988; Education Leadership and Supervision Certification, ECU, 1997.

Professional Background

Media

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Grifton, 1997-98; Commissioner, Town of Grifton, 1992-97.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Business and Professional Women; N.C. Association of Educators; NC CBI.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Sheppard Memorial Library Board, 1990-96 (Chair, 1993-95); Board of Directors, Grifton Civic Center Board, 1993-97 (Chair, 1994-96); Board of Directors, Grifton Library, 1990-92.

Honors and Awards

1999 Career Woman of the Year, BPW; Library Champion Award, N.C. Public Library Directors Association; 1995 and 1998 Educator Spotlight Award, Craven County.

Personal Information

Married to Richard Herman McLawhorn, III; Four children. Three grandchildren; Member, Grifton United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Cultural Resources, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Legislative Redistricting, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating.



William Edwin McMahan **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on August 13, 1944, to Carmon Houston and Julia Lenora Frady McMahan.

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, Asheville, 1962; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

Vice-Chair, Little & Associates Architects.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House 1994-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Representative, Southern Regional Economic Development; Lay Leader, St. Mark's Lutheran Church; UNC Alumni Board.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Past Chair, Charlotte Zoning Board of Adjustment; N.C. Study Commission on Electric Deregulation.

Military Service

N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

200 Mint Museum Spirit Award; 1999 Distinguished Service Award, N.C. AIA; Distinguished Leadership Award, N.C. Planning Association.

Personal Information

Married, Evangeline Houser McMahan. Three children. One grandchild. Member, St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Congressional Redistricting; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Financial Institutions, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, University Board of Governors Nominating, Ways and Means.



Henry M. Michaux, Jr. **Democrat, Durham County**

Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Early Years

Born in Durham on September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore Coates Michaux, Sr.

Educational Background

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1952; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1964; Graduate Studies, Rutgers University and N.C. Central University.



Professional Background

Attorney; Executive-Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-77 and 1985-Present. United States Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1977-1981.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. State and National Bar Associations; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association.

Military Service

Sgt., U.S. Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Law, N.C. Central University and Durham College.

Personal Information

Married, June W. Michaux. Two children. Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Financial Institutions, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Ways and Means.

Paul Miller
Democrat, Durham County

Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Professional Background

Computer Consultant.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Science and Technology; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Financial Institutions Judiciary II.



David Morris Miner

Republican, Wake County

Sixty-Second Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, on December 23, 1962, to Morris Miner and Shirley Asher Miner.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High School, 1981; B.B.A., Campbell University, 1989.

Professional Background

Sales, The Management Group (Textiles).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cary Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Americans for a Balanced Budget, 1989-Present.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Capital Planning Commission, 1995-Present; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, 1993-Present; N.C. Rail Council, 1995-Present.

Personal Information

Member, Fuquay-Varina Baptist

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Cultural Resources, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary II, Legislative Redistricting.



Richard Timothy Morgan **Republican, Moore County**

Thirty-First Representative District: Portions of Moore County

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines, Moore County, on July 12, 1952, to Alexander and Mary Katherine Crain Morgan.

Educational Background

Pinecrest High School, 1970; A.A. with honors in Liberal Arts, Sandhills Community College, 1972; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974

Professional Background

Owner, Richard T. Morgan & Associates and The Morgan Group.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Director, Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance Agents; Independent Insurance Agents Association of N.C.; Sandhills Association of Life Underwriters.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, First Moore County Drug Task Force; Member, Moore County Drug Task Force; Chair, Moore County Insurance Review Committee.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in North Carolina, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, 1991; Outstanding Young Men in America, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1981 editions.

Personal Information

Married, Cynthia Sue Richardson. Member, Community Presbyterian Church of Pinehurst.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Financial Institutions; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Cultural Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Ethics, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Amelia A.H. Morris **Republican, Cumberland County**

Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Ibadan, Nigeria, on February 13, 1965, to Jeremy Thomas and Roseanne Elizabeth Thomas Harrison.

Educational Background

Presentation High School, San Francisco, 1982; B.A. in French and Philosophy, University of San Francisco, 1986; Fayetteville State University.



Professional Background

Military Spouse.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Boys & Girls Clubs of Cumberland County; March of Dimes.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, 1991 Fellow, NC Institute of Political Leadership; Dogwood Festival Committee; Fayetteville Republican Women.

Honors and Awards

Young Careerist; Who's Who in America; Young Republican Woman of the Year; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Personal Information

Married, William H. Morris. Member, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Economic Growth and Community Development; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Children, Youth and Families, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Ways and Means.

Martin Luther Nesbitt, Jr. **Democrat, Buncombe County**

*Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of
Buncombe County*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on September 25, 1946, to Martin L., Sr., and Mary Cordell Nesbitt.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, 1964; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Attorney At Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-94 and 1997-Present; Buncombe County Board of Education, 1977-79.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Buncombe County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Center for Nursing Advisory Council, 1991-92 and 1997-98; Chair, Asheville Communities in Schools, 1995-96; Advisory Board, Alliance of Business Leaders and Educators, 1992-93.

Honors and Awards

2001 Blue Skies Award, American Lung Association of North Carolina; 2001 Certificate of Appreciation, Covenant with North Carolina's Children; Co-Recipient, Legislator of the Year Award, Sierra Club.

Personal Information

Married, Deanne Seller Nesbitt. Two children. Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary I, Travel and Tourism; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting.



Edd Nye

Democrat, Bladen County

Ninety-Sixth Representative District: Bladen and Portions of Cumberland, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Year

Born in Gulf, Chatham County, to Joseph Burke and Vera Johnson Nye.

Educational Background

Clarkton High School; A.A., Southeastern Community College, 1965-69; N.C. State University, 1970-73.

Professional Background

Insurance Executive.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-82, 1985-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1975-76.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce; Bladen Masonic Lodge; Former Member, Jaycees and Lions Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Bladen Technical College; Former Trustee, Southeast Area Mental Health; Former President, Southeast Shelter Workshop.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force.

Personal Information

Married, Peggy McKee Nye. Three children. Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Legislative Redistricting, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Warren Claude Oldham **Democrat, Forsyth County**

*Sixty-Seventh Representative District: Portions
of Forsyth County*

Early Years

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 10, 1926, to Philander and Minta Ann Smith Oldham.

Educational Background

Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1944; B.S. in Secondary Education, Bluefield State College, 1951; M.S. in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, West Virginia University, 1958.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem State University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

NAACP; Winston Lake YMCA; American Legion Post 220..

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 5 I/C, 1944-46, Pacific.

Personal Information

Married, Gladys Dandridge Oldham. Two children. Member, United Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations, University Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Legislative Redistricting, Pensions and Retirement, State Personnel, Ways and Means.



William Clarence Owens, Jr. Democrat, Pasquotank County

First Representative District: Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank and Portions of Perquimans counties

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, on April 2, 1947, to William C. and Hazel Marie Markham Owens.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1965; College of the Albemarle, 1965-67.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Pasquotank County Board of Commissioners, 1976-95.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Elizabeth City Rotary Club; Elizabeth City Area United Way; Pasquotank County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 1991-95; Board Member (1981-98) and Past Chair, Centura Bank, Elizabeth City; Board Member (1978-94) and Past Chair, Elizabeth City-Pasquotank Industrial Development Commission.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., Company C, 1st Battalion, 119th Mechanized Infantry, N.C. National Guard, 1967-92; Major, N.C. Militia, 1992-Present; N.C. Meritorious Service Award.

Honors and Awards

1993 County Commissioner of the Year; 1993 Pasquotank County Industrialist of the Year; 1980 VFW Citizen of the Year.

Personal Information

Married to Cynthia L. Dail Owens of Elizabeth City on November 22, 1985. Two children. One grandchild. Member, Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Agriculture, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, State Government, Travel and Tourism.



James Arthur Pope **Republican, Wake County**

Sixty-First Representative District: Wake County

Appointed on April 13, 1999

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, on May 5, 1956, to John W. and Joyce Wilkens Pope.

Educational Background

Asheville School, 1974; B.A. with honors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Businessman and Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1988-91 and 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

State Goals and Policy Board, 1985-89; Board of Directors, Institute of Humane Studies, George Mason University; Board of Directors, John Locke Foundation.

Personal Information

Married, Katherine Kieth Pope. Three children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Children, Youth and Families, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Judiciary II, Ways and Means.



Jean Rouse Preston

Republican, Carteret County

Fourth Representative District: Carteret and Portions of Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Snow Hill, Greene County, to Marvin Wayne and Emma Mae Kearney Rouse.

Educational Background

Snow Hill High School, 1953; Flora McDonald College, 1953-55; B.S. in Business Education, East Carolina University, 1957; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973; Certificate, Public Manager Program, N.C. State Personnel Development Center, 1989.

Professional Background

Retired, DHR/DPI.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Legislative Exchange Council, 1994-Present; Carteret County Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present; Onslow County Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Core Sound Waterfowl Museum, 1995-Present; Board of Directors, Public School Forum, 1995-98; N.C. School Improvement Panel, 1998-Present.

Honors and Awards

1998 Service Award, N.C. Association for the Gifted and Talented; 1994 World Who's Who of Women; 1993 N.C. Association of Fisheries Award.

Personal Information

Widow. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Cape Carteret Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Public Health, State Government, Travel and Tourism.



John M. Rayfield **Republican, Gaston County**

*Ninety-Ninth Representative District: Portions
of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties*

Early Years

Born February 11, 1926, in Belmont, Gaston County, to John Bruce and Bertha Robinson Rayfield.

Educational Background

Belmont High School, 1944; Attended Belmont Abbey, Gaston College and LaSalle Extension University.

Professional Background

Distribution Manager for Homelite; Director of Textron (35 years); Real Estate Broker, J. Rayfield Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past Chair, Gaston Traffic Club; Past Chair, Charlotte Chapter, Delta Nu Alpha; Past President, Gaston Skills, Inc.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Past President, Gaston Economic Development Commission.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1944-46, Pacific Theater.

Personal Information

Married, Jacqueline Huggins Rayfield. One child. Member, Ebenezer Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Legislative Redistricting, Mental Health, Travel and Tourism.



Edward David Redwine **Democrat, Brunswick County**

Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on September 12, 1947, to Edward Henry and Doris Frink Redwine.

Educational Background

Shallotte High School, Shallotte, 1965; A.B. in Political Science and History, East Carolina University, 1972.



Professional Background

Vice-President and Owner, Coastal Insurance and Realty, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Independent Insurance Agents of N.C.; South Brunswick Chamber of Commerce (President and Director, 1976-82); Mason/Shriner.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Seafood & Agriculture Commission; Administrative Procedures Oversight Commission; N.C. Economic Development Board.

Honors and Awards

Brunswick County SmartStart Legislative Champion Award; 1991 Outstanding Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Registers of Deeds; 1999 Friend of Education for Distinguished Service to Education.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Penelope Taylor Redwine. Three children. Member, Shallotte Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations; Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Insurance, Judiciary I, Legislative Redistricting, Ways and Means.

Richard Eugene Rogers **Democrat, Martin County**

Sixth Representative District: Portions of Bertie, Hertford, Martin, Pitt and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Martin County on December 12, 1929, to Javan and Effie Green Rogers.

Educational Background

Bear Grass High School, 1943-45; Williamston High School, 1945-46; Oak Ridge Military Institution, 1946-47; B.S. (1955) and Masters (1957) in Education, UNC-Chapel Hill; Six-Year Certification in Educational Administration, 1967.

Professional Background

Retired Superintendent, Martin County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, Williamston Kiwanis Club, 1982; Local District Committee, BSA, 1965-85; Martin County Chamber of Commerce.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

District Committee, Boy Scouts of America, 1986; Board of Directors, East Carolina Vocational Center, 1980-85; Board of Directors, N.C. High School Athletic Association, 1981-84.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard, 1951-54.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award; Boss of the Year Award; Superintendent Contributing Most to Athletics, Region 1.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Carole Griffin Rogers. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Memorial Baptist Church of Williamston.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Health, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, Pensions and Retirement, Public Utilities, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Carolyn B. Russell

Republican, Wayne County

*Seventy-Seventh Representative District:
Portions of Greene, Lenoir and Wayne counties*

Early Years

Born in Greenville, Pitt County, on June 19, 1944, to O.D. and Naomi Grey Jones Barnes.

Educational Background

Winterville High School, 1962; A.B. in Sociology and Psychology, East Carolina University, 1965; M.A. in Clinical Psychology, East Carolina University, 1967.

Professional Background

Personnel Manager; Psychologist at Sunland Training Center; Personnel Director, O'Berry Center, Goldsboro.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present (Speaker Pro-Tem, N.C. House, 1995-96).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Cystic Fibrosis Campaign, 1975; Wayne County Medical Auxiliary, 1974-Present (Vice-President, 1976; President, 1977; Research and Education Foundation Committee Chair, 1978-80; Student Loan Chair, 1983-85); Parents Without Partners Consultant, 1977.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Contemporary Art Museum Council; Wayne County Board of Directors, Mental Health Association, 1977-83; Wayside Fellowship Home, 1979-80.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Individual Leadership Award, 1981; McPheeter's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Mental Health; Outstanding Professional Achievement Award, Federally Employed Women.

Personal Information

Married, Douglas M. Russell. Three children. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary III, State Personnel.



Drew Paschal Saunders **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Fourth Representative District: Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Lilesville, Anson County, to George W. and Annie Butler Saunders.

Educational Background

West End High School, West End, 1955; B.A. in Business, UNC-Charlotte, 1971; Babcock School, Wake Forest.

Professional Background

Retired, Carolina Tractor/CAT.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Huntersville, 1987-89; Mayor Pro-Tem, Town of Huntersville, 1985-87.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, Charlotte Area Personnel Association; Employers' Association; Lake Norman Chamber of Commerce.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Charter Board Member, N.C. Industries for Technical Education; Advisory Board, Central Piedmont Community College; Advisory Board, Junior Achievement.

Military Service

2nd Class Petty Officer, U.S. Navy, 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

1999 Extra Mile Award, N.C. Department of Transportation; 1971 Commendation, N.C. American Legion.

Personal Information

Married, Louise Baughn Saunders. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Huntersville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Science and Technology, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Public Utilities; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Insurance, Local Government I.



Mitchell Smith Setzer

Republican, Catawba County

Forty-Third Representative District: Portions of Catawba and Iredell counties

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County to William Neil and Dorothy Jane Annas Setzer.

Educational Background

Bandys High School, Catawba, 1983; A.A., Lees-McRae College, 1985; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Greensboro, 1987.



Professional Background

Vice-President, Smith Setzer & Sons, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Catawba, 1996-98; Commissioner, Town of Catawba, 1992-96.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Riverside Masonic Lodge #606; Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star; Claremont Lions Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Catawba County ABC Board, 1993-98; Board of Directors, Exchange/Scan Center of Iredell.

Honors and Awards

1995 Merit Award, Riverside Masonic Lodge #606; 1994-95 Merit Award, Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star.

Personal Information

Member, Shiloh United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Insurance, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Paul Wayne Sexton, Sr. **Republican, Rockingham County**

Seventy-Third Representative District: Portions of Forsyth and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on August 5, 1942, to Paul Reuben and Thelma Virginia Bolden Sexton.

Educational Background

Stoneville High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960-61; B.S. in Liberal Arts, State University of New York, 1988.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Carolina National Guard Association; National Guard Association of the United States; Past Member, Shiloh Volunteer Fire Department.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Rockingham County Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1982; Western Rockingham City Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1988; Rockingham County Consolidated Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1993.

Military Service

Colonel (retired), Field Artillery, N.C. Army National Guard; Reserves, 1963-96; Intelligence and Security Officer for N.C. National Guard, Assigned to HQ Starc.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal.

Personal Information

Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Hampton Heights Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation, Wildlife Resources.



Wilma M. Sherrill

Republican, Buncombe County

Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County

Early Years

Born in Yadkin County on August, 9, 1939, to W.H. and Mozell Johnson Money.

Educational Background

West Yadkin High School, Hamptonville, 1957; Attended Elkin Business College and Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Officer, Accelerated Personnel.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Council of Independent Businesses; Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Riverlink Advisory Committee.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Commission on Domestic Violence; N.C. Travel & Tourism.

Honors and Awards

Top 30 Most Influential Personalities in Asheville/Buncombe County; Woman of the Year, N.C. Foundation of Business & Professional Women's Organization; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Humanities Council; 2000 Distinguished Woman of North Carolina, Government Catagory.

Personal Information

Married, Jerry L. Sherrill. One child. One grandchild. Member, First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Vice-Chair, Legislative Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Judiciary II, Redistricting, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, State Personnel, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Fern H. Shubert **Republican, Union County**

Thirty-Fourth Representative District: Union County

Early Years

Born to Ernest Lee Haywood of Waxhaw and Nell Redfearn Haywood of Wingate.

Educational Background

Business Administration, Magna Cum Laude, Duke University, 1969; Passed CPA Exam, 1969.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant, Arthur Andersen & Co.; Internal Revenue Service, Raleigh and Houston, Texas; Tax Director, National Bank of Washington.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-98 and 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Director, National Right to Read Foundation; American Institute of CPAs; N.C. Association of CPAs.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, School Capital Construction Study Commission; Former Member, Marshville Library Task Force; Former Member, Citizens Advisory Task Force, Union County Public Schools.

Honors and Awards

1998 NFIB Guardian of Small Business Award; 1997 US Small Business Accountant Advocate Award State, Regional and National; 1996 NCEITA 21 Award for Government Service.

Personal Information

Married, Jerry Shubert. Two children. Member, Marshville United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Pensions and Retirement, Transportation, Travel and Tourism.



Ronald Lynwood Smith **Democrat, Carteret County**

Fourth Representative District: Carteret and Portions of Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Morehead City on July 7, 1940, to Charlie and Regina Salter Smith.

Educational Background

Morehead City High School, 1958; N.C. Institute of Government; Chicago School of Appraisal.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired Real Estate, Clam Rock, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-93 and 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Beaufort Historical Society; Core Sound Waterfall Museum; Ducks Unlimited.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Carteret Transportation Board; Board of Directors, Maritime Museum.

Military Service

Specialist 4, 824 Heavy Boat, U.S. Army, 1963-69.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Jackson Smith. Four children. Eight grandchildren. Member, Bogue Banks First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Public Utilities; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Legislative Redistricting, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Public Utilities, Wildlife Resources.



Edgar V. Starnes

Republican, Caldwell County

Ninety-First Representative District: Portions of Alexander, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on September 3, 1956, to Ray Coolidge and Sara Capshaw Starnes.

Educational Background

Granite Falls High, 1974; B.A. in History, Carson-Newman College, 1978.

Professional Background

Investment Broker, Bolick Investment Group; Owner of Old Farm Driving Range.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-88 and 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President and Secretary, Granite Falls Rotary Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

ASCS State Committee, 1981-84.

Personal Information

Married, Marilyn Coats Starnes. One child. Member, First Baptist Church of Granite Falls.

Committee Assignments

Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, Ways and Means.



Ronnie Neal Sutton

Democrat, Robeson County

Eighty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Hoke and Robeson counties

Educational Background

Magnolia High School; B.A. and M.S., University of West Florida Naval War College, 1970-77; M.A., Central Michigan University, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

Professional Background

Attorney, Ronnie Sutton Law Office; Retired Naval Officer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, Kiwanis, 1990; Life Member, VFW.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board, N.C. Cancer Institution; Board, Lumbree River Legal Services.

Military Service

Aviator and Commander, U.S. Navy, 22 years; 600 combat hours, Vietnam; Two Air Medals. Enlisted, U.S. Air Force, four years.

Personal Information

Married Geneva Chavis Sutton. Two children. Two grandchildren. Attends New Prospect Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Legislative Redistricting, Redistricting; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Ethics, Judiciary I, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation.



Worthy B. Teague, Jr. **Republican, Alamance County**

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Alamance, Caswell, Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Liberty, Alamance County, to W.B. and Zora Marshall Teague.

Educational Background

Sylvan High School, Snow Camp, 1948.

Professional Background

Retired farmer.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Alamance County Commissioner (16 years).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Alamance County Health Department; Alamance County Social Services Board; Board of Directors, BB&T.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Alamance County Planning Board; N.C. County Commissioners Board of Commissioners; N.C. Agriculture Commission.

Honors and Awards

1999 Alamance Center renamed W.B. Teague Agriculture Center; 1985 N.C. Republican Hall of Fame; Honored by the N.C. County Commissioners Association.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Pike Teague. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Pleasant Hill Christian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Travel and Tourism; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Local Government, State Government, Transportation.

Gregory James Thompson **Republican, Mitchell County**

Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on June 3, 1964, to Robert D., Sr., and Doris Rhyne Thompson.

Educational Background

Mitchell High School, Bakersville, 1982; A.A., Montreat College, 1984; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Asheville, 1987; Graduate Studies in Public Administration, N.C. State University and Western Carolina University.

Professional Background

Public Official.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce; Member, Spruce Pine Kiwanis Club; Mitchell County Safe Place.

Honors and Awards

Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1988; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1988; Delegate to Japan/American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Nancy Bradley Thompson. Member, First Baptist Church, Spruce Pine.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Congressional Redistricting; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Joe P. Tolson

Democrat, Edgecombe County

Seventy-First Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Pitt and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born on April 15, 1941, in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, to T.L., Sr., and Effie Proctor Tolson.

Educational Background

South Edgecombe High School, Pinetops, 1959; B.S. in Biology, Atlantic Christian College, 1963; M.Ed. in Educational Administration, University of Virginia, 1969.

Professional Background

Retired Educator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Edgecombe County Block Grant Advisory Committee; Pinetops Lions Club.

Personal Information

Married, Janice Brafford Tolson. Three children. One grandchild. Member, Pinetops Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Science and Technology; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Pensions and Retirement.



Russell E. Tucker

Democrat, Duplin County

Tenth Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Jones and Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Magnolia, Duplin County, to Hubert Ellis and Emma Ola Boney Tucker.

Educational Background

James Kenan High School, Warsaw, 1962; B.S.B.A. in Accounting, East Carolina University, 1966.

Professional Background

Retired County Manager/Finance Officer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Warsaw-Kenansville Rotary Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Duplin Home Care & Hospice Foundation; Liberty Hall Historical Restoration Commission, Duplin County Agribusiness Council.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Rural Economic Development Center; Joint Commission on Government Operations (Subcommittee Advisory Member).

Honors and Awards

1979 Outstanding County Finance Officer.

Personal Information

Married, Geraldine Williams Tucker. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Smith Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Science and Technology.



Alice G. Underhill **Democrat, Craven County**

Seventy-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on March 8, 1946.

Educational Background

Needham Broughton High, Raleigh, 1964; B.A. in Education, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., Campbell University School of Law, 1989.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Tryon Palace Commission

Personal Information

Married, T. Reed Underhill. Three children Member, Christ Episcopal Church, New Bern.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Public Health, State Personnel.

William L. Wainwright **Democrat, Craven County**

Seventy-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in Somerville, Tennessee, on October 19, 1947, to James and Daisy Wainwright.

Educational Background

Manassas High, 1965; B.S. in Business, Memphis State, 1970.

Professional Background

Minister; Presiding Elder, New Bern District Conference, AME Zion Church.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Carteret County Head Start Program (Program Policy, Chair); Craven County Board of Aging; Craven County Voters League.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Publishing House Board, A.M.E. Zion Church, 1992-Present; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors -- Institute of Marine Science; N.C. Council of Churches.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Member, Board of Directors, Carteret Community Action; Head Start Program, Inc.

Personal Information

Member, Piney Grove A.M.E. Zion Church; Pastor, 1985-1993.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Financial Institutions, Health, Legislative Redistricting, Redistricting, Science and Technology.



Trudi Walend **Republican, Transylvania County**

Sixty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, to Rene Joseph and Elinor Arban Martin.

Educational Background

St. Pius X High School, 1961; B.S., Western Carolina University, 1977.

Professional Background

Computer Services, Ken's Mac Works.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Transylvania County Commissioner.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Association of University Women..

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, American Red Cross; Board of Directors, WNC Knowledge Coalition; Board of Directors, Deliver the Dream.

Honors and Awards

2001 Legislator of the Year, Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Personal Information

Married, Kenneth Frank Walend. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Congressional Redistricting, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Financial Institutions, Science and Technology.



R. Tracy Walker **Republican, Wilkes County**

Forty-First Representative District: Portions of Alexander, Wilkes and Yadkin counties

Early Years

Born in North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, on July 27, 1939 to Rev. Frank and Margie Adams Walker.

Educational Background

Wilkes Central High School, Wilkesboro, 1955; Attended Wilkes Community College.

Professional Background

Retired, CMI Industries.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2001-Present; Wilkes County Commissioner, 1978-96; Wilkes Board of Education, 1972-76.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Wilkesboro Elks Lodge; Wilkes Economic Development Corporation; North Wilkes Booster Club.

Military Service

A/2C, Air Police Security, U.S. Air Force, 1955-59. Good Conduct Medal. OSI-Secret Clearance.

Honors and Awards

1996 Regional Leadership Award; 1990 Outstanding Elected Official, Region D; 1987 Outstanding Executive Board Member, Region D.

Personal Information

Married, Nena Watkins Walker. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Wilkesboro Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary I, Local Government II, State Personnel, Transportation.



Alex Warner

Democrat, Cumberland County

Seventy-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville on November 11, 1942, to Edward A. and Mae Pearl Green Warner, Sr.

Educational Background

A.B. in English, Campbell College, 1965; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973.

Professional Background

Retired Public School Educator; Owner, Countryside Furniture Co.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1986-Present; Cumberland County Board of Education, 1980-86.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
Lebanon Lodge #No. 391 AF and AM; York Rite Masonic Bodies, Sudan Temple.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Joint Commission on Children and Youth; Chair, Joint Committee to Study Military Counties; House-Senate Education Oversight Committee.

Honors and Awards

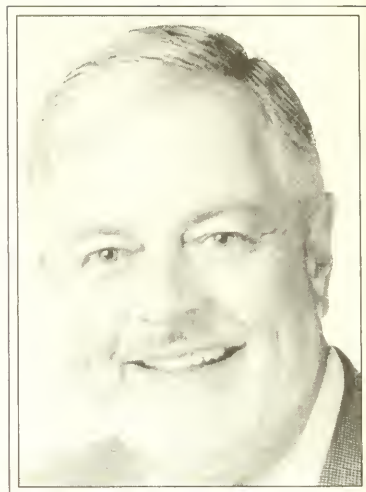
2001 POW-MIA Recognition; Chair, Kia Kima District, Boy Scouts of America; 1978 Man of the Year, Stedman Jaycees.

Personal Information

Married, Jacquelyn Freda Smith. Three children. Member, Highland Baptist Church, Hope Mills.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Congressional Redistricting, Environment and Natural Resources, Ethics, Insurance.



Edith D. Warren

Democrat, Pitt County

Eighth Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Greene, Martin and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Edgecombe County to James Murray and Nora Elizabeth Downs Doughtie.

Educational Background

Bethel High School, Bethel, 1954; Primary Education, East Carolina University, 1960; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1974.

Professional Background

Retired Educator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1996-98.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Farmville Chamber of Commerce; Former Member, Pitt County Principals Association; Pitt County United Way.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Principals/Assistant Principals; Farmville Community Arts Council.

Honors and Awards

1997 Farmville Citizen of the Year; 1990 Pitt County Principal of the Year.

Personal Information

Married Billy Nunn Warren. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Farmville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Children, Youth and Families; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Local Government II.



Nurham Osbie Warwick **Democrat, Sampson County**

Twelfth Representative District: Portions of Onslow, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Clinton, Sampson County, on March 5, 1940, to Lawet Osbie and Danzle Bass Warwick.

Educational Background

Clinton High School; North Carolina State University; Post-Graduate Work at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and Pennsylvania State University.

Professional Background

Retired Educator; Small Business Owner; Farmer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Mayor Pro-Tem, Grimesland.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Vocational Teachers Association; National Vocational Teachers Association; Vocational Workers Council.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Local Civil Defense Board; Chair, Local Board, Boy Scouts of America.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding N.C. Educator/Leader Award; Dean's List; Alpha Gamma Rho Outstanding Service Award.

Personal Information

One child. Member, Mount Vernon Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Legislative Redistricting, Mental Health, Transportation.



John Hugh Weatherly **Republican, Cleveland County**

Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in McColl, S.C., on April 5, 1924, to Rufus and Rosa Riley Weatherly.

Educational Background

McColl High School, 1942; Clemson University; B.S. in Forestry, University of Georgia, 1950.

Professional Background

Retired Forester, Bowater Carolina.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-90, 1993-99 and 2001-Present; Member, Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1970-74.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, N.C. Forestry Association; Past President, N.C. Division, Society of American Foresters; Rotary.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

United Way Board; Past Member, Board of Trustees, Catawba Valley Community College; General Assembly Environmental Review Study Commission.

Military Service

Major, Fighter Pilot, U.S. Marine Corps, World War II and Korea. Air Medal, 1944, Distinguished Flying Cross, 1944.

Personal Information

Married, Georgia Willette Weatherly. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Shelby Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary III, Legislative Redistricting, Travel and Tourism.



Jennifer Weiss

Democrat, Wake County

Sixty-Third Representative District: Portions of Wake and Durham counties

Early Years

Born on October 29, 1959, in Somerville, New Jersey, to Burton Joseph and Nan Schleisner Weiss.

Educational Background

Princeton Day School, Princeton, N.J., 1977; A.B. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981; J.D., University of Virginia School of Law, 1986.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Safechild; The Women's Center; School Volunteer.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Legislative Environmental Review Commission; N.C. Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force.

Honors and Awards

1980 Phi Beta Kappa; 1980 Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1980 Order of the Valkyries, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married to Bruce Alan Hamilton. Two children. Member, Temple Beth Shalom, Cary.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Aging, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Judiciary II, Public Health, Ways and Means.



Thomas Roger West **Republican, Cherokee County**

Fifty-Third Representative District: Portions of Cherokee, Clay, Jackson and Macon counties

Early Years

Born in Murphy, Cherokee County, to Herman and Margie Bryson West.

Educational Background

Andrews High School, Andrews, 1967.

Professional Background

Contractor, Roger West Cont.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2000-Present.

Military Service

E-5, MCB 121, U.S. Navy, 1969-71.

Personal Information

Married, Judy Ann Gaddis West. Two children. Member, Andrews United Methodist Church, Andrews.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, State Government, Wildlife Resources.



Shelly Willingham
Democrat, Edgecombe County

*Seventieth Representative District: Portions of
Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson counties*

Appointed, January 28, 2002.

Professional Background
Facilities Manager.

Political Activities
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-
Present.

Committee Assignments
Member, Congressional Redistricting, Finance,
Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of
the House, State Personnel.



Constance K. Wilson **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on August 9, 1959, to Michael C. and Mona Miller Kramer.

Educational Background

LaPorte High School, LaPorte, Indiana, 1977; B.S. in Finance, Indiana University, 1981.

Professional Background

Banker, NationsBank.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-90.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Junior Achievement; United Way; Arts and Science Council.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Charlotte Symphony; Institute of Policital Leadership; Charlotte Chamber/CMS Partners for School Reform, Governors Council on Literacy.

Personal Information

Married, Thomas S. Wilson. Four children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Insurance, Local Government, Pensions and Retirement, Transportation.



William Eugene Wilson **Republican, Watauga County**

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in Watauga County on May 5 to Calvin Ray and Myrtle Wilson.

Educational Background

Cove Creek High School.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired, Owner of Daniel Boone Inn Restaurant; Farmer.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92, 1995-Present; Watauga County Commissioner, 1969-1976 (Former Chair, One Term).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Boone Rotary Club; Blood Donor, American Red Cross; Past Boy Scout Leader.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1987-92; Local Prison Advisory Committee, 1984-95; Member, Board of Directors, Appalachian District Health Department (14 years).

Honors and Awards

Community Services Volunteer Award, Human Resources; Lifetime Achievement Award, Appalachian State University/Watauga County Young Republicans, 1994.

Personal Information

Married, Odema Little. Three children. Member, Greenway Baptist Church, Boone.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Legislative Redistricting, Local Government II, Mental Health, Pensions and Retirement.

Larry W. Womble **Democrat, Forsyth County**

Sixty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on June 6, 1941, to Owen Luchion and Dorothy Gwyn Womble.

Educational Background

Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1963; Masters of Education Administration, UNC-Greensboro, 1975; Ed.S. in Education Administration, Appalachian State University, 1977.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools (Instructor, 1963-1973; Department Head, 1969-1973; Assistant Principal, 1974-1993).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Alderman, City of Winston-Salem, 1981-1993.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Education Association of Educators; Black Leadership Roundtable; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Elective and Appointed Board of Directors, National League of Cities, 1991-1992; Board of Directors, National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, 1987-1993; Board of Directors, Winston-Salem State University Library, 1987-91.

Honors and Awards

Black Political Awareness Award; State Human Service Award, N.C. Black Social Workers, 1992; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1980-1981.

Personal Information

One child. Member, Bethlehem Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Personnel; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Cultural Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Finance, Local Government II.



Thomas Edward Wright **Democrat, New Hanover County**

Ninety-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender counties

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on August 7, 1955, to William Dallas, I. and Sarah Gibbs Wright.

Educational Background

John T. Hoggard High School, 1973; College Transfer, Southeastern Community College, 1973-75; Psychology and Biology, UNC-Wilmington, 1978-80; Paramedic, Coastal Carolina Community College, 1988.

Professional Background

Business/Instructor, Wrightway Safety & Health Co., Inc. (President and Owner)
EMS Instructor, Cape Fear Community College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Wilmington City Council, 1990-93.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Association of EMS Instructors; N.C. Association of Paramedics; N.C. Association of Emergency Medical Technicians.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

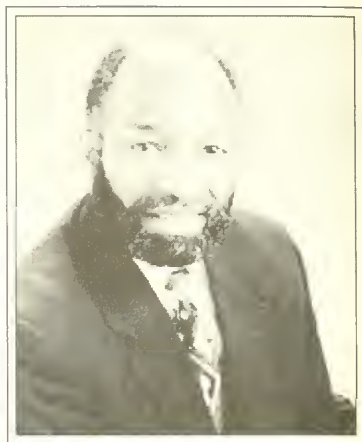
Chair, Board of Directors, New Hanover Community Health Center; Chair, N.C. Minority Health Advisory Council; Cancer Control and Coordination Commission

Personal Information

Married, Joyce Nixon Wright. Four children. Member, Saint Mary Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital; Congressional Redistricting, Health
Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services.



Douglas Yates Yongue **Democrat, Scotland County**

Sixteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Robeson and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on March 20, 1937, to Robert Eugene, Jr., and Elizabeth Gibson Yongue.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1955; A.A., Edwards Military Institute, 1957; B.S. in Industrial Arts, East Carolina University, 1959; M.A. Degree in Industrial Arts and Administration, East Carolina University, 1960; Completed 45 hours at East Carolina University and Western Carolina University to obtain State Certification in Guidance and Counseling, 1965; Ph.D. in Education, Nova University, 1986.

Professional Background

General Contractor, Y and W Builders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Phi Delta Kappa; Lumberton Rotary Club, N.C. Homebuilders Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Executive Board, Public School Forum; Joint Education Oversight Committee; Council on Education Services for Exceptional Children.

Honors and Awards

2000 Community Service Award, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Laurinburg; 1972 Outstanding Young Educator, Maxton Jaycees; 1968 Outstanding Young Educator, Laurinburg Jaycees.

Personal Information

Married, Mildred Hurley Yongue. Two children. Charter Member, Saint Luke United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Ethics; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Highway Safety and Law Enforcement, Pensions and Retirement, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Denise Gale Weeks

N.C. House Principal Clerk

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 22, 1955, to Mack and Winnifred Stephenson Weeks.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High, 1973; N.C. State University, 1973-74, 1978.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Assistant Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1977-80; Computer Clerk, N.C. House, 1980-82; Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1985-88; Administrative Assistant, N.C. House, 1989-92.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (Secretary/Treasurer, 1993; President Elect, 1998; President, 1999); Administrator, N.C. Seafood Festival, 1988.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure Study Commission.

Personal Information

Married, Henry J. Burke. Member, Western Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

Michael D. Frese

N.C. House Chaplain

Early Years

Born in Nevada, Iowa, to Robert and Gwendolyn Lehman Frese.

Educational Background

Nevada Community High School, 1983; B.A. in Religious Studies, University of Iowa, 1986; Masters of Divinity, Duke University, 1995.

Professional Background

Minister, Millbrook United Methodist Church.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Board of Missions.

Honors and Awards

1986 Collegiate Scholar, University of Iowa; 1995 Phi Beta Kappa, Duke Divinity School.

Personal Information

Married to Patricia E. Lund Frese. Two children. Member, Millbrook United Methodist Church.

Robert Samuels

N.C. House Sergeant-at-Arms

Early Years

Born in High Point, Guilford County, on November 24, 1930, to Albert Phillip and Jocie Leona Samuels.

Educational Background

High Point High School, 1949; N.C. Highway Patrol School, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954.

Professional Background

Chief Deputy, Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Department, 1985-95; N.C. State Highway Patrol, 1954-85.

Political Activities

Sergeant-at-Arms, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Mason, Southern Pines Lodge 484; Shriner Oasis Temple, Charlotte.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees (Past Chair) and Member, Finance Committee, Commonwealth United Methodist Church, Charlotte.

Military Service

U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-54.

Personal Information

Married, Jackie Moore Samuels. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, United Commonwealth Methodist Church, Charlotte.



2001-2002 N.C. House Committees

Representatives Hackney, Baddour, Cunningham, Dedmon and Earle are ex-officio members of all committees.

Aging

Chair: Insko

Vice-Chair: Clary

Members: Culp, Earle, Gillespie, Lucas, Warwick, Weiss, E. Wilson

Agriculture

Chair: Hill

Vice-Chairs: Bell, Cox, Teague, Warwick

Members: Baker, Bonner, Buchanan, Coates, Culp, Davis, Eddins, Fox, Hilton, Kiser, Mitchell, Nye, Owens, Rogers, Russell, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, E. Warren, Weatherly, G. Wilson, Yongue

Alcoholic Beverage Control

Chair: Gibson

Vice-Chair: Hensley

Members: Baker, Creech, Hall, Hunter, McMahan, Morris

Appropriations

Chairs: Easterling, Oldham, Redwine, Thompson

Vice-Chairs: Crawford, Owens

Members: Adams, Allred, Arnold, Baker, Barbee, Barefoot, Barnhart, Bell, Blue, Bonner, Bowie, Boyd-McIntyre, Brubaker, Carpenter, Church, Clary, Coates, Cole, Crawford, Creech, Culp, Culpepper, Daughtry, Davis, Dockham, Earle, Ellis, Esposito, Fox, Gillespie, Goodwin, Grady, Gulley, Haire, Hall, Harrington, Hensley, Hiatt, Hilton, Holmes, Howard, Hunter, Insko, Jeffus, Justus, Kiser, Lucas, McAllister, McLawhorn, Michaux, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, Nesbitt, Nye, Preston, Rogers, Russell, Saunders, Setzer, Sexton, Sherrill, Shubert, Smith, Sutton, Teague, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, Walend, Walker, Warner, E. Warren, Warwick, Weatherly, West, G. Wilson, Wright, Yongue

Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital

Chair: Wright

Members: Allred, Arnold, Boyd-McIntyre, Brubaker, Crawford, Daughtry, Earle, Ellis, Fox, Gillespie, Grady, Haire, Holmes, Howard, Jeffus, Justus, Kiser, Miner, Nesbitt, Sherrill, Shubert, Tolson

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education

Chairs: Boyd-McIntyre, Rogers, Yongue

Members: Barnhart, Bell, Bonner, Carpenter, Holmes, McLawhorn, Michaux, Morgan,
Preston, Russell, Smith, Teague, Warner

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government

Chairs: Jeffus, Sherrill

Members: Adams, Barefoot, Lucas, Setzer, G. Wilson

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services

Chairs: Earle, Nye

Members: Church, Clary, M. Crawford, Creech, Esposito, Insko, Wright

Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology

Chairs: Tolson, Tucker

Members: Baker, Harrington, Hensley, Hilton, Miller, Walend

Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety

Chairs: Culpepper, Haire

Members: Goodwin, Hall, Justus, Kiser, Sexton

Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources

Chairs: Fox, Owens

Vice-Chair: E. Warren

Members: Culp, Hunter, Mitchell, Underhill, Walker, Warwick, Weatherly, West

Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation

Chairs: Cole, Crawford

Members: Barbee, Blue, Coates, Davis, Dockham, Gulley, Hiatt, McAllister, Saunders,
Sutton

Children, Youth and Families

Chairs: Boyd-McIntyre, Hunter

Vice-Chair: Warren

Members: Alexander, Barnhart, Easterling, Hiatt, Jeffus, Johnson, McAllister, Mitchell,
Morris, Pope

Congressional Redistricting

Chairs: McMahan, Wright

Vice-Chairs: Alexander, Dockham, Hill, Thompson

Member: Adams, Boyd-McIntyre, Buchanan, Clary, Cox, Creech, Culpepper, Cunningham, Daughtry, Davis, Decker, Ellis, Fox, Gibson, Gillespie, Goodwin, Gray, Hurley, Jarrell, McCombs, Michaux, Miner, Mitchell, Morris, Nesbitt, Pope, Russell, Saunders, Sexton, Willingham, Tolson, Walend, Warner, Warren.

Cultural Resources

Chair: Barefoot

Vice-Chair: Adams

Members: Buchanan, McLawhorn, Miner, Mitchell, Morgan, Womble

Economic Growth and Community Development

Chairs: Cole, Morris

Vice-Chair: Holliman

Members: Alexander, Carpenter, Crawford, Goodwin, Hunter, Walend, West, Womble

Education

Chairs: Bonner, Warner

Vice-Chair: Jeffus

Members: Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Barefoot, Barnhart, Bell, Blust, Bowie, Boyd-McIntyre, Carpenter, Coates, Cox, J. Crawford, M. Crawford, Creech, Dockham, Edwards, Esposito, Fox, Goodwin, Gulley, Haire, Hensley, Hiatt, Hilton, Holmes, Insko, Johnson, Lucas, McCombs, McLawhorn, McMahan, Michaux, Miller, Morgan, Nesbitt, Nye, Oldham, Owens, Pope, Rayfield, Russell, Sexton, Sherrill, Smith, Thompson, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, Walend, Walker, E. Warren, Warwick, Weiss, West, Womble

Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges

Chair: McLawhorn

Vice-Chairs: Arnold, Smith, Womble

Members: Allen, Bowie, Carpenter, Cox, Goodwin, McCombs, Oldham, Rayfield, Sexton, Tolson, Walend, West

Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary

Education

Chair: Warren

Vice-Chairs: Coates, Tucker

Members: Bell, Crawford, Dockham, Edwards, Gulley, Hensley, Hiatt, Johnson, Lucas, Miller, Nesbitt, Nye, Pope, Russell, Sherrill, Underhill, Walker, Warwick, Weiss

Education Subcommittee on Universities

Chair: Insko

Vice-Chairs: Haire, Holmes

Members: Alexander, Barefoot, Barnhart, Blust, Boyd-McIntyre, Crawford, Creech, Esposito, Fox, Hilton, McMahan, Michaux, Morgan, Owens, Thompson

Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform

Chair: Alexander

Vice-Chairs: Michaux, Nesbitt

Members: Arnold, Blue, Bonner, Church, Daughtry, Decker, Goodwin, Justus, Kiser, Luebke, Morris, Rayfield, Redwine, Rogers, Starnes, Thompson, Weatherly, Weiss

Environment and Natural Resources

Chairs: Gibson, McComas, Warwick

Vice-Chairs: Cox, Underhill, Weiss

Members: Allen, Bowie, Culp, Davis, Gray, Gulley, Hackney, Hill, Insko, Luebke, McCombs, Miner, Mitchell, Preston, Smith, Tucker, Warner, Weatherly

Ethics

Chair: Yongue

Vice-Chair: Gray

Members: Brubaker, Esposito, Holmes, Hurley, Morgan, Saunders, Sutton, Warren

Ex-Officio of All Committees Except Redistricting

Members: Baddour, Cunningham, Dedmon, Earle, Hackney

Finance

Chairs: Allen, Buchanan, Luebke, Wainwright

Vice-Chairs: Hill, Jarrell

Members: Alexander, Blust, Capps, Cox, Creech, Decker, Dedmon, Eddins, Edwards, Gibson, Gray, Hackney, Holliman, Hurley, Johnson, McComas, McCombs, McMahan, Morris, Pope, Rayfield, Starnes, Weiss, Willingham, Wilson, C. Wilson, Womble

Financial Institutions

Chairs: Church, Morgan

Vice-Chair: McAllister

Members: Allred, Brubaker, Buchanan, Cole, Culpepper, Dockham, Gibson, Grady, Harrington, Howard, McLawhorn, McMahan, Michaux, Miller, Smith, Wainwright, Walend

Health

Chair: Wright

Vice-Chair: Edwards

Members: Allred, Barnhart, Brubaker, Buchanan, Clary, Crawford, Earle, Howard, Hunter, Insko, Justus, Nye, Rogers, Sherrill, Wainwright

Highway Safety and Law Enforcement

Chairs: Dedmon, Kiser

Members: Bell, Capps, Cole, Dockham, Teague, Yongue

Insurance

Chairs: Dockham, Hurley

Vice-Chairs: Barbee, Hall, Wainwright

Members: Blue, Brubaker, Dedmon, Dockham, Grady, Hunter, Johnson, Justus, Redwine, Saunders, Setzer, Smith, Warner, C. Wilson

Judiciary I

Chair: Hackney

Vice-Chairs: Blue, Nesbitt

Members: Alexander, Arnold, Blust, Boyd-McIntyre, Clary, Gray, Insko, Redwine, Sutton, Thompson, Walker

Judiciary II

Chair: Baddour

Vice-Chair: Haire

Members: Bowie, Culpepper, Decker, Gulley, Hall, Jeffus, Justus, Miller, Miner, Pope, Sherrill, Weiss, Willingham

Chair: Sutton

Vice-Chair: Goodwin

Members: Cole, Daughtry, Esposito, Fitch, Hall, Hill, Holmes, Hurley, Miner, Wainwright

Judiciary III

Chair: Goodwin

Vice-Chairs: Barefoot, Michaux

Members: Bell, Bonner, Capps, Cole, J. Crawford, M. Crawford, Daughtry, Ellis, Esposito, Fox, Hensley, Holmes, Jarrell, Kiser, Russell, Weatherly

Legislative Redistricting

Chair: Jusus, Sutton

Vice-Chairs: Baddour, Cunningham, Dedmon, Earle, Gulley, Hackney, McComas, Morgan, Sherrill

Members: Allen, Allred, Barbee, Blue, Bonner, Brubaker, Buchanan, Church, J. Crawford, Culp, Eddins, Esposito, Grady, Haire, Hiatt, Holmes, Kiser, Luebke, McLawhorn, Miner, Nye, Oldham, Owens, Rayfield, Redwine, Rogers, Setzer, Smith, Wainwright, Warwick, Weatherly, West, G. Wilson

Local Government I

Chair: Dedmon

Vice-Chair: McAllister

Members: Adams, Buchanan, Decker, Ellis, Gibson, Hensley, Hill, Kiser, Saunders, Setzer, Teague

Local Government II

Chair: Jarrell

Vice-Chair: Hurley

Members: Barbee, Capps, Fox, Gillespie, Haire, Owens, Rogers, Walker, Warren, West, C. Wilson, G. Wilson, Womble

Mental Health

Chairs: J. Crawford

Vice-Chairs: Esposito, Insko

Members: Alexander, Bell, Carpenter, M. Carpenter, Earle, Gillespie, Hollinan, Lucas, Rayfield, Warwick, G. Wilson

Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs

Chairs: Hurley, Warner

Vice-Chair: Lucas

Members: Davis, Goodwin, Hiatt, McAllister, Morris, Sexton, Shubert, Smith, Sutton
Pensions and Retirement

Chair: Michaux

Vice-Chair: Oldham

Members: Barbee, Berry, Gray, Horn, McCombs, McCrary, Morgan, Ramsey, Roger, Tucker, E. Warren, G. Wilson, Yongue

Pensions and Retirement

Chairs: Barefoot, Cox

Vice-Chair: McCombs

Members: Barbee, Easterling, Hensley, Morgan, Oldham, Rogers, Shubert, Starnes, Tolson,
C. Wilson, G. Wilson, Yongue

Public Health

Chairs: Edwards

Vice-Chair: McAllister

Members: Coates, M. Crawford, Creech, Easterling, Hiatt, Preston, Underhill, Weiss

Public Utilities

Chair: Smith

Vice-Chairs: McComas, Saunders

Members: Allred, Brubaker, Coates, Culpepper, Edwards, Grady, Holmes, Hurley,
McCombs, Rogers

Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House

Chair: Culpepper

Vice-Chair: Hackney

Members: Allen, Allred, Barefoot, Barnhart, Boyd-McIntyre, Buchanan, J. Crawford,
Culp, Gibson, Gulley, Hill, Jarrell, Justus, Luebke, McComas, McCombs, McMahan,
Michaux, Morgan, Rogers, Setzer, Sherrill, Thompson, Willingham, Yongue

Science and Technology

Chairs: Saunders, Tolson

Vice-Chair: Miller

Members: Boyd-McIntyre, Clary, Gibson, Gray, Harrington, Hilton, Johnson, Tucker,
Wainwright, Walend

State Government

Chair: Jarrell

Vice-Chair: Luebke

Members: Adams, Baker, Bonner, Brubaker, Church, Coates, Cox, M. Crawford, Creech,
Gibson, Hensley, Holmes, McComas, Owens, Preston, Teague, West

State Personnel

Chairs: Hensley, Insko

Members: Bell, Easterling, Ellis, Kiser, Oldham, Russell, Sherrill, Underhill, Walker

Transportation

Chairs: Allred, Saunders

Members: Allen, Buchanan, Clary, Cole, J. Crawford, Culp, Dedmon, Earle, Eddins, Gibson, Gillespie, Hill, Holliman, Lucas, Luebke, McComas, McLawhorn, Nye, Sexton, Sherrill, Shubert, Sutton, Teague, Walker, Warwick, C. Wilson

Travel and Tourism

Chairs: Barefoot, Teague

Vice-Chair: Nesbitt

Members: Earle, Fox, Hunter, Jeffus, Owens, Preston, Rayfield, Shubert, Weatherly

University Board of Governors Nominating

Chair: Oldham

Vice-Chairs: Boyd-McIntyre

Members: Allen, Barbee, Barnhart, Bonner, J. Crawford, Goodwin, Grady, Gray, Gulley, Haire, Hensley, Holmes, Justus, McComas, McLawhorn, McMahan, Sherrill

Ways and Means

Chair: Allred

Members: Bowie, Cox, Decker, Eddins, Haire, McMahan, Michaux, Morris, Nye, Oldham, Pope, Redwine, Starnes, Weiss

Wildlife Resources

Chair: Gulley

Members: Bonner, Buchanan, Hensley, Hiatt, Lucas, Sexton, Smith, West

2003-2004 Senate Roster

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Hometown</i>
Marc Basnight (D)	First	Manteo
Scott Thomas (D)	Second	New Bern
Clark Jenkins (D)	Third	Tarboro
Robert Holloman (D)	Fourth	Ahoskie
Tony P. Moore (D)	Fifth	Winterville
Cecil Hargett (D)	Sixth	Richlands
John H. Kerr, III (D)	Seventh	Goldsboro
R.C. Soles, Jr. (D)	Eighth	Tabor City
Patrick J. Ballentine (R)	Ninth	Wilmington
Charles Albertson (D)	Tenth	Beulaville
A.B. Swindell (D)	Eleventh	Nashville
Fred Smith (R)	Twelfth	Clayton
David F. Weinstein (D)	Thirteenth	Lumberton
Vernon Malone (D)	Fourteenth	Raleigh
John Carrington (R)	Fifteenth	Youngsville
Eric Miller Reeves (D)	Sixteenth	Raleigh
Richard Stevens (R)	Seventeenth	Cary
Wib Gulley (D)	Eighteenth	Durham
Tony Rand (D)	Nineteenth	Fayetteville
Jeanne H. Lucas (D)	Twentieth	Durham
Larry Shaw (D)	Twenty-First	Fayetteville
Harris Blake (R)	Twenty-Second	Pinehurst
Eleanor Kinnaird (D)	Twenty-Third	Carrboro
Hugh Webster (R)	Twenty-Fourth	Yanceyville
William R. Purcell (D)	Twenty-Fifth	Laurinburg
Phil Berger (R)	Twenty-Sixth	Eden
Kay R. Hagan (D)	Twenty-Seventh	Greensboro
Katie G. Dorsett (D)	Twenty-Eighth	Greensboro
Jerry W. Tillman (R)	Twenty-Ninth	Archdale

2003-2004 Senate Roster (continued)

Name	District	Hometown
John A. Garwood (R)	Thirtieth	North Wilkesboro
Hamilton Horton (R)	Thirty-First	Winston-Salem
Linda Garrou (D)	Thirty-Second	Winston-Salem
Stan Bingham (R)	Thirty-Third	Denton
Andrew C. Brock (R)	Thirty-Fourth	Mocksville
Fern Shubert (R)	Thirty-Fifth	Marshville
Fletcher Hartsell (R)	Thirty-Sixth	Concord
Daniel Clodfelter (D)	Thirty-Seventh	Charlotte
Charlie Dannelly (D)	Thirty-Eighth	Charlotte
Robert A. Rucho (R)	Thirty-Ninth	Matthews
Robert Pittenger (R)	Fortieth	Charlotte
R.B. Sloan, Jr. (R)	Forty-First	Mooresville
James Forrester (R)	Forty-Second	Stanley
David W. Hoyle (D)	Forty-Third	Gastonia
Austin M. Allran (R)	Forty-Fourth	Hickory
Virginia Foxx (R)	Forty-Fifth	Banner Elk
Walter H. Dalton (D)	Forty-Sixth	Rutherfordton
Joe Sam Queen (D)	Forty-Seventh	Waynesville
Tom Apodaca (R)	Forty-Eighth	Hendersonville
Stephen M. Metcalf (D)	Forty-Ninth	Asheville
Robert Carpenter (R)	Fiftieth	Franklin

2003-2004 House of Representatives Roster

Name	District	Hometown
William C. Owens, Jr. (D)	First	Elizabeth City
William T. Culpepper, III (D)	Second	Edenton
Michael A. Gorman (R)	Third	Trent Woods
Charles E. Johnson (D)	Fourth	Greenville
Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (D)	Fifth	Ahoskie
Arthur J. Williams (D)	Sixth	Washington
John. D. Hall (D)	Seventh	Scotland Neck
Edith D. Warren (D)	Eighth	Farmville
Marian N. McLawhorn (D)	Ninth	Grifton
Stephen A. LaRoque (R)	Tenth	Kinston
Louis M. Pate, Jr. (R)	Eleventh	Mount Olive
William L. Wainwright (D)	Twelfth	Havelock
Jean R. Preston (R)	Thirteenth	Emerald Isle
Keith P. Williams (R)	Fourteenth	Hubert
W. Robert Grady (R)	Fifteenth	Jacksonville
Carolyn H. Justice (R)	Sixteenth	Hampstead
Bonner L. Stiller (R)	Seventeenth	Oak Island
Thomas E. Wright (D)	Eighteenth	Wilmington
Daniel F. McComas (R)	Nineteenth	Wilmington
Dewey L. Hill (D)	Twentieth	Whiteville
Larry M. Bell (D)	Twenty-First	Clinton
Edd Nye (D)	Twenty-Second	Elizabethtown
Joe P. Tolson (D)	Twenty-Third	Pinetops
Jean Farmer-Butterfield (D)	Twenty-Fourth	Wilson
Bill G. Daughtridge, Jr. (R)	Twenty-Fifth	Rocky Mount
Billy J. Creech (R)	Twenty-Sixth	Clayton
Stanley H. Fox (D)	Twenty-Seventh	Oxford
N. Leo Daughtry (R)	Twenty-Eighth	Smithfield
Paul Miller (D)	Twenty-Ninth	Durham
Paul Luebke (D)	Thirtieth	Durham

2003-2004 House of Representatives Roster (continued)

Name	District	Hometown
Henry M. Michaux, Jr. (D)	Thirty-First	Durham
James W. Crawford, Jr. (D)	Thirty-Second	Henderson
Bernard Allen (D)	Thirty-Third	Raleigh
Don Munford (R)	Thirty-Fourth	Raleigh
Jennifer Weiss (D)	Thirty-Fifth	Cary
David W. Miner (R)	Thirty-Sixth	Cary
Paul Stam (R)	Thirty-Seventh	Apex
Deborah K. Ross (D)	Thirty-Eighth	Raleigh
J. Sam Ellis (R)	Thirty-Ninth	Raleigh
Rick L. Eddins (R)	Fortieth	Raleigh
Margaret H. Dickson (D)	Forty-First	Fayetteville
Marvin W. Lucas (D)	Forty-Second	Spring Lake
Mary McAllister (D)	Forty-Third	Fayetteville
Rick Glazier (D)	Forty-Fourth	Fayetteville
Alex Warner (D)	Forty-Fifth	Hope Mills
Douglas Y. Yongue (D)	Forty-Sixth	Laurinburg
Ronnie N. Sutton (D)	Forty-Seventh	Pembroke
Donald A. Bonner (D)	Forty-Eighth	Rowland
Lucy T. Allen (D)	Forty-Ninth	Louisburg
J. Russell Capps (R)	Fiftieth	Raleigh
John I. Sauls (R)	Fifty-First	Sanford
Richard T. Morgan (R)	Fifty-Second	Pinehurst
David R. Lewis (R)	Fifty-Third	Dunn
Joe Hackney (D)	Fifty-Fourth	Chapel Hill
Gordon P. Allen (D)	Fifty-Fifth	Roxboro
Verla C. Insko (D)	Fifty-Sixth	Chapel Hill
Joanne W. Bowie (R)	Fifty-Seventh	Greensboro
Alma S. Adams (D)	Fifty-Eighth	Greensboro
Maggie Jeffus (D)	Fifty-Ninth	Greensboro
Earl Jones (D)	Sixtieth	Greensboro

2003-2004 House of Representatives Roster (continued)

Name	District	Hometown
Steve W. Wood (R)	Sixty-First	High Point
John M. Blust (R)	Sixty-Second	Greensboro
Alice L. Bordsen (D)	Sixty-Third	Mebane
Cary D. Allred (R)	Sixty-Fourth	Burlington
E. Nelson Cole (D)	Sixty-Fifth	Reidsville
P. Wayne Sexton, Jr. (R)	Sixty-Sixth	Eden
Arlie F. Culp (R)	Sixty-Seventh	Ramseur
G. Wayne Goodwin (D)	Sixty-Eighth	Rockingham
Pryor A. Gibson (D)	Sixty-Ninth	Troy
Bobby H. Barbee (R)	Seventieth	Locust
Larry W. Womble (D)	Seventy-First	Winston-Salem
Earline W. Parmon (D)	Seventy-Second	Winston-Salem
J. Curtis Blackwood, Jr. (R)	Seventy-Third	Matthews
Linda P. Johnson (R)	Seventy-Fourth	Kannapolis
Jeffrey L. Barnhart (R)	Seventy-Fifth	Concord
W. Eugene McCombs (R)	Seventy-Sixth	Faith
Lorene T. Coates (D)	Seventy-Seventh	Salisbury
Harold J. Brubaker (R)	Seventy-Eighth	Asheboro
Julia C. Howard (R)	Seventy-Ninth	Mocksville
erry C. Dockham (R)	Eightieth	Denton
L. Hugh Holliman (D)	Eighty-First	Lexington
W. Eugene Wilson (R)	Eighty-Second	Boone
R. Tracy Walker (R)	Eighty-Third	Wilkesboro
Phillip D. Frye (R)	Eighty-Fourth	Spruce Pine
Mitch Gillespie (R)	Eighty-Fifth	Marion
Walter G. Church, Sr. (D)	Eighty-Sixth	Valdese
Edgar V. Starnes (R)	Eighty-Seventh	Granite Falls
Mark K. Hilton (R)	Eighty-Eighth	Conover
Mitchell S. Seltzer (R)	Eighty-Ninth	Catawba
James A. Harrell, III (D)	Ninetieth	Elkin

2003-2004 House of Representatives Roster (continued)

Name	District	Hometown
Rex L. Baker (R)	Ninety-First	King
George M. Holmes (R)	Ninety-Second	Hamptonville
William C. McGee (R)	Ninety-Third	Clemmons
Michael P. Decker (D)	Ninety-Fourth	Walkertown
Karen B. Ray (R)	Ninety-Fifth	Mooreville
W. Franklin Mitchell (R)	Ninety-Sixth	Olin
Joe L. Kiser (R)	Ninety-Seventh	Vale
John W. Rhodes (R)	Ninety-Eighth	Cornelius
Drew P. Saunders (D)	Ninety-Ninth	Huntersville
James B. Black (D)	One Hundredth	Matthews
Beverly M. Earle (D)	One Hundred-First	Charlotte
Rebecca A. Carney (D)	One Hundred-Second	Charlotte
Jim Gulley (R)	One Hundred-Third	Matthews
Constance K. Wilson (R)	One Hundred-Fourth	Charlotte
W. Edwin McMahan (R)	One Hundred-Fifth	Charlotte
Martha B. Alexander (D)	One Hundred-Sixth	Charlotte
W. Pete Cunningham (D)	One Hundred-Seventh	Charlotte
John M. Rayfield (R)	One Hundred-Eighth	Belmont
Patrick T. McHenry (R)	One Hundred-Ninth	Gastonia
Debbie A. Clary (R)	One Hundred-Tenth	Cherryville
Tim K. Moore (R)	One Hundred-Eleventh	Shelby
Dr. Bob England (D)	One Hundred-Twelfth	Ellenboro
Trudi Walend (R)	One Hundred-Thirteenth	Brevard
Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. (D)	One Hundred-Fourteenth	Asheville
D. Bruce Goforth (D)	One Hundred-Fifteenth	Asheville
Wilma M. Sherrill (R)	One Hundred-Sixteenth	Asheville
Carolyn K. Justus (R)	One Hundred-Seventeenth	Hendersonville
Raymond C. Rapp (D)	One Hundred-Eighteenth	Mars Hill
R. Phillip Haire (D)	One Hundred-Nineteenth	Sylva
Roger West (R)	One Hundred-Twentieth	Marble

The Judicial Branch

North Carolina's court system had many levels before the judicial branch underwent comprehensive reorganization in the late 1960s. Statewide, the N.C. Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction, while the Superior Court had general trial jurisdiction. Hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts created by the General Assembly existed at the local level, almost every one individually structured to meet the specific needs of the towns and counties they served. Some of these local courts stayed in session on a nearly full-time basis; others convened for only an hour or two a week. Full-time judges presided over a handful of the local courts, although most were not full-time. Some local courts had judges who had been trained as lawyers. Many, however, made do with lay judges who spent most of their time working in other careers. Salaries for judges and the overall administrative costs varied from court to court, sometimes differing even within the same county. In some instances, such as justices of the peace, court officials were compensated by the fees they exacted and they provided their own facilities.

As early as 1955, certain citizens recognized the need for professionalizing and streamlining the court system in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Governor Luther Hodges and Chief Justice M.V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored an in-depth study that ultimately resulted in the restructuring of the court system. Implementing the new structure, however, required amending Article IV of the State Constitution. In November, 1962, the citizens of North Carolina approved an amendment authorizing sweeping changes in the state's judicial branch. There was not enough time between the passage of the amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to prepare legislation to implement the changes.

The General Assembly of 1963 created a Courts Commission and charged it with preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the session. The 1965 General Assembly approved legislation containing the commission's recommendations for structuring a new court system. The constitutional amendment and resulting legislation created an Administrative Office of the Courts and established the framework for the District Court Division.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Faced with an increasing number of cases dealing with its customary judicial business and a number of post-conviction appeals

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions, the court was becoming overburdened. This situation led the 1965 General Assembly to submit a proposed amendment to Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution. The new amendment authorized the creation of an intermediate court of appeals to relieve pressure on the N.C. Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. Voters overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November, 1965, election. The 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

The constitutional changes and legislation of the 1960s created the state's current multi-level court system. The judicial branch now contains two trial divisions, the District Court Division and, above it, the Superior Court Division. The Appellate Division consists of two levels — the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which began operations in 1965, provides administrative support to the court system at all levels.

North Carolina's counties still play an important role in keeping the wheels of justice turning throughout the state. Prior to the reorganization of the judicial branch in the 1960s, counties had extensive funding responsibility for the operations of various courts and court officials. The court reforms established a unified General Court of Justice and the state assumed responsibility for funding and administering virtually all court operations. Some county responsibilities, however, remain. Each county has the duty to adequately furnish and maintain a courthouse with at least one courtroom and related facilities. In certain municipalities where the General Assembly has authorized additional district court seats, individual municipalities provide court facilities.

The sheriff of each county, or one of the sheriff's deputies, performs the duties of court bailiff. The bailiff opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order during court sessions, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter records the proceedings in most of the cases tried in superior court.

Jurors are drawn for each term of court by an independent three-member jury commission in each county. The commissions select names at random from their county's voter registration records, the list of licensed drivers residing in the county and any other sources deemed reliable. Each name is given a number and the clerk of superior court draws prospective juror numbers at random from a box. Drawn numbers are matched to names held by the register of deeds and the sheriff summons jurors from the resulting list. No occupation or class of person is summarily excused from jury service. State law, in fact, specifically declares jury service an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. The chief district court judge hears all requests to be excused from jury service.

The state's court system currently contains the following judicial bodies:

Supreme Court of North Carolina

The Supreme Court, the highest court in North Carolina's state judicial branch, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805. Prior to 1819 the court's members also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. The Supreme Court does not use juries and it makes no determinations of fact. Instead the court focuses on claims of error in legal procedures or in judicial interpretation of the law. It hears oral arguments on the written record of cases previously tried by the superior courts, district courts and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

The only original case jurisdiction exercised by the N.C. Supreme Court involves the censure and removal of judges upon the non-binding recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission. The N.C. Supreme Court hears all cases involving constitutional questions or in which there has been dissent among members of the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may, at its discretion, review Court of Appeals decisions in cases of significant public interest or cases involving legal principles of major significance. Appeals of first-degree homicide convictions where the defendant has been sentenced to death go automatically to the Supreme Court for review. Automatic review is also available in Utilities Commission general rate cases. In all other cases, appeals of lower-court or administrative agency decisions must be made to the Court of Appeals. The N.C. Supreme Court may, at its discretion, hear appeals directly from the trial courts in cases involving significant public interest, cases involving legal principles of major significance where delay would cause substantial harm or when the Court of Appeals docket is unusually full.

Since 1937 the N.C. Supreme Court has consisted of a chief justice and six associate justices. Prior to the reforms of the 1960s, the court's membership varied from only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889) to as many as five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The chief justice and the associate justices are elected by the state's voters, each for an eight-year term. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the governor appoints an interim justice to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

The N.C. Supreme Court sits to hear oral arguments in its courtroom in the Justice Building in Raleigh with the chief justice presiding. The senior ranking justice presides when the chief justice is absent. The court sits en banc with all members present to hear each case. Associate justices are seated alternately to the right or left of the chief justice according to their seniority in years of service on the court. Administrative officers of the N.C. Supreme Court include the clerk, the librarian and the reporter, all of whom are appointed by the court and serve at its pleasure. The Appellate Division reporter prepares opinions of both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

For more information regarding this topic, please refer to Martin Brinkley's piece, *Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History*, following this section.

North Carolina Court of Appeals

The 1965 constitutional amendment and legislation that established the Court of Appeals provided for a total of nine judges to be elected for eight-year terms. The General Assembly created three additional seats on the court in 1977, bringing the total number of judges to twelve. The bulk of the Court of Appeals' caseload consists of cases appealed from the trial courts. The court also hears direct appeals of certain administrative agency decisions. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of three judges. This arrangement allows the court to hear arguments in separate cases at the same time. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges of the Court of Appeals as chief judge. The chief judge assigns appellate judges to the four panels so that each will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with every other judge. The Court of Appeals sits primarily in Raleigh, although it may sit in other locations throughout the state as authorized by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals appoints a clerk to serve at its pleasure. Opinions of the Court of Appeals are prepared by the Appellate Division reporter.

Superior Court

North Carolina's superior courts are the general jurisdiction trial courts for the state. The superior court has original jurisdiction in all felony cases and in certain misdemeanor cases. Most misdemeanors, however, are tried first in district court and convictions may be appealed to the superior court for trial *de novo* by a jury. Superior court also hears civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and it has jurisdiction over appeals from most administrative agencies. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the original civil jurisdiction of the superior court does not include domestic relations cases, probate and estates matters. Likewise, it does not hear certain special proceedings that are instead heard first by the clerk of superior court. Rulings of the clerk, however, are within the appellate jurisdiction of superior court.

North Carolina's 100 counties are grouped into superior court districts. Each district has at least one senior resident superior court judge who has certain administrative responsibilities for his or her home district. Resident superior court judges are elected by statewide ballot to office for eight-year terms. In addition, the governor may appoint a limited number of special superior court judges pursuant to statute.

Superior court districts are grouped into eight divisions for the rotation of superior court judges. Within each division, resident superior court judges are required to rotate among the superior court districts and hold court for at least six months in each, then move on to their next assignment. Special superior court judges may be assigned to hold court in any county. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court, assisted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, makes all assignments of superior court judges. North Carolina's constitution requires that at

least two sessions of superior court be held in each county every year. The vast majority of counties have more than the constitutional minimum, with many larger counties having superior court sessions nearly every week in the year.

District Court

The court reorganization in three phases of the 1960s established a uniform system of district courts throughout the state. In December of 1966, district court was activated in 22 counties, followed by an additional 61 counties in December, 1968, and the remaining 17 counties in December, 1970. As district courts opened in each judicial district, all courts below the level of superior court were abolished. All cases pending in the abolished courts were transferred to the dockets of the district court for trial. All records of the abolished courts were transferred to the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both superior court and district court. Counties were relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense of providing adequate physical facilities.

The General Assembly has grouped North Carolina's 100 counties into district court districts. District court must sit in at least one place in each county. District court has exclusive original jurisdiction of virtually all misdemeanors and infractions (non-criminal violations of law not punishable by imprisonment), probable cause hearings in felony cases, all juvenile proceedings and mental health hospital commitments, as well as domestic relations cases. It also exercises jurisdiction over civil cases where the amount in dispute is \$10,000 or less. District courts provide jury trial upon demand in civil cases. Appeals of civil case decisions go to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. District courts are not authorized to empanel juries in criminal cases. Appeals of district court decisions in criminal cases are for trial *de novo* before a jury in superior court.

One or more district court judges are elected to four-year terms in each district. In multi-judge districts, the chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges as chief district court judge. Subject to supervision by the chief justice, chief district court judges exercise administrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in the district. District court judges serve full-time.

Magistrates

With the establishment of district courts in all of the state's counties, the office of justice of the peace was abolished and replaced by the newly-fashioned position of magistrate. Magistrates function within district court as subordinate judicial officials. Appointed by the senior resident superior court judge upon recommendation of the clerk of superior court, magistrates serve a term of two years. The chief district court judge supervises magistrates in his or her particular

district. Magistrates exercise extensive authorities within the district court division. Magistrates try certain misdemeanor worthless check cases and civil suits designated as small claims cases. They may also accept written appearances, waivers of trial and pleas of guilty or admissions of responsibility in certain misdemeanor and infraction cases, as well as conduct initial appearances, grant bail before trial in non-capital cases and issue arrest and search warrants.

District Attorneys

North Carolina is divided into prosecutorial districts, each of which has a district attorney who is elected to a four-year term. District attorneys represent the state in criminal actions brought in the superior and district courts in the district and in juvenile cases. District attorneys are also responsible for ensuring that infraction cases are prosecuted efficiently. In addition to prosecutorial functions, the district attorney in each district is responsible for calendaring criminal cases for trial.

Public Defenders and Other Representation for Indigent Persons

The state provides legal counsel in a variety of actions and proceedings for defendants who have been determined by a judge to be financially unable to hire their own attorneys. As of fiscal year 2000-01, there were 11 public defenders and 121 assistant public defenders representing indigent persons in 13 counties. Public defenders are appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge for four-year terms. In the remaining counties, representation of indigent persons is provided almost entirely by assignment of private counsel. Private counsel is assigned by the court, the Office of Indigent Defense Services and, in certain circumstances, the public defender. There is also an Appellate Defender Office to handle criminal defense services for indigent persons who appeal convictions to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals.

Commission on Indigent Defense Services

The Indigent Services Act of 2000 created this thirteen-member commission. The commission and its staff, the Office of Indigent Defense Services, are located within the judicial branch, but exercise their prescribed powers independently of the AOC. The commission and the director of the Office of Indigent Defense Services are responsible for establishing, supervising and maintaining a system for providing legal representation and related services in all cases where indigent persons are entitled to representation at state expense.

Clerks of Superior Court

A clerk of superior court is elected to a four-year term in each county. The clerk hears and decides special proceedings such as adoptions, condemnations, partitions and foreclosures. The clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate and performs record-keeping and administrative functions for both the superior and district courts of the county.

Trial Court Administrators

Across 13 superior court districts, 11 trial court administrators assist in managing the day-to-day administrative operations of the trial courts. Their responsibilities include civil case calendaring, improving jury utilization and establishing and managing local court rules. Trial administrators are appointed and supervised by the senior resident superior court judge.

In 1994 Chief Justice James G. Exum appointed the Commission for the Future of Justice and the Courts in North Carolina, chaired by John Medlin, chairman of Wachovia Corporation. The commission's mission was to undertake the most comprehensive review of the state courts since the present structure was established in the 1960s. The commission's membership and operation were deliberately designed to ensure that its examination would be fresh and independent and the 27-member commission included no active member of the judiciary. The commission met for two years and issued a final report on their study, *Without Favor, Denial or Delay*, in December, 1996. The commission concluded that sweeping reforms were needed to restructure the court system to allow the most effective use of existing resources, to support cost-efficient investments in new support personnel and technology, to clearly assign responsibility and provide accountability, to better address the legal problems of families, to protect the judiciary from politics, to include citizens in the governance of the courts and to provide flexibility for change in an unpredictable future. Many of the commission's recommendations are subjects of legislative interest and consideration.

Several on-going commissions are important to the work of the Judicial Branch:

Judicial Standards Commission

This seven-member commission exists as the appropriate agency to investigate complaints about the qualifications or conduct of any justice or judge. Upon recommendation of the commission, the Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge or, when an action less severe than censure or removal is justified, issue a private admonition.

Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission

Created in 1990, the Sentencing Commission recommends modifications of sentencing laws and policies and for the addition, deletion or expansion of sentencing options. The commission's prior work led to the passage and implementation of the Structured Sentencing Act, which prescribes sentencing options for the court based on the severity of the offense and the prior record of the offender. The commission consists of 29 members drawn from all three branches of government, from all areas of the criminal justice system and from the public.

Courts Commission

The 28-member Courts Commission consists of court officials, attorneys, legislators and the public. It exists to study the structure, organization, jurisdiction, procedures and personnel within the North Carolina court system and to recommend to the General Assembly any changes that will facilitate the administration of justice.

Judicial Council

The new, legislatively-created Judicial Council convened for the first time in 2000. The council, modeled after similar bodies in other states, is comprised of 17 members appointed by various authorities. The council studies the judicial system, reviews budgets and budget priorities, studies judicial salaries and benefits and recommends the creation of judgeships.

Public Defender

For more information about North Carolina's court system, call North Carolina Supreme Court: (919) 733-3723, North Carolina Court of Appeals: (919) 733-3561 or N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts Public Information Office: (919) 733-7107. You can also visit the Administrative Office of the Courts Web site at www.aoc.state.nc.us.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History

Contributed by Martin H. Brinkley

The legal and historical origins of the Supreme Court of North Carolina lie in the State Constitution of 1776, which empowered the General Assembly to appoint “Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity” and “Judges of Admiralty.” Until 1799, however, North Carolina had no appellate court. That year, two of the state’s four superior court judges were commissioned to gather at Raleigh to dispose of appeals involving disputed questions of law that had arisen on the judicial circuits. Although this twice-yearly gathering of trial judges, later named the “Court of Conference,” carried a short docket, its decisions were important to North Carolina’s infant public institutions. In 1805, for example, the Court of Conference declared unconstitutional an attempt by the General Assembly to deprive the University of North Carolina of property it had acquired through its right to escheats (*Trustees of the University of North Carolina v. Foy*, 5 N.C. (1 Mur.) 58 (1805)). The court’s invocation of the due process (or “law of the land”) clause of the state Declaration of Rights to invalidate a legislative enactment recalled a celebrated *en banc* Superior Court case that had established the power of judicial review in North Carolina. (*Bayard v. Singleton*, 1 N.C. (Mart.) 5 (1787)). Together, these two holdings assured the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution as the fundamental law of the state.

By an 1805 statute the Court of Conference was renamed the “Supreme Court,” although its composition remained the same: a quorum of Superior Court judges sitting *en banc* to review their own decisions. In 1810, the court became a tribunal of public record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and deliver them *viva voce* (orally) in open court, for which they were paid an additional \$50 per year. They were also authorized to elect from their number a chief justice. John Louis Taylor, a twelve-year veteran of the North Carolina Superior Court bench, was chosen for this position. By the same act, the governor was directed to procure a seal and motto for the court. Any party in an action adjudicated in the Superior Court could appeal the resulting decision.

Acting upon a bill introduced by William Gaston of New Bern, the General Assembly in November, 1818, created the separate Supreme Court contemplated by the 1776 Constitution. The new tribunal was to be composed of a chief justice and two “judges,” and was commissioned to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over questions of law and equity arising in the Superior Courts. The legislators elected John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson and John Hall the first members of the N.C. Supreme Court. Empowered to elect their own chief justice, Judges Henderson and Hall chose Taylor to fill his old post. The first meeting of the court

took place on January 1, 1819. The court began holding two sittings, or “terms”, per year. The first sitting began on the second Monday in June and the second on the last Monday in December. This schedule endured until the Constitution of 1868 prescribed the first Mondays in January and July for the sittings. Vacancies on the Court were filled temporarily by the governor, with the assistance and advice of the Council of State, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly’s creation of an independent appellate judiciary ran counter to the reforming democratic spirit of Jacksonian North Carolina. From the beginning opponents objected to the judges’ salaries, which at \$2,500 per year were considered extravagant (the governor’s salary was only \$2,000). The provision allowing judges to “hold office during good behavior” — a virtual guarantee of life tenure — angered reformers, who thought the Court an elitist institution too far removed from the people. The growing population of the western counties, naturally given to criticizing an unresponsive, distant state government dominated by eastern planters, protested the long journeys their lawyers had to undertake in order to argue cases appealed from the overburdened western circuits to the Supreme Court. Superior Court judges who resented being reversed on appeal added their voices to the chorus of opposition. The enemies of the Court, Senator Gaston predicted in 1821, sought to “make a mob court of it by getting the [Superior Court] judges on it and thus destroying its most valuable features, its perfect separation from the tribunals whose decisions it revises.”

Throughout the 1820s, legislators who believed that the chief justice and the two judges should be elected at large by the people leveled regular attacks at the Supreme Court. The thin reed of legislative support for the Court nearly snapped in 1832, when a bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of the judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. This measure and others sponsored by populist politicians throughout the 1820s and 1830s — including a proposed 1835 constitutional amendment dissolving the court outright — were defeated in large measure due to the personal prestige of the judges themselves. The election of former Superior Court Judge and State Bank President Thomas Ruffin to the bench in 1829 effectively ensured the Court’s survival. Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change. His writings on the subject of eminent domain — the right of the state to seize private property for the public good — paved the way for the expansion of railroads into North Carolina, enabling the so-called Rip Van Winkle State to embrace the Industrial Revolution. Ruffin’s opinions were cited as persuasive authority by appellate tribunals throughout the United States. The influence his decisions exercised upon the nascent jurisprudence of the states then known as the Southwest (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi), which were settled by emigrating North

Carolínians in large numbers, made Ruffin a celebrated figure at home. Public veneration of the "stern prophet," as Ruffin was called, preserved his Court from destruction.

The accession of William Gaston, who had sponsored the 1818 Supreme Court bill in the General Assembly, to the high bench in 1833 silenced all but the most radical democrats from openly declaring their opposition to the Court. More statesman than legal technician, Gaston's concurrence lent weight to Ruffin's elaborate expressions in politically-charged cases such as *Hoke v. Henderson*, 15 N.C. (4 Dev.) 1 (1833) in which the Court held that a public office such as that of Supreme Court judge was "property" protected by the "Law of the Land" clause of the State Constitution. The respect Ruffin commanded led the Court to avoid overruling *Hoke*, which many thought an incorrect decision, until 1903, more than three decades after his death. Together Gaston and Ruffin, whom his colleagues elected chief justice in 1833 (by a coin toss, according to a popular but probably apocryphal account), dominated their less-talented brother judges, rendering treatise-like opinions that inspired one contemporary to exclaim: "No State of the Union . . . not even the United States, ever had a Superior Bench; few ever had its equal."

The N.C. Supreme Court survived the Civil War, during which its docket was greatly diminished, under the able, if somewhat domineering leadership, of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson. Four major reforms befell the Court as a result of North Carolina's adoption of a new constitution in 1868. First, in an extensive revision of the judicial article, the Court became a constitutional tribunal that owed its existence to the fundamental law of the state rather than to a legislative enactment. (Although it can be argued that the 1776 Constitution had commanded the creation of a Supreme Court, such an interpretation apparently was never advanced by the Court's proponents during the antebellum period.) Second, the number of judges was increased from three to five, with the chief justice retaining his title and his brethren receiving the appellation "associate justices." Third, the selection of Supreme Court judges was removed from the General Assembly and entrusted to popular sovereignty. The justices, including the chief justice, were to be elected by the people to eight-year terms. In the event of a vacancy, the governor was to appoint a *locum tenens* (temporary judge) to sit until after the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Finally, in a progressive move, the new judicial article merged the formerly separate law and equity jurisdictions of the Court into a single "form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs."

The final decades of the nineteenth century witnessed rapid change in the Court's membership as conservative Democrats regained political hegemony following the

Republican domination of Reconstruction. Additional constitutional amendments reduced the Court's membership back to three in 1876. By 1888, however, the court's crushing workload, made public by the early death of Justice Thomas S. Ashe from sheer exhaustion, led North Carolinians to ratify an amendment restoring the Court's number to five.

By placing the selection of Supreme Court justices in the hands of the populace, the 1868 Constitution presaged — and perhaps rendered inevitable — the appellate judiciary's descent into partisan politics. In the elections of 1894 and 1896, two Republicans, David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas (son of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln's principal opponent in the presidential election of 1860) were elected to the Court. In 1900 the justices, by a vote of four to one, declared unconstitutional important legislation enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1899. The following year Furches, whom Republican Governor Daniel L. Russell appointed chief justice in 1900 upon the death of Chief Justice W.T. Faircloth, and Douglas were jointly impeached by the House of Commons for issuing an allegedly unconstitutional writ of mandamus ordering the state treasurer to pay out money. The indictment was sustained by a majority of the Senate, but did not receive the two-thirds vote necessary to convict and remove the justices from office. Furches and Douglas each served out his elected term and retired from the Court.

The N.C. Supreme Court sat in the State Capitol at Raleigh throughout most of the nineteenth century, retreating to the meeting house of Raleigh's First Presbyterian Church after the Capitol burned in 1831. The General Assembly passed legislation in 1846 that required the Court to hold an August Term in Morganton for the convenience of lawyers from the western counties. This practice ceased when the outbreak of war in 1861 made travel increasingly dangerous. For the rest of the nineteenth century, "Morganton decisions," rendered in the absence of a law library, were widely disparaged by the bar. Lawyers sometimes pointed to their provenance as evidence of inferior quality. From 1888 until 1940, the justices successively occupied buildings on the north and south edges of Raleigh's Union Square. The present courtroom, conference room and the chambers of the justices are on the third floor of the Justice Building (completed in 1940), where the members of the Court work throughout the year.

The lengthy tenures of two chief justices, Walter Clark (1903-24) and Walter P. Stacy (1925-51), saw the Supreme Court through the first half of the Twentieth Century. In 1936 the judicial article of the State Constitution was amended to provide that the Court should consist of a chief justice and not more than six associate justices. The General Assembly enacted enabling legislation the following year that

authorized the governor to appoint two additional associate justices, bringing the membership of the Court to its current composition of seven members.

The Twentieth Century has called upon justices to delineate the responsibilities and limitations of a burgeoning state bureaucracy. Many of these governmental controversies have at their root questions regarding separation of powers: the principle that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government should be, in the words of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights, "forever separate and distinct." At the same time, the Court has continued to labor in the vineyards of the common law, expanding it as required, to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing state. Justices in recent years have occasionally interpreted the State Constitution as a more capacious vessel of individual rights than its federal counterpart.

Public interest in the N.C. Supreme Court as an institution has risen over the last three decades as a series of "first" justices mounted the bench. In 1970 Governor Robert W. Scott appointed his predecessor in the Executive Mansion, Daniel Killian Moore, associate justice. Moore became the first former governor to serve on the Supreme Court. The election of Susie Marshall Sharp — the first woman in North Carolina history to become a judge of Superior Court and an associate justice of the Supreme Court — as chief justice in 1974 marked the first election of a woman to the highest judicial post of any state. In 1983 Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro lawyer, associate justice. Frye is the first African-American to serve on the Court. Justice Frye made history a second time in 1999 when he became the first African-American to serve as chief justice of the Court.

At the suggestion of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr., and others, the General Assembly in 1987 established a Judicial Selection Study Commission to review North Carolina's method of judicial selection and retention. This commission recommended that Supreme Court justices be appointed rather than elected and proposed a constitutional amendment creating an appointive system. An amended version of this plan has passed the Senate repeatedly in recent years, but has failed to garner the necessary three-fifths vote in the House of Representatives. Efforts to eliminate the practice of electing appellate judges will likely continue in forthcoming legislative sessions.

The primary function of the N.C. Supreme Court is to decide questions of law that have arisen in the lower courts and before state administrative agencies. The justices spend most of their time outside the courtroom reading written case records, studying briefs prepared by lawyers, researching applicable law and writing opinions exposing the reasoning upon which the Court's determinations are based. The concurrence of four justices generally is required for a decision. Each of the seven justices participates in every case, except in unusual situations in which a justice may feel compelled to recuse himself or herself from sitting.

In addition to cases awaiting decision, justices consider numerous petitions in which a party seeks to bring a case before the Court for adjudication. Although most such requests are denied, the justices read hundreds of records and briefs and spend many hours in conference deliberating their merits. Each justice writes several hundred printed pages of opinions each year. These opinions are published in the North Carolina Reports and in several unofficial publications and may be found in major law libraries throughout the world.

The North Carolina Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc., was chartered as a non-profit corporation in 1992 to preserve and celebrate the history of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as well as heighten public appreciation of the history and achievements of North Carolina's entire judicial system. The society is composed of judges, court officials, lawyers and laypersons and membership is open to the public. Contact the Supreme Court Librarian for more information.

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I. Beverly Lake, Jr. **Chief Justice** **N.C. Supreme Court**

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, in 1934 to Justice and Mrs. I. Beverly Lake, Sr.

Educational Background

Wake Forest Grammar and High Schools; Mars Hill College, 1951; B.S. in History and English, Wake Forest University, 1955; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1960; National Judicial College, 1987.



Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present (elected 1994); Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1992 (appointed 1992); Judge, Superior Court, 1985-1991; Governor's Legislative Liaison and Chief Lobbyist, 1985 Session; Private Practice, 1976-1985; Deputy Attorney General, 1974-76; Assistant Attorney General, 1969-74; Private Practice, 1960-69.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

National Advisory Board, Monitor Research and Recovery Foundation, 1975-79; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1995-Present; Advisory Board, Oconeechee Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Military Service

Intelligence Staff Officer, U.S. Army, 1956-58; Member, Staff and Faculty, U.S. Army Reserve School, 1960-68 (Captain); N.C. State Militia, State Staff Judge Advocate, 1989-92 (Colonel).

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Laws, Campbell University; 1958 and 1964 Commendation for Meritorious Service, U.S. Army; 1948 Eagle Scout.

Personal Information

Married to Susan Deichmann Smith Lake of New Bern. Four children. Eight grandchildren. Member, Ridge Road Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Sarah E. Parker

Associate Justice

N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth Smith Parker (deceased).

Educational Background

Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-1962; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Institute of Judicial Administration Appellate Judges Seminar, 1987.

Professional Background

Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 1993-Present (re-elected, November 5, 1996); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-1993 (appointed, December 28, 1984; elected, November 4, 1986; re-elected, November 6, 1990); Attorney in Private Practice, 1969-1984; Volunteer, U.S. Peace Corps, Ankara, Turkey, 1964-1966.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1987-88); American Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; N.C. Courts Commission; Former Member, Advisory Council, N.C. Correctional Center for Women..

Honors and Awards

1998 Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Queens College; 1997 Woman of Achievement Award, General Federation of Women's Clubs; 1997 Gwyneth B. Davis Public Service Award, N.C. Women Attorneys Association.

Personal Information

Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.



Robert Holt Edmunds, Jr.

Associate Justice

N.C. Supreme Court

Educational Background

Cum Laude Graduate, Woodberry Forest School, Woodbury Forest, Va., 1967 (National Merit Scholarship Finalist); Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1967-69; B.A. in English, General Honors Graduate, Vassar College, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2001-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1999-2000; U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1986-93; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1982-86; Assistant District Attorney, Eighteenth Judicial District, Guilford County, 1978-82.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; Virginia State Bar; N.C. Bar Association (Appellate Rules Study Committee)..

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member and Secretary, Board of Directors, Greensboro Criminal Defense Lawyers Association; Guilford Inn of Court; Board of Directors, Bar CARES.

Military Service

Ensign, U.S. Navy, 1975-77.

Honors and Awards

1987 Prosecutor of the Year, Third Place, International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1988 Prosecutor of the Year, Carolinas Chapter of the International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1990 Certificate of Appreciation, Drug Enforcement Administration; 1993 Award, U.S. Department of Justice; 1993 Award, Internal Revenue Service.



Robert F. Orr

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born October 11, 1946, in Norfolk, Virginia, to Robert K. and Minnie Sue Orr.

Educational Background

Hendersonville High School, 1964; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-68, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present; Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1986-94; Attorney, Private Practice, Asheville, N.C. 1975-86; Adjunct Professor, N.C. Central University School of Law, 1989-Present.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Einstein Institute for Science, Health and the Courts; Chair, Planning Committee, Southeastern States Conference on Genetics and the Courts, 1999-2000; N.C. Bar Association, NCBA Vice President, 1991-92.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Commission, 1998-Present; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996-99; N.C. Commission on the Delivery of Civil Legal Services, 1998.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Louise H. Wilson Orr. Four children. Member, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

Mark D. Martin

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born April 29, 1963, to Dr. M. Dean (deceased) and Ann Martin.

Educational Background

B.S.B.A., Summa Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1985; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1988; LL.M., University of Virginia School of Law, 1998.



Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1999-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1994-99; Resident Judge, Superior Court, Judicial District 3-A (Pitt County), 1992-94; Legal Counsel to Gov. James G. Martin, 1991-92; Attorney, McNair Law Firm, 1990-91; Law Clerk, Clyde H. Hamilton, U.S. District Judge, 1988-90; Editor-in-Chief, N.C. Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation, 1987-88.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Minorities in the Profession Committee and Multidisciplinary Task Force.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Secretary, North Carolina Judicial Conference, 1997-99; Member, Appellate Courts Computer Commission; Member, N.C. Council for Women, 1992-93.

Honors and Awards

1992 Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1995 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University; 1992 Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Personal Information

Married to Kym Lake Martin of Wake County.

George L. Wainwright, Jr.
Associate Justice
N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, to George L., Sr., and Susan Mitchell Wainwright.

Educational Background

Fike High School, Wilson, 1962; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1984.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1998-Present; Attorney, Wheatly, Wheatly, Nobles & Weeks, 1984-91; N.C. Superior Court Judge, 1994-98.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Lookout Rotary, Morehead City; N.C. Bar Association.

Military Service

E-3, U.S. Coast Guard.

Honors and Awards

Morehead Scholar.

Personal Information

Married to Carol McChesney Wainwright. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Morehead City.



G.K. Butterfield, Jr.

Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Edgecombe County, on April 27, 1947, to Dr. G.K. and Addie Davis Butterfield.

Educational Background

Charles H. Darden High School, Wilson, 1965; B.A. in Political Science and Sociology, North Carolina Central University, 1971; J.D., NCCU University School of Law, 1974.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2001-Present; Superior Court Judge, 1988-2000; Attorney, 1975-88.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

President, North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers, 1981-84; Member, Employment and Training Council of North Carolina; Chair, Board of Directors, Wilson Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church.



The Administrative Office of the Courts

As part of a unified judicial system, the North Carolina Constitution (Article IV, Section 15) provides for "an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article." The General Assembly has established the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) as the business and administrative arm of the judicial branch.

The director of the AOC is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The director has the duty to carry out the many functions and responsibilities assigned by statute to the director or to the AOC.

The assistant director of the AOC is also appointed by the chief justice and serves as administrative assistant to the chief justice. The assistant director's duties include assisting the chief justice with assignment of Superior Court judges, assisting the Supreme Court in preparing calendars of Superior Court sessions and performing other duties as assigned by the chief justice or the director of the AOC.

The basic responsibility of the AOC is to maintain an efficient and effective court system by providing administrative support statewide for the courts and for court-related offices. Among the AOC's specific duties are the following:

Establish fiscal policies for and prepare and administer the budget of the judicial branch.

Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, forms and records to be used by the clerks of Superior Court statewide.

Procure and distribute equipment, books, forms and supplies for the court system.

Collect, compile and publish statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operations of the courts and related offices.

Determine the state of the dockets, evaluate the practices and procedures of the courts and make recommendations for improvement of the operations of the court system.

Investigate, make recommendations concerning and provide assistance to county authorities regarding the securing of adequate physical facilities for the courts.

Administer the payroll and other personnel-related needs of all judicial branch employees.

Carry out administrative duties relating to programs for legal representation of indigents.

Administer various court-based programs.

Arrange for the printing and distribution of the published opinions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

To accomplish these objectives, the AOC is organized into four divisions, in addition to the director's office. Responsibilities of the Administrative Services Division include preparing the budget and managing appropriations for the entire judicial branch, supervising the accounting system, procuring equipment and supplies, and printing forms used throughout the court system. The Court Management and Information Services Division supports the information processing needs of the judicial branch, including comprehensive data processing, communications and decision support. The Legal Services and Programs Division is responsible for case management services, including arbitration, custody mediation, management policies, jury management, drug treatment court and family court, as well as research services. This division also house the statewide guardian ad litem program, which provides trained volunteer guardians ad litem and attorney advocates to represent children who are allegedly abused, neglected or dependent. Also administered within the Legal Services and Program Division is Sentencing Services, comprised of local programs that prepare community-based sentencing plans for eligible offenders. Because the judicial branch is not subject to the mandates of the State Personnel Office, which serves the executive branch, the Human Resources Division exists to administer the recruitment, training, salary, benefits, employee relations and personnel information systems of the judicial branch. The director's office includes the public information office, grants management and judicial training coordination. Prior to 1999 the AOC also housed the Juvenile Services Division, which administered the statewide system of juvenile intake, probation and aftercare services for juveniles before the court for delinquency or undisciplined matters. Effective January 1, 1999, the Juvenile Services Division merged with the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to form a new Office of Juvenile Justice in the Governor's Office.

Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr. **Chief Judge,** **N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on August 5, 1939, to Sidney S., Sr., and Mildred T. Brite Eagles.

Educational Background

Gordon Military College, 1957; B.A. in History, Wake Forest College, 1961; J.D., Wake Forest School of Law, 1964.

Professional Background

Chief Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1983-98; Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, 1977-Present; Attorney, Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-82 (Sole Practitioner, 1976-1980); Assistant/Deputy Attorney General, 1967-1976; Counsel to House Speaker, 1976-1980; Instructor, Institute for Judicial Administration, New York University, 1994-99.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Wake County Bar Association (former Chair, Executive Committee); N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1989-90); N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association (Chair, Appellate Judges Conference, 1992; House of Delegates, 1994-Present).

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Wake Forest University, School of Law Board of Visitors, 1983-Present; Vice-Chair, Barton College Board of Trustees; Chair, N.C. Judicial Standards Commission, 1994-97.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1964-1967; Colonel (retired), U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1967-1991; Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; Meritorious Service Medal, 1980; Legion of Merit, 1991.

Personal Information

Married Rachel Phillips Eagles of Nashville, Tennessee, on May 22, 1965. Two children. Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh.



K. Edward Greene

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Biscoe, Montgomery County, on June 27, 1944, to Jonah and Helen Latham Greene.

Educational Background

East Montgomery High School, 1962; A.B. in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LL.M), University of Virginia School of Law, 1990; Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law & Institute of Judicial Administration, 1991.



Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1986-Present; District Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial District, 1979-1986; Attorney, 1969-1979; Adjunct Professor, Children in the Legal System and Family Law, Campbell University School of Law, 1985-Present; Adjunct Professor, Family Law and Children in the Legal System, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. State Bar; Harnett County Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Director, North Carolina Judicial Council; Board of Visitors, East Carolina University, 1996-98; Board of Trustees, East Carolina University, 1972-79.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1969-85, Military Police.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Appellate Judge Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1996; James Iredell Award, Phi Alpha Delta James Iredell Chapter, Campbell University School of Law, 1994; Dean's Award for Teaching Excellence, Campbell University School of Law, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Joan Ellen Powell Greene of Alexandria, Virginia, on August 6, 1966. Two children.

James Andrew Wynn, Jr. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Robersonville, Martin County, on March 17, 1954, to James A., Sr., and Naomi Lynch Wynn.

Educational Background

Robersonville High School, 1972; B.A. in Journalism, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; J.D., Marquette University School of Law, 1979; LL.M., Judicial Process, University of Virginia, 1995.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1990-Present; Fitch, Butterfield & Wynn, 1984-90; N.C. Assistant Appellate Defender, 1983-84; U.S. Navy JAG Corps, 1979-83.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Treasurer, N.C. Judicial Conference; ABA Appellate Judges Conference, Executive Board; ABA Appellate Judges Education Committee..

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Supreme Court Permanent Family Task Force; Trustee, Pitt Community College.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Active Duty 1979-83; Reserves, 1983-Present; Current Rank, Captain; Present Reserve Duty, Commanding Officer, NR Legal Service Office, Jacksonville, FL 0108; Navy Commendation Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Naval Reserve Medal; 1996 Admiral Hugh Howell Senior Judge Advocate of the Year Award.

Honors and Awards

1996 MLK Achievement Award, General Baptist Convention of North Carolina; 1995 Appellate Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1995 Chief Justice Warren Burger Scholarship for the John Marshall Harlan Symposium on Comparative Law.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Dee Rollins Wynn of Raleigh. Three children. Member, Providence Missionary Baptist Church, Robersonville.



John Charles Martin

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on November 9, 1943, to C.B. and Mary Blackwell Pridgen Martin.

Educational Background

Durham High School, 1961; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1965; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals; 1985-88, 1993-Present; Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 1977-84; Attorney, Maxwell, Martin, Freeman & Beason, 1988-92; Attorney, Haywood Denny and Miller, 1969-77.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; Tenth Judicial District Bar; Wake County Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, North Carolina Judicial Standards Commission; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-Present; Alumni Council, Wake Forest University, 1993-96 and 2001-Present.

Military Service

1st Lt., Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, 1967-69; Army Commendation Medal.

Honors and Awards

1976 Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham; Who's Who in American Law; Who's Who in America.

Personal Information

Married Margaret Rand Martin on September 4, 1993. Five children. Member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh.



Ralph A. Walker **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

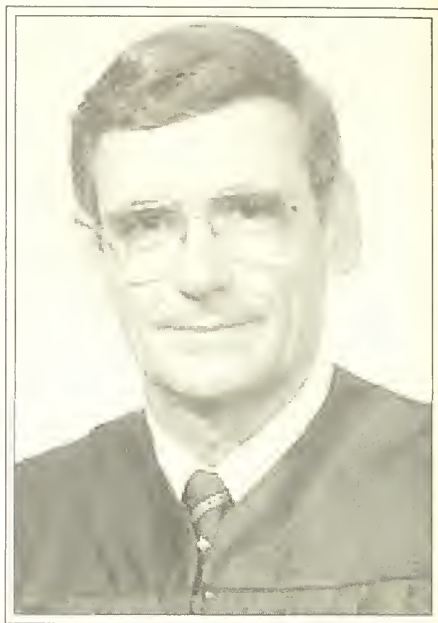
Born January 23, 1936, in Morganton, Burke County, to Tilman R. and Parilee B. Walker.

Educational Background

Salem High School, Morganton, 1954; B.B.A., Wake Forest University, 1958; LL.B.-J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1963; National Judicial College, 1976.

Professional Background

Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1995-Present; Judge, Guilford County Superior Court; Judge, Guilford County Domestic Relations Court; County Attorney for Guilford County; Practicing Attorney.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Kiwanis International; Board of Directors, Greensboro Urban Ministry; Board of Directors, LINKS Substance Abuse Program.

Military Service

U.S. Army; Reserves, N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

1972 Outstanding County Attorney; 1993 Douglas Award for Service to the Judiciary, Lincoln Forum.

Personal Information

Married to Charlotte Walker of Greensboro on January 15, 1961. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

Linda M. McGee

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on September 20, 1949, to Jean Hogan and Cecil Adam Mace.

Educational Background

Marion High School, 1967; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1995-Present (appointed in January, 1995, by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); Partner, di Santi, Watson & McGee, Boone, NC, 1980-95; Associate, di Santi & Watson, 1978-80; First Executive Director of N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1973-78.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Women's Forum of North Carolina; Co-Founder, Blue Ridge Dispute Settlement Center; Trustee, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1981-89; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys (Past Treasurer); Watauga County Bar Association (Past President); Legal Services of the Blue Ridge (Past President).

Boards and Commissions

Past Board Member, N.C. Board of Law Examiners, 1986-93; N.C. Bar Association Board of Governors, 1983-86; Past Board Member, Legal Services of North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

1996 Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; 1992 Pro Bono Award, N.C. Bar Association; 1980 BPW State Young Careerist.

Personal Information

Married to B. Gary McGee. Two children. Member, Northminster Presbyterian Church, Hickory.

Patricia Timmons-Goodson Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born September 18, 1954, in Florence, S.C., to Edward M. (deceased) and Beulah Tindal Timmons.

Educational Background

Pine Forest High School, Fayetteville, 1972; B.A. in Speech-English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1979.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1997-Present (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); District Court Judge, Twelfth Judicial District, 1984-97 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., in 1984; Re-elected, 1986, 1990 and 1994); Staff Attorney, Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc., 1983-84; Assistant District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial District, 1981-83; District Manager, U.S. Census Bureau, 1979-80.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Co-Producer and Co-Host, "Dimensions of Justice" Television Program; Volunteer Reading Tutor, Van Story Elementary School; North Carolina Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; North Carolina Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Committee; Past Board Member, North Carolina Courts Commission.

Honors and Awards

1996 Governor's Award, Outstanding Volunteer of the Year; 1996 Service Award, Fayetteville Chapter, NAACP; 1995 Leadership Award, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus.

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Ernest J. Goodson of Kannapolis on November 17, 1984. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville.



Robert Carl Hunter **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in McDowell County on January 14, 1944, to L. Penn and Lucy Turner Hunter.

Educational Background

Glenwood School; Marion City Schools; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present; Attorney; Former Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member and Past President, McDowell County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Director, McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; Former Chair, Southern Legislative Conference; Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee.

Honors and Awards

McDowell County Citizen of the Year, 1984; Marion Civitans Citizen of the Year, 1988-89; Region C Law Enforcement Association Legislator of the Year, 1994.

Personal Information

Married Nancy Hinson Hunter on August 22, 1970. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Marion.

John Douglas McCullough Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Tyler, Texas, on May 28, 1945, to J.D. and Alice Kelly McCullough.

Educational Background

Swansboro High School, Swansboro, 1963; A.B. in History, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., University of South Carolina School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

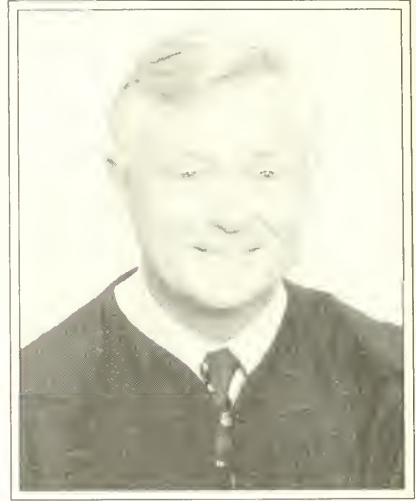
North Carolina State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; D.C. Bar.

Military Service

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, 1970-74 (active) and 1974-98 (reserves). Meritorious Service Medal; Navy Achievement Medal; Meritorious Unit Citation; National Defense Service Medal.

Personal Information

Separated. Episcopalian.



Robin E. Hunter

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in DeKalb County, Georgia, on February 20, 1952, to Thomas W. and Barbara Conroy Hudson.

Educational Background

Page Senior High School, Greensboro, 1969; B.A. in Philosophy and Psychology, Yale University, 1973; Graduate, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1976.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Attorney, 1976-2000.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Founding Member, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Wake County Bar; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1978-2001.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Governors, North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1992-99; Member, N.C. Industrial Commission Advisory Council, 1994-2000; Chair, N.C. OSHA Review Board, 1994-99.

Personal Information

Married, Victor Farah. Two children.



John Marsh Tyson **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Cumberland County on July 14, 1953, to Henry McMillian and Addie Williams Tyson.

Educational Background

Terry Sanford Senior High School, Fayetteville, 1970; B.A. in English and Secondary Education, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, 1974; Notre Dame Law School Summer Law Program, London School of Economic & Political Science, 1977; J.D. Cum Laude, Campbell University School of Law, 1979; MBA, Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, 1988; Candidate for LLM in Judicial Process, University of Virginia School of Law.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, 1987-Present; Attorney, Tyson & Associates PLLC, 1993-2000; Senior Vice-President of Development, Blockbuster Entertainment Group, 1996; Real Estate Director and Counsel, Revco Drug Stores, 1982-93; Real Estate Manager and Counsel, Family Dollar Stores, 1980-82; Probation and Parole Officer, N.C. Department of Correction, 1975-76; Certified Public School Teacher, Junior & Senior High School, 1974; Special Deputy Sheriff, Cumberland County.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; Fayetteville Kiwanis Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Bar Association Technology Advisory Committee, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1997-99; Member, Board of Visitors, Campbell University School of Law, 1992-Present.

Military Service

Colonel, Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Service Command, Division III, 1999-Present

Honors and Awards

Board-Certified Specialist in Real Property Law -- Business, Commercial and Industrial Transactions, Board of Legal Specialization, N.C. State Bar, 2001; Commissioned Kentucky Colonel, 2001; Editor, Campbell Law Review, 1978-79 (Charter Issue).

Personal Information

Married, Kirby Thomason Tyson. Four children. Member, First Presbyterian Church Fayetteville.



Hugh B. Campbell, Jr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**



Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, to Hugh B. and Thelma Welles Campbell, Sr.

Educational Background

Myers Park High School, Charlotte; B.A., Davidson College, 1959; J.D., Harvard University School of Law, 1962.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Case Manager, N.C. Department of Public Instruction 1995-2000; Attorney, Private Practice.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

North Carolina State Bar, 1964-Present; North Carolina Bar Association, 1964-Present; Past President, East Charlotte Rotary Club.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Ethics Committee, North Carolina State Bar; Chair, Mecklenburg Jury Commission, 1984-96; President, N.C. Council of School Attorneys, 1984-85.

Military Service

Active Duty, U.S. Army, 1962-64; U.S. Army Reserves, 1964-92; Legion of Merit, Operation Desert Storm; Meritorious Service Medal (twice).

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in America, 2000; President, Mecklenburg County Association, Davidson College Alumni Association; Order of the Hornet, Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Irving Carlyle Campbell. Three children. Member, Christ Episcopal Church.

Albert S. Thomas, Jr. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, on July 7, 1949, to Albert S. and Lena Farris Thomas, Sr.

Educational Background

Fike High School, Wilson, 1967; A.B. in Journalism, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; UNC School of Law, 1965.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Founding Member, Y.O.U.T.H. of Wilson; Founding Board, Wilson Families in Action; Member, Wilson County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council, 1999-2001.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Member, State Advisory Council of Juvenile Justice; North Carolina Supreme Court Custody Mediation Subcommittee.

Personal Information

Married, Georgia Mooring Thomas. Two children. Member, St. Therese Roman Catholic Church.



Loretta Copeland Biggs **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 6, 1954, to Alphonse Copeland and Ernestine Copeland Miller.

Educational Background

B.A. in Political Science Cum Laude, Spelman College, 1976; J.D. with Honors, Howard University School of Law, 1979.



Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Executive Assistant United States Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1994-2000; District Court Judge, Twenty-First District of North Carolina, 1987-94; Assistant District Attorney, Twenty-First District of North Carolina, 1984-87; Staff Counsel, Coca-Cola Company, 1979-82.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

21st Judicial District Bar; Forsyth County Bar Association; Winston-Salem Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Fifth Congressional District Military Academy Selection Board; N.C. State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Governor's Task Force on Youth Violence and Community Safety.

Honors and Awards

Search for Common Ground Community Award, 2000; U.S. Attorney General's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Public Safety, 1999; Master, Joseph Branch Inn of Court, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1996.

Personal Information

Married, Larry M. Biggs. Two children. Member, Emmanuel Baptist Church, Winston-Salem.

Wanda G. Bryant **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Southport, Brunswick County, on June 26, 1956, to Dolphus and Christerbelle Randall Bryant.

Educational Background

B.A. in History and Comparative Area Studies, Duke University, 1977; J.D., North Carolina Central University School of Law, 1982.

Professional Background

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Senior Deputy Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, 1993-2000; Assistant United States Attorney, Office for the District of Columbia, 1989-93; Staff Attorney, Police Executive Research Forum, 1987-89; Assistant District Attorney, Thirteenth Prosecutorial District of North Carolina, 1983-87; Associate Attorney, Walton, Fairley & Jess, 1982.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

10th Judicial District Bar; Wake County Bar Association; Brunswick County Bar Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, Attorney General's Elder Abuse Task Force; Former Chair, Attorney General's Environmental Crimes Task Force; Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service (Alumni) Award, NCCU Law School, 1996; Black History Month Appreciation Award, Elizabeth City State University, 1996; Special Achievement Award, U.S. Department of Justice, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Ronald Stephen Douglas. One child; one step-child. Member, Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church, Supply.



N.C. Superior Court Judges as of 2002

Resident Judges

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	J. Richard Parker*	Manteo
	Jerry R. Tillett	Manteo
2	William C. Griffin, Jr.*	Williamston
3A	W. Russell Duke, Jr.*	Greenville
	Clifton W. Everett, Jr.	Greenville
3B	James E. Ragan, III*	Oriental
	Benjamin G. Alford	New Bern
4A	Russell J. Lanier, Jr.*	Kenansville
4B	Charles H. Henry*	Jacksonville
5	Ernest B. Fullwood*	Wilmington
	W. Allen Cobb, Jr.	Wilmington
	Jay D. Hockenbury	Wilmington
6A	Dwight L. Cranford*	Halifax
6B	Cy Anthony Grant, Sr.*	Windsor
7A	Quentin T. Sumner*	Rocky Mount
7B	Toby Fitch	Wilson
7BC	Frank R. Brown*	Tarboro
8A	Paul L. Jones*	Kinston
8B	Jerry Braswell*	Goldsboro
9	Robert H. Hobgood*	Louisburg
	Henry W. Hight, Jr.	Henderson
9A	W. Osmond Smith, III*	Yanceyville
10	Donald W. Stephens*	Raleigh
	Narley L. Cashwell	Raleigh
	Stafford G. Bullock	Raleigh
	Abraham Penn Jones	Raleigh
	Howard E. Manning, Jr.	Raleigh
	Evelyn W. Hill	Raleigh
11A	Wiley F. Bowen*	Dunn
11B	Knox V. Jenkins, Jr.*	Smithfield

**Senior Resident Superior Court Judge*

Resident Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
12	E. Lynn Johnson*	Fayetteville
	Gregory A. Weeks	Fayetteville
	Jack A. Thompson	Fayetteville
	James E. Ammons, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	William C. Gore, Jr.*	Whiteville
	D. Jack Hooks, Jr.	Whiteville
14	Orlando F. Hudson, Jr.*	Durham
	A. Leon Stanback, Jr.	Durham
	Ronald L. Stephens	Durham
	David Q. LaBarre	Durham
15A	J. B. Allen, Jr.*	Burlington
	James Clifford Spencer, Jr.	Burlington
15B	Wade Barber, Jr.*	Hillsborough
16A	B. Craig Ellis*	Laurinburg
16B	Robert Floyd, Jr.*	Lumberton
17A	Melzer A. Morgan, Jr.*	Wentworth
	Peter M. McHugh	Reidsville
17B	Clarence W. Carter*	King
	Moses Massey	Mount Airy
18	W. Douglas Albright*	Greensboro
	Howard R. Greeson, Jr.	High Point
	Catherine C. Eagles	Greensboro
	Henry E. Frye, Jr.	Greensboro
	Lindsay R. Davis, Jr.	Greensboro
19A	W. Erwin Spainhour*	Concord
19B	Russell G. Walker, Jr.*	Asheboro
19C	Larry G. Ford*	Salisbury
20A	Michael Earle Beale*	Wadesboro
20B	Sanford L. Steelman, Jr.*	Monroe

Resident Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
21	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.*	Winston-Salem
	William Z. Wood, Jr.	Winston-Salem
	L. Todd Burke	Winston-Salem
	Ronald E. Spivey	Winston-Salem
22	Mark E. Klass*	Lexington
	Theodore S. Royster, Jr.	Lexington
23	Michael E. Helms*	Wilkesboro
24	James L. Baker, Jr.*	Marshall
	Hal G. Harrison	Boone
25A	Claude S. Sitton*	Morganton
	Beverly T. Beal	Lenoir
25B	Timothy S. Kincaid*	Hickory
	Daniel R. Green	Hickory
26	Shirley L. Fulton*	Charlotte
	Robert P. Johnston	Charlotte
	Marcus L. Johnson	Charlotte
	W. Robert Bell	Charlotte
	Richard D. Boner	Charlotte
	J. Gentry Caudill	Charlotte
	Albert Diaz	Charlotte
27A	Jesse B. Caldwell, III*	Gastonia
	Timothy L. Patti	Gastonia
27B	Forrest Donald Bridges*	Shelby
	James W. Morgan	Shelby
28	Dennis Jay Winner*	Asheville
	Ronald K. Payne	Asheville
29	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.*	Rutherfordton
	Loto Greenlee Caviness	Marion
30A	James U. Downs*	Franklin
30B	Janet Marlene Hyatt*	Waynesville

*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge

Special Superior Court Judges

Steve A. Balog	Burlington
David H. Beard, Jr.	Murfreesboro
Richard L. Doughton	Sparta
Marvin K. Gray (Emergency)	Charlotte
Thomas Haigwood	Greenville
Charles C. Lamm, Jr.	Boone
Ola M. Lewis	Southport
Gary Trawick	Burgaw
Ben F. Tennille	Greensboro
Carl L. Tilghman	Beaufort
James R. Vosburgh	Washington
Charles E. Horton, Jr.	Concord
Jack W. Jenkins	Raleigh
John R. Jolly, Jr.	Raleigh
Ripley E. Rand	Raleigh

For more information on the N.C. Superior Court call (919) 733-7107

N.C. District Court as of 2002

District Court Judges

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Grafton G. Beaman*	Elizabeth City
	C. Christopher Bean	Edenton
	J. Carlton Cole	Hertford
	Edgar L. Barnes	Manteo
	Amber Davis	Wanchese
2	James W. Hardison*	Williamston
	Samuel G. Grimes	Washington
	Michael A. Paul	Washington
	Regina Parker	Williamston
3A	David A. Leech*	Greenville
	Patricia G. Hilburn	Greenville
	Joseph A. Blick, Jr.	Greenville
	George Galen Braddy	Greenville
	Charles M. Vincent	Greenville
3B	Jerry F. Waddell*	New Bern
	Cheryl Lynn Spencer	New Bern
	Kenneth E. Crow	New Bern

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
3B	Paul M. Quinn	New Bern
	Karen A. Alexander	New Bern
4	Wayne G. Kimble, Jr.*	Jacksonville
	Leonard W. Thagard	Clinton
	Paul A. Hardison	Jacksonville
	William M. Cameron, III	Jacksonville
	Louis F. Foy, Jr.	Pollocksville
	Sarah C. Seaton	Jacksonville
	Henry L. Stevens, IV	Warsaw
	Carol Jones	Kenansville
5	John W. Smith	Wilmington
	Elton Glenn Tucker	Wilmington
	Julius H. Corpening, II	Wilmington
	Shelly S. Holt	Wilmington
	Rebecca W. Blackmore	Wilmington
	John J. Carroll, III*	Wilmington
	James H. Faison, III	Wilmington
6A	Harold P. McCoy, Jr.*	Halifax
	Alma L. Hinton	Halifax
6B	Alfred W. Kwasikpui*	Jackson
	Thomas R. J. Newbern	Aulander
	William Robert Lewis, II	Ahoskie
7	Sarah P. Bailey	Rocky Mount
	Joseph John Harper, Jr.	Tarboro
	John L. Whitley*	Wilson
	John M. Britt	Tarboro
	Pell Cooper	Rocky Mount
	Robert A. Evans	Rocky Mount
8	Rodney R. Goodman*	Kinston
	Joseph E. Setzer, Jr.	Goldsboro
	David B. Brantley	Goldsboro
	James W. Copeland, Jr.	Goldsboro
	Lonnie W. Carraway	Walstonburg

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
8	Robert L. Turner Rose V. Goldsboro	Kinston Goldsboro
9	Charles W. Wilkinson, Jr.* J. Larry Senter H. Weldon Lloyd, Jr. Daniel Frederick Finch J. Henry Banks	Oxford Franklinton Henderson Oxford Henderson
9A	Lloyd M. Gentry Mark E. Galloway*	Pelham Roxboro
9B	J. Henry Banks	Henderson
10	Joyce A. Hamilton* James R. Fullwood Anne B. Salisbury William C. Lawton Michael R. Morgan Robert Blackwell Rader Paul G. Gessner Ann Marie Calabria Alice C. Stubbs Kristen Ruth Craig Croom Kris D. Bailey Jennifer M. Green Monica R. Bousman	Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh Raleigh
11	Edward H. McCormick* Samuel S. Stephenson T. Yates Dobson, Jr. Albert A. Corbett, Jr. Franklin E. Lanier Addie M. Harr Rawls Marcia K. Stewart Jacquelyn L. Lee Jimmy L. Love, Jr.	Lillington Angier Smithfield Smithfield Buies Creek Smithfield Smithfield Smithfield Smithfield
12	A. Elizabeth Keever* John S. Hair, Jr. Robert J. Stiehl, III Edward A. Pone	Fayetteville Fayetteville Fayetteville Fayetteville

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
12	C. Edward Donaldson	Fayetteville
	Kimbrell Kelly Tucker	Fayetteville
	John W. Dickson	Fayetteville
	Cheri Beasley	Fayetteville
	Dougald Clark, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	Jerry A. Jolly*	Tabor City
	Napoleon B. Barefoot, Jr.	Bolivia
	Thomas V. Aldridge, Jr.	Whiteville
	Nancy C. Phillips	Elizabethtown
	Douglas B. Sasser	Whiteville
	Marion Warren	Bolivia
14	Kenneth C. Titus*	Durham
	Richard G. Chaney	Durham
	Elaine M. O'Neal	Durham
	Craig B. Brown	Durham
	Ann E. McKown	Durham
	Marcia H. Morey	Durham
15A	James Kent Washburn*	Graham
	James K. Roberson	Graham
	Ernest J. Harviel	Graham
	Bradley R. Allen	Graham
15B	Joseph M. Buckner*	Chapel Hill
	Alonzo Brown Coleman, Jr.	Hillsborough
	Charles T.L. Anderson	Hillsborough
	M. Patricia DeVine	Hillsborough
16A	Warren L. Pate*	Raeford
	William C. McIlwain, III	Wagram
	Richard T. Brown	Laurinburg
16B	Gary L. Locklear*	Lumberton
	J. Stanley Carmical	Lumberton
	John B. Carter, Jr.	Lumberton
	Herbert L. Richardson	Lumberton
	William Jeffrey Moore	Lumberton
17A	Richard W. Stone	Wentworth
	Frederick B. Wilkins, Jr.	Wentworth

*Denotes Chief District Court Judge

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
17B	Otis M. "Bud" Oliver*	Dobson
	Charles Mitchell Neaves, Jr.	Dobson
	Spencer G. Key, Jr.	Dobson
18	Lawrence C. McSwain*	Greensboro
	Susan R. Burch	Greensboro
	Teresa H. Vincent	Greensboro
	Susan E. Bray	Greensboro
	William L. Daisy	Greensboro
	Wendy M. Enochs	Greensboro
	Thomas G. Foster, Jr.	Pleasant Garden
	A. Robinson Hassell	Greensboro
	Patrice A. Hinnant	Greensboro
	Harold Thomas Jarrell, Jr.	Greensboro
	Joseph E. Turner	Greensboro
19A	William G. Hamby, Jr.*	Concord
	Donna Hedgepeth Johnson	Concord
	Michael G. Knox	Concord
	Martin B. McGee	Concord
19B	William M. Neely*	Asheboro
	Vance B. Long	Asheboro
	Michael A. Sabiston	Troy
	Jayrene Russell Maness	Carthage
	Lillian B. Jordan	Asheboro
19C	Lee W. Gavin	Asheboro
	Beth Spencer Dixon	Salisbury
	Theodore A. Blanton	Salisbury
	Charles E. "Charlie" Brown*	Salisbury
	William C. Kluttz, Jr.	Salisbury
20	Tanya T. Wallace*	Albemarle
	Nathan H. Gwyn	Monroe
	Joseph J. Williams	Monroe
	Christopher W. Bragg	Monroe
	Kevin M. Bridges	Oakboro
	Lisa D. Thacker	Wadesboro
	Scott T. Brewer	Monroe

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
21	William B. Reingold*	Winston-Salem
	Roland H. Hayes	Winston-Salem
	Chester C. Davis	Winston-Salem
	Lawrence J. Fine	Winston-Salem
	William Thomas Graham	Winston-Salem
	Victoria Lane Roemer	Winston-Salem
	Laurie L. Hutchins	Winston-Salem
	Lisa Menefee	Winston-Salem
22	Samuel A. Cathey*	Statesville
	James M. Honeycutt	Lexington
	Jimmy L. Myers	Mocksville
	Jack E. Klass	Lexington
	Martin J. Gottholm	Statesville
	Mark S. Culler	Mocksville
	Wayne L. Michael	Lexington
	Lawrence Dale Graham	Lexington
23	Edgar B. Gregory*	Wilkesboro
	David V. Byrd	Wilkesboro
	Jeanie R. Houston	Wilkesboro
	Mitchell L. McLean	Wilkesboro
24	R. Alexander Lyerly*	Banner Elk
	William A. Leavell, III	Bakersville
	Kyle David Austin	Pineola
	Bruce B. Briggs	Mars Hill
25	Jonathan L. Jones*	Hickory
	Nancy L. Einstein	Lenoir
	Robert E. Hodges	Nebo
	Robert M. Brady	Lenoir
	Gregory R. Hayes	Hickory
	J. David Abernethy	Hickory
	L. Suzanne Owsley	Hickory
	C. Thomas Edwards	Morganton
	Buford A. Cherry	Hickory

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
26	Hugh B. Lewis	Charlotte
	Lisa C. Bell	Charlotte
	David S. Cayer	Charlotte
	H. William Constangy	Charlotte
	Elizabeth M. Currence	Charlotte
	Yvonne M. Evans*	Charlotte
	Jane V. Harper	Charlotte
	Resa L. Harris	Charlotte
	Philip F. Howerton, Jr.	Charlotte
	C. Jerome Leonard, Jr.	Charlotte
	Eric L. Levinson	Charlotte
	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.	Charlotte
	Rickye McKoy-Mitchell	Charlotte
	Regan A. Miller	Charlotte
27A	Nancy Norelli	Charlotte
	Louis A. Trosch	Charlotte
	Avril Ussery Sisk	Charlotte
	Nathaniel P. Proctor	Charlotte
	Dennis J. Redwing*	Gastonia
27B	Catherine C. Stevens	Gastonia
	Joyce A. Brown	Belmont
	James J. Jackson	Gastonia
	Ralph C. Gingles, Jr.	Gastonia
	Larry James Wilson*	Shelby
28	Anna F. Foster	Shelby
	Kevin Dean Black	Denver
	Charles A. Horn, Sr.	Shelby
	Earl Justice Fowler, Jr.*	Asheville
	Peter L. Roda	Asheville
	Gary S. Cash	Asheville
29	Shirley H. Brown	Asheville
	Rebecca B. Knight	Asheville
	Marvin P. Pope, Jr.	Asheville
	Robert S. Cilley*	Brevard
	C. Dawn Skerrett	Rutherfordton
	Mark E. Powell	Hendersonville
	David Kennedy Fox	Hendersonville
	Laura J. Bridges	Rutherfordton

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
29	C. Randy Pool	Marion
30	John J. Snow, Jr.*	Murphy
	Danny E. Davis	Waynesville
	Steven J. Bryant	Bryson City
	Richlyn D. Holt	Waynesville
	Bradley Letts	Sylva

For more information about N.C. District Court, call (919) 733-7107.

N.C. District Attorneys as of 2002

<i>District</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Frank R. Parrish	Elizabeth City
2	Mitchell D. Norton	Washington
3A	William Clark Everett	Greenville
3B	W. David McFadyen, Jr.	New Bern
4	George Dewey Hudson, Jr.	Jacksonville
5	John Carriker	Wilmington
6A	W. Robert Caudle, II	Halifax
6B	Valerie M. Pittman	Murfreesboro
7	Howard S. Boney, Jr.	Tarboro
8	Charles B. Vickory, III	Goldsboro
9	Samuel Currin	Oxford
9A	Joel H. Brewer	Roxboro
10	C. Colon Willoughby, Jr.	Raleigh
11	Thomas H. Lock	Smithfield
12	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	Rex Gore	Bolivia
14	James E. Hardin, Jr.	Durham
15A	Robert F. Johnson	Graham
15B	Carl R. Fox	Chapel Hill

N.C. District Attorneys as of 2000 (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
16A	Kristy M. Newton	Raeford
16B	L. Johnson Britt, III	Lumberton
17A	Belinda J. Foster	Wentworth
17B	C. Ricky Bowman	Dobson
18	R. Stuart Albright	Greensboro
19A	Mark Speas	Concord
19B	Garland N. Yates	Asheboro
19C	William D. Kenerly	Salisbury
20	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	Monroe
21	Thomas J. Keith	Winston-Salem
22	Garry W. Frank	Lexington
23	Thomas E. Horner	Wilkesboro
24	James T. Rusher	Boone
25	David T. Flaherty, Jr.	Lenoir
26	Peter S. Gilchrist, III	Charlotte
27A	Michael K. Lands	Gastonia
27B	William C. Young	Shelby
28	Ronald L. Moore	Asheville
29	Jeff Hunt	Rutherfordton
30	Charles W. Hipps	Waynesville

For more information on N.C. District Attorneys, call (919) 733-7107.

UNC SYSTEM COLLEGES

UNC System Colleges and Universities

The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors. Each member institution, however, has its own board of trustees and its own distinctive history and mission.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, opened its doors to students in 1795. It was the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout most of its history, a board of trustees, chosen by the General Assembly and presided over by the governor, has guided the university. Between 1917 and 1972, the board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of ex-officio members. Without changing the university's name, the General Assembly of 1931 merged it with the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multi-campus institution called the University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At the same time, it renamed the Greensboro campus to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The name of the Raleigh campus changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University at Raleigh. Charlotte College entered the system as the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965 and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

On October 30, 1971, a special session of the General Assembly merged the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the university system without changing their names. The addition of Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke, renamed the University of North Carolina at Pembroke in 1996), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee) and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem) created a statewide multi-campus university of sixteen constituent institutions.

The constitutionally-authorized board of trustees, composed of 100 members, was named the Board of Governors. The legislature lowered the number of board members to thirty-two, half of them elected every two years by the General Assembly.

AND UNIVERSITIES

It also granted them the authority to choose their own chairman and other officers. In 1991, the legislature added several special members to the board, including the president of the UNC Association of Student Governments, former board chairs and former governors. The Board of Governors exercises five major categories of powers and duties:

Control, supervise, manage and govern all affairs of the member institutions of the university system. This includes approving the establishment of any new public senior institution.

Maintain liaison with the N.C. Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges in order to develop a coordinated, long-range plan for higher education in the state.

Administer all state and federal aid programs for post-secondary education, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges. The board must administer these programs in accordance with state or federal statutes to ensure that they meet the goals of the system's long-range plan.

Determine the functions, educational activities and academic programs of the member institutions. In particular, the board has the authority to determine the types of degrees awarded through every institution in the system. The Board of Governors can withdraw approval of existing degree programs it deems unproductive, excessively costly or redundant. Before doing so, however, it must provide notice of intent to the member institution's board of trustees.

Collect and disseminate data and prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for member institutions. The Board of Governors gives advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission and boards of trustees at each constituent institutions. The board has the power to delegate some of its authority to boards of trustees at member institutions.

The president of the university system administers the system and executes policies set by the Board of Governors. The president, the officers of the university and their supporting staffs constitute the general administration of the university. The president prepares the system's annual budget, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, for the General Assembly.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the system president, the chancellors of the sixteen member institutions and principal members of the president's staff, meets monthly to exchange information and advice on issues affecting all of the campuses in the system. The Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from the faculties of the sixteen member institutions, also provides advice to the system president, as does the Student Advisory Council, composed of ex-officio student body presidents from each member institution.

In 1976, by agreement among the president of the university, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the chairman of the board of directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed. The 1993 General Assembly created an Education Cabinet consisting of the governor, the president of the university system, the N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the N.C. Community College System. The cabinet also allows representatives from the state's private colleges and universities to participate in its deliberations. The cabinet resolves any issues that may affect the various parts of the state's post-secondary education infrastructure. It develops and refines a strategic plan that provides a full spectrum of education programs throughout the state. The cabinet also deliberates on any issues referred to it by the governor or the General Assembly. The State Education Commission, consisting of governing boards for the university system, community colleges and N.C. Department of Public Instruction, provides a forum for board-to-board dialogue on issues addressed by the Education Cabinet.

The university system's television network, the UNC Center for Public Television, provides television programming throughout the state for educational purposes, information dissemination and cultural enrichment. The broadcast facilities, owned by the university, are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. Staff identify community problems and needs, then acquire or develop and produce programming to meet those needs. Staff also schedule programming to maximize the viewing audience, provide information to potential audiences, assist in reception of programs and evaluate the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the UNC Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The board was authorized and directed to establish a board of trustees for the center and to delegate all necessary and appropriate powers to the trustees. Members of the board of trustees serve four-year terms. The board's membership includes eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one state senator appointed by the president of the Senate; one member of the N.C. House of Representatives appointed by the speaker of the House; and, ex-officio, the secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the president of the University of North Carolina.

The creation of the UNC Health Care System was made possible by a special provision in the 1998 state budget adopted by the N.C. General Assembly. The revamped health care system created greater management flexibility and changed

the former governance structure of UNC Hospitals. The UNC Health Care System maintains its accountability to the UNC Board of Governors, yet ensures adequate representation from the UNC-Chapel Hill medical school and the Chapel Hill campus, UNC Hospitals and the lay public. Seven university officials serve as voting ex-officio members, while between nine and 21 members-at-large are drawn from the fields of business, management and health-care delivery, along with others who have demonstrated dedication to improving health care in the state.

Each member institution of the University of North Carolina has its own board of trustees. Each board has thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors and four by the governor with the elected president of the student body serving as an ex-officio member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors. The duties and responsibilities of these boards fall into three broad categories:

Promoting the sound execution of the institution's mission.

Advising the Board of Governors on matters pertaining to the institution.

Advising the chancellor on the management and development of the institution.

The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional ex-officio members. Each member institution has its own faculty and student body. A chancellor heads each as its chief administrative officer. The chancellors of various member institutions report to the system president, who serves as the chief administrative and executive officer of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Molly Corbett Broad **President** **University of North Carolina**

Early Years

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Educational Background

E.L. Myers High School, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; B.A. in Economics, Syracuse University, 1962; M.A. in Economics, Ohio State University, 1964; Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Syracuse University.

Professional Background

President, University of North Carolina, 1997-Present.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

President, International Council for Distance Education; Chair, Board, University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development; Microelectronics Center of North Carolina.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; Research Triangle Foundation; Council on Competitiveness.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; General Motors Scholar; 1999 Arents Award, Syracuse University; 2001 Tarheel of the Year Award.

Personal Information

Married to Robert W. Broad. Two children.

Appalachian State University

Appalachian State University, founded in 1899, offers a special learning environment for students, faculty, staff, alumni, the community and others across the region, state and nation. In fact, learning is central to every program and activity at Appalachian. With students as the primary focus, the university is evolving as a model learning community.

University programs, such as Freshman Seminar, have received national recognition. Innovative partnerships with public schools, community colleges, business and industry, retirement centers and others provide students opportunities to transform classroom learning into real-world experience. Research and service support Appalachian's instructional mission. Students regularly participate in research projects and presentations under the tutelage of their faculty.

Appalachian actively promotes international experiences for students and faculty through study abroad and international exchange programs. In fact, Appalachian has been recognized for having a high percentage of students studying abroad among master's degree-granting institutions.

University enrollment has grown steadily through the institution's transformation from Appalachian State Normal School in 1925 to Appalachian State Teachers' College in 1929 to Appalachian State University in 1967. The institution joined the consolidated University of North Carolina in 1972. The campus occupies more than 70 main buildings in its 250 acres. Properties in Washington, D.C., and New York City provide opportunities for special off-campus learning experiences. The university provides student leadership and citizenship opportunities through involvement in university committees and the Student Government Association or in one of more than 200 student clubs and organizations. It also fosters a commitment to community service and outreach through volunteer activities coordinated throughout the region and across North Carolina.

The university has ranked consistently among the top 15 comprehensive regional universities in the South since *U.S. News & World Report* began ranking colleges and universities in 1986. Appalachian's enrollment is approximately 12,300 students, representing most of the state's 100 counties. Students from 40 other states and some 50 nations also attend the university. The university offers 95 undergraduate and 81 graduate degree programs, as well as a doctorate in educational leadership.

Recently, Appalachian and nine North Carolina community colleges forged an alliance to increase access to higher education in the state and to expand learning opportunities through collaboration and a variety of outreach initiatives. The Appalachian Learning Alliance member institutions share technology, libraries, faculty and other educational resources to deliver learning programs and courses to a wider range of traditional and non-traditional students. As this alliance develops, it will

primarily serve the region extending from Winston-Salem to Marion and from the Virginia border to South Carolina.

Appalachian State University has educated more than 84,000 students during its first 100 years. Approximately three-fourths of the university's living alumni continue to reside in North Carolina and represent one-fourth of public school teachers, school administrators and the state's city and town managers. Alumni also hold a wide range of business, professional and government leadership positions across the state.

Appalachian is located in Boone, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The university is close to the Virginia and Tennessee borders and a two-hour drive from the region's major airports and population centers. The university welcomes and encourages prospective students, alumni and friends to visit the campus and tour the surrounding area.

Dr. Francis T. Borkowski **Chancellor** **Appalachian State University**

Early Years

Born in Weirton, West Virginia, on March 16, 1936.

Educational Background

B.S. in Music Education, Oberlin College, 1957; M.M. in Music Performance, Indiana University, 1959; Ph.D. in Music and Minor in Musicology, West Virginia University, 1967; Courses in Management, Harvard University, 1976.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Appalachian State University, 1993-Present.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chair, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; International Association of University Presidents; American Council on Education.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, North Carolina Symphony.

Honors and Awards

2001 Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit, Republic of Poland; 1997 Diamond Laureate Award, InterProm, Warsaw, Poland; 1989 Doctor of Human Letters Honoris Causa, St. Leo College.

Personal Information

Married, Kay Kaiser Borkowski. Three children. Two grandchildren.

East Carolina University

East Carolina University celebrated 95 years of service to the eastern region of the state in March, 2002. The university is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (population 60,500), a business, medical and educational center on the coastal plain 80 miles east of Raleigh. Greenville is a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

Under the leadership of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock early in the 20th Century, North Carolina embarked upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of improving public education. During the movement's first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. Aycock's intent was to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance. To supply qualified teachers for the program, state leaders founded a new public normal school in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That institution of higher learning is now East Carolina University.

Chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, East Carolina University has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multi-faceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960s, the college had become the third largest institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state-supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970s, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which, with Pitt County Memorial Hospital, has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care.

ECU currently consists of eleven professional schools, the College of Arts and Sciences with 16 academic departments and nine interdisciplinary programs, the Graduate School, the School of Medicine, the General College, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Studies, the Regional Development Institute, the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, The Institute for Historical and Cultural Research, the Center for Applied Technology, the BB&T Center for Leadership Development, the Small Business and Technology Development Center, the Rural Education Institute, the Center on Aging, the Science Institute for the Disabled, the Leo W. Jenkins Cancer Center, the Cardiovascular Center, the Diabetes Center and the Science/Mathematics Education Center.

East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Its programs are fully accredited by state and national accrediting

agencies. The university is a member of or is accredited by more than 115 associations.

The total enrollment for the fall semester of 2001 was nearly 19,500. ECU students come from 99 of North Carolina's 100 counties, most of the 50 states and over 55 foreign countries. The university offers undergraduate degrees in 104 bachelor's degree program tracks; two certificate of advanced study tracks; two education specialist degree tracks; six Ph.D. programs in the basic medical sciences, Ph.D. programs in Bioenergetics, Biomedical Physics, Coastal Resources Management, Communication Sciences and Disorders and Nursing; and two Ed.D. programs in the School of Education. The MD degree is offered through the Brody School of Medicine.

There are more than 98,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 44 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.

Dr. William Van Muse **Chancellor** **East Carolina University**

Early Years

Born in Marks, Mississippi, on April 7, 1939.

Educational Background

Delhi High School, Delhi, La., 1956; B.S. in Accounting, Northwestern State University, 1960; MBA, University of Arkansas, 1961; Ph.D. in Business Administration, University of Arkansas, 1966.

Professional Background

Chancellor, East Carolina University.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, Alabama Power Co.; Board of Directors, American Cast Iron Pipe Co.; Former President, Southeastern Conference (SEC).

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Greenville/Pitt County Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Conference USA; Board of Directors, SouthTrust Bank.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in America, 37th Edition; 1971 Outstanding Educator of America.

Personal Information

Married, Marlene Munden Muse. Three children. Three grandchildren. Methodist.



Elizabeth City State University

Elizabeth City State University, a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, has dedicated itself for over a century to the constant enhancement of its learning environment and to maintaining a position on the frontiers of opportunity. This environment is especially tailored to serve a student population which primarily reflects the demographic, socioeconomic and educational diversity found in northeastern North Carolina.

Over the past several years ECSU's undergraduate program has been significantly strengthened and diversified to offer a range of degree programs in the arts and sciences, computer sciences, psychology and pre-professional programs, as well as ROTC and graduate programs through its Graduate Center. At the same time, the university continues to emphasize public and community service and its role in the development of its region.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, an African-American representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, few people realized that the establishment of a normal school for educating and training African-American teachers for North Carolina's common schools would have the impact seen today.

The State Colored Normal School opened on January 4, 1892, in a rented downtown Elizabeth City location with a budget of \$900, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three and a curriculum consisting of elementary and secondary school courses. Led by Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the school expanded its curriculum to two-year normal courses and moved to its present location in 1912. Following Dr. Moore's retirement in 1928, Dr. John Bias became president and supervised the transition from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly officially changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the university's third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administrations, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

During the decade of leadership provided by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, the school's fifth president, ECSU made significant progress. Curricular offerings were expanded with the approval of additional majors, minors and concentrations. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently re-affirmed. The university's name was officially changed to Elizabeth City State

College and the “Vikings” mascot name was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the 1,000 mark for the first time.

Following Dr. Ridley’s resignation in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis Thorpe became the sixth president. One year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe’s administration, the faculty and staff doubled in number, student enrollment neared 1,500 and additional degree-granting programs were approved and established. The university’s annual budget approached \$9 million and the school’s physical assets grew to include over 50 buildings and approximately 830 acres of land. The concept of ECSU as a “communiversity” gained widespread acceptance.

Following the death of Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the university and its second chancellor. No other ECSU alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning. Dr. Jenkins retired in 1995 after serving as chancellor for 12 years. His successor, Dr. Mickey L. Burnim, was elected unanimously by the UNC system’s Board of Governors to the chancellorship on July 1, 1996.

Dr. Burnim has focused on strategically planning the future course of the 106 year-old university. He is committed to positioning ECSU for continued growth and success into the 21st Century. Elizabeth City State University seeks to provide exemplary curricula and educational support systems that will ensure that each ECSU graduate has the skills necessary to participate successfully in a pluralistic, technologically-advanced society. The university wants its graduates to understand how the world they live in is changing and how they can best adapt to those changes. ECSU also strives to develop an appreciation of the importance of life-long learning in its graduates.

Dr. Mickey L. Burnim **Chancellor** **Elizabeth City State University**

Early Years

Born in Teague, Texas, on January 19, 1949, to Arzo and Ruby Burnim.

Educational Background

B.A. (1970) and M.A. (1972) in Economics, North Texas State University; Ph.D. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977; Government Executives Institute, School of Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; Institute for Educational Management, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, 1991.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Salvation Army; Rotary Club; Wachovia Advisory Board, Elizabeth City.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Council for Adult and Experiential Learning; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Foundation; Kate B. Reynolds Foundation.

Personal Information

Married to LaVera Levels Burnim. Two children. Methodist

Fayetteville State University

In 1867, seven progressive African-American citizens — David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A. J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Granger, and Thomas Lomax — paid \$136 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and formed a board of trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for educating Fayetteville's African-American children. The school was named after General O.O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau. Howard erected the first building on the site.

The 1877 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a normal school to educate African-American teachers. The legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising site because of its successful academic record during the previous ten years. The General Assembly designated the new school as a teacher training institution and changed its name to the State Colored Normal School. Five chief administrative officers served the school for relatively brief periods until 1899: Robert L. Harris, Charles W. Chesnutt, Ezekiel E. Smith, George Williams and the Rev. L.E. Fairley.

Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith returned to run the school in 1899. In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the normal school. When Dr. Smith retired as president of the State Normal School in 1933 after 40 years of service to the university, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The new campus comprised 50 acres and ten buildings.

Dr. James Ward Seabrook served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956. In May of 1937, the N.C. Board of Education authorized the school to extend the course of study it provided to four years and to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Education. In 1939, the name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College. The college received both state and regional accreditation in 1947.

Dr. Seabrook was succeeded by Dr. Rudolph Jones. During Dr. Jones' administration, the college's curriculum expanded to include majors in secondary education and programs leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The institution's name changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963. Six additions were made to the physical plant during Dr. Jones' term as president to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board. In 1969, the institution acquired its present name, Fayetteville State University, and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected president. By a 1972 legislative act, Fayetteville State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first chancellor. Dr. Lyons served as chancellor for 15 years.

During his tenure, the curriculum was expanded to include a variety of both baccalaureate and master's level programs. The Fort Bragg-Pope AFB Extension

Centers, in conjunction with the Week-End and Evening College, were established to provide military personnel and other persons employed full-time with the opportunity to further their education. The general academic structure took its present configuration in 1985 when the university became a Comprehensive Level I Institution. In addition to expanding program offerings and services, eight buildings were added to the physical plant during this period.

On January 1, 1988, Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley became the university's seventh chief executive officer. During his seven years at FSU, Dr. Hackley further expanded program offerings and improved the campus environment in response to the needs and interests of students and the community. FSU's master's degrees expanded to include business administration, education, English, biology, sociology, psychology, mathematics, and history. The university added its first doctoral program, in educational leadership, and its baccalaureate programs grew to include 38 disciplines in the arts and sciences, business and economics and education. The \$6.3 million School of Business and Economics Building and the \$10.9 million Health and Physical Education Complex underscored Dr. Hackley's commitment to FSU's continued expansion and growth.

Chancellor Hackley also strengthened the university's community outreach to children in local public schools who were at risk of dropping out. FSU developed a variety of scholarships and tutor/mentor programs to encourage public school students to stay in school. FSU conducted its first public capital campaign during Dr. Hackley's tenure, a successful project that allowed the university to boost the number of privately-funded scholarships it provided students to over 200.

Dr. Hackley left Fayetteville State University in late 1995 to become president of the N.C. Community College System. Dr. Donna J. Benson, the University of North Carolina's Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs and a former interim chancellor at N.C. Central University, served briefly as Fayetteville State University's interim chancellor.

Dr. Willis B. McLeod, a long-time educator and administrator in public school systems across the nation and a former Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, took office in November, 1995, as Fayetteville State University's new chancellor. Continuing the tradition of effective management set by his predecessors, Dr. McLeod introduced a number of innovations at FSU. The new Freshman Year Initiative (FY.I.) program, designed to improve students' educational outcomes, debuted in the fall semester of 1996.

The McLeod administration has also moved to strengthen ties between the university and the community. Major campus improvements, most notably the expansion of the Rudolph Jones Student Center and a planned \$12 million Fine Arts Building, are underway. Dr. McLeod has also been instrumental in forming a new regional partnership between public school, community college and university

leaders to focus on strengthening the educational path from pre-school through post-graduate studies.

Dr. Willis B. McLeod **Chancellor** **Fayetteville State University**

Early Years

Born September 18, 1942, in Sampson County near Dunn.

Educational Background

Triton High School, Dunn; B.S. in Education (Mathematics), Fayetteville State University, 1964; M.A. in Elementary School Education, University of Virginia, 1968; E.D. in School Administration, Department of Education, University of Virginia, 1977.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1995-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Fayetteville Area Economic Development Corporation; Fayetteville Partnership, Inc.; Fayetteville United Way.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Curry School of Education Foundation, University of Virginia; Executive Board, Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Board of Directors, Fayetteville YMCA.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumni Award, National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Administrator of the Year, Tri-Cities Association of Educational Office Personnel; Educator of the Year, Virginia State Chapter, Phi Delta Kappa..

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Cumbo. One child. Member, Dunn Chapel Freewill Baptist Church.



N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified March 9, 1891. The act read in part: "That the leading object of the institution shall be to teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction." The college began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The N.C. General Assembly had established an A. and M. College for the White Race in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of federal funds provided by the Morrill Act. Before the college could receive these funds, however, it was necessary to make provisions for African-American students. Accordingly, the board of trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh where the college operated as an annex to Shaw University between 1890 and 1893.

The law of 1891 also provided that the college could be located in any city or town in the state that would make a suitable proposition to the board of trustees. A group of interested citizens in Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site and \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. The General Assembly supplemented this investment with an appropriation of \$2,500. The first building was completed in 1893 and the A. and M. College for the Colored Race opened in Greensboro that fall.

In 1915 the legislature renamed the college The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina. The college's academic offerings grew during the succeeding decades. The General Assembly authorized the college to grant a Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first master's degree was awarded in 1941. The General Assembly established a School of Nursing at the college in 1953 and the first class graduated in 1957.

The General Assembly of North Carolina voted to elevate the college to the status of regional university in 1967. North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina in 1972.

Nine presidents have served the institution since it was founded in 1891. They are as follows: Dr. J.O. Crosby, (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley, (1896-1925), Dr. E.D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, (1960-1964), Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, (1964-80), Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., (1980-1981), Dr. Edward B. Fort, (1981-1999), and Dr. James C. Renick (1999-Present).

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is one of the two land-grant institutions located in the state. It is a comprehensive university with an integrated faculty and student body offering degrees at the baccalaureate and master's levels. The university launched doctoral programs in electrical, mechanical and industrial engineering in 1994. The university's academic focus in recent years has been on the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, technology, business, education, nursing, the liberal arts and science. The university opened a new \$9.5 million Interdisciplinary Research Center in the fall of 1997.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University provides an intellectual setting where students may find a sense of identification, belonging and achievement that will prepare them for roles of leadership and service in the communities where they will live and work. In this sense, the university serves as a laboratory for the development of excellence in teaching, research and public service. N.C. A&T State University, with a current enrollment of 8,300 students, is now the largest historically African-American university in North Carolina. It is the nation's largest single provider of African-American engineers at the bachelor's degree level and the second largest at the master's degree level. The university was the first African-American university in the U.S. to number an astronaut among its alumni — the late Ronald McNair. It currently ranks fourth among University of North Carolina system member institutions in sponsored research productivity.

Dr. James Carmichael Renick **Chancellor** **N.C. Agricultural and** **Technical State University**

Early Years

Born in Rockford, Illinois.

Educational Background

B.A., Central State University, Ohio; Bachelors of Social Work, Kansas University; Ph.D. in Public Administration, Florida State University; Postdoctoral Studies, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Executive Development and Management Training, Harvard University Institute for Educational Management and the Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and Technical University, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Business-Higher Education Forum; American Council on Education Commission on Women in Higher Education; Parren J. Mitchell Foundation.



Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Presidential Advisory Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; Piedmont Triad Center for Advanced Manufacturing.

Personal Information

Married to Peggy O. Gadsden Renick. One child.

North Carolina Central University

North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, is completing the last quarter of its first century and looks confidently toward a new millennium. For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man. James E. Shepard was the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister. A trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the young Shepard began to speak out publicly of his dream of an institution that would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's African-American churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." Durham of the early 1900s had a population of some 18,000 persons and was served by four railroads. The association offered Shepard a 25-acre site one-half mile outside the existing city limits. With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name Chautauqua had its origins in the Sunday School movement and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were often promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series. During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students. Three students graduated from the school's commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs — all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek and the Bible — in normal education, teacher training, college preparatory, classical studies for the A.B. degree, general science studies for the B.S. degree and chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control. Over the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school or seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State

Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step by making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927 under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association for pre-medical training, and from most of the South's state departments of education. In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College board of trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of law, pharmacy and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall. The School of Law was established in 1940 and the School of Library Science in 1941. Ironically, the pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession. By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, was fully-accredited and highly-respected and had become the alma mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni.

Dr. Alfonso Elder took office as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment and significant development in academic programs. Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as president by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Dr. Alber N. Whiting became president in July, 1967. He directed the continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College at Durham became North Carolina Central University. In 1972, all of North Carolina's state-supported senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title changed from president to chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983. Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, who served until the election in 1986 of Chancellor Tyrone R. Richmond by the UNC Board of Governors. Dr. Donna J. Benson became interim chancellor on January 1, 1992, when Dr. Richmond returned to faculty duties. Julius L. Chambers, an alumnus of the university, assumed the chancellorship on January 1, 1992, and remained in the post until May, 2002. Under Chambers' leadership, the university received more than \$121 million for construction and renovation through the \$3.1 billion Bond Project. A \$12.2

million state-of-the-art Biomedical Biotechnology Research Institute was constructed under his watch. James H. Ammons was elected chancellor on June 1, 2001.

During the last decade, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in public administration, criminal justice and information sciences. NCCU has also revised its Master of Business Administration program and added a baccalaureate program in computer science. Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the president of Virginia Union University, the chancellor of Winston-Salem State University, a vice-president of the University of North Carolina and university and college faculty and throughout the United States. Other alumni include a number of members of the N.C. General Assembly (including former House Speaker Dan Blue), former mayors of Raleigh, Durham and Atlanta and a host of distinguished public servants at all levels of government. Graduates of North Carolina Central University have gone on to careers as presidents of banks and other corporations, school superintendents, principals and administrators in many states, performing artists, professional athletes and representatives of most of the professions.

Dr. James H. Ammons **Chancellor** **N.C. Central University**

Early Years

Born in Winter Haven, Florida, on December 23, 1952, to James and Agnes Ammons.

Educational Background

Winter Haven High School, 1970; B.S. in Political Science, Florida A&M University, 1974; M.S. in Public Administration, Florida State University, 1975; Ph.D. in Government, Florida State University, 1977.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Central University, 2001-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Association of State Colleges and Universities; National Association for Educational Opportunities; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Durham Advisory Board, Central Carolina Bank; Board of Directors, Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce.



Honors and Awards

2001 Honorary Chair, Light Up Durham; *News & Observer's* Top Ten to Watch for in 2002; 1999 Distinguished Alumni Award, Florida A&M University.

Personal Information

Married, Judy Ruffin Ammons. One son.

N.C. School of the Arts

The brainchild of former Governor Terry Sanford and author John Ehle, the North Carolina School of the Arts (NCSA) was formally established by the N.C. General Assembly in 1963. In 1965, the School of the Arts opened its doors to students, breaking new ground as the first state-supported residential school for the performing arts in the country. Today, NCSA is one of the world's foremost arts conservatories, training students for professional careers in the performing, moving image and visual arts. It stands, as it has throughout its history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Composer Vittorio Giannini of The Juilliard School served as NCSA's first president. It was his vision that shaped the school and continues to make the school unique among its peers: a resident faculty of professional artists; beginning training at the age that talent first becomes evident; artists living together in a true conservatory environment; and performance as an integral part of instruction.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure, the school more than doubled its faculty and enrollment and joined the University of North Carolina system as one of its 16 campuses. Composer Robert Suderburg, who served as chancellor for the next decade, oversaw major capital improvements at the school, including the completion of the Workplace, featuring specially-designed dance, drama, music and visual arts studios and the Semans Library, with its extensive arts and academic holdings.

Lawrence Hart, retired dean of music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, served as acting chancellor during 1983-84. In 1983, the School of the Arts opened the Stevens Center, a magnificently-restored neoclassical theater on Fourth Street in Winston-Salem. With seating for 1,380 people, the center quickly became part of city's bid to revitalize its downtown area.

During the tenure of Jane Milley, who was appointed chancellor in 1984, faculty salaries were increased and campus facilities were expanded. This included the addition of Performance Place, with its two theatres, and the renovation of the School of Design & Production. Philip Nelson, former dean of music at Yale University, served as interim chancellor during 1989-90.

Alexander C. Ewing became the fifth chancellor of the school in 1990. He is a well-known arts administrator in the national dance world as well as a businessman. Since his appointment as chancellor, he has spearheaded the establishment and opening of a fifth arts school, the School of Filmmaking. He has also guided the formulation and implementation of a new campus master plan, the expansion of alumni services and the launching of the most comprehensive capital campaign in the school's history. Ewing previously served the School of the Arts as head of its international board of visitors.

Since opening its doors more than 30 years ago, NCSA is still the only major arts training institution of its kind offering accredited instruction at the junior high, high school, undergraduate and graduate levels in dance, design and production, drama, filmmaking, music and visual arts with a complementary academic program. Students are selected under strict admission standards, based on their ability to show potential for professional success. An audition or submission of a portfolio and interview are required.

At the secondary level, students in the school's dance, drama, music and visual arts programs work toward the North Carolina high school diploma with arts concentration. At the college level, students work toward a Bachelor of Music or a Bachelor of Fine Arts in dance, design and production, drama and filmmaking. At the graduate level, students work toward a Master of Music or Master of Fine Arts in Design and Production. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, students working toward a high school diploma or college degree must also take requisite academic courses through the school's general studies division. College students who opt to concentrate entirely on their arts discipline may earn a College Arts Diploma. The School of the Arts recognizes that on-stage, hands-on experience is vital to the training of young artists. Students, faculty and guests present more than 400 public performances and screenings annually to more than 100,000 people at campus theatres and halls, in the Stevens Center and on tour across North Carolina as well as along the East Coast and in Europe. Through the school's international dance and music programs, students have studied and performed over the years to great acclaim in London, Hungary, Italy, Germany, France and Spain.

Alumni are perhaps the best example of the success of the school's training program. School alumni have distinguished themselves in Broadway shows, regional theatre, opera companies, symphony orchestras, dance companies and in film and television around the world. Among the best known are Tony-nominated actor Terrence Mann, star of Broadway's "Beauty and the Beast," "Les Miserables" and "Cats"; actress Mary-Louise Parker, whose film credits include *Fried Green Tomatoes*, *Bullets Over Broadway* and *The Portrait of a Lady*; Keith Roberts, soloist with American Ballet Theatre; Mary Cochran, founder of NCNY Dance and long-time dancer with the Paul Taylor Dance Company; Tony Fanning, art director for theatre and film (*The Hudsucker Proxy* and *Nell*); Paul Tazewell, costume designer for Broadway ("Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk") and regional theatre; Ransom Wilson, internationally-acclaimed flutist, conductor and founder of Solisti New York; and Lisa Kim, violinist with the New York Philharmonic.

NCSA also offers special programs including its Summer Session, an intensive, five-week course of study for aspiring dancers, actors, filmmakers and visual artists; the Preparatory Dance Program, for talented 4th-, 5th- and 6th-graders in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools; and the Community Music School, which offers private music lessons and group classes to community members of all ages.

N.C. State University

North Carolina State University is the largest of the 16 institutions in the University of North Carolina system. The school currently has more than 28,000 students and is the UNC system's flagship campus for science and technology. A Research I, land-grant university, N.C. State has traditional strengths in engineering, agriculture, forestry and textiles and has emerged as a leader in biomedical research, food safety, materials science, severe weather forecasting and other fields of study that affect the health, livelihoods and well-being of people in North Carolina and world-wide. The university has the largest environmental science, engineering and policy faculty in the Southeast – some 500 educators and researchers – who are conducting nearly 300 research and outreach projects on water quality, air quality, sustainable forestry and agriculture, animal waste management and pollution control for the paper, pulp and textiles industries. Rapidly-developing programs in genomics place N.C. State among the first research universities to focus on genomic sciences from the perspectives of statistics, computer sciences, forest resources, agriculture, life sciences and veterinary medicine.

N.C. State's leadership role extends to non-technological fields, too. N.C. State designers and architects have transformed North Carolina's landscape and pioneered the concept of universal design to make products and housing accessible to all. The university's criminologists are shedding new light on youth violence and ways of controlling it. The College of Education and Psychology is one of the largest producers of middle-school math and science teachers in the nation and is renowned for its extensive outreach efforts in the public schools. The College of Management offers the state's only technology-based Master of Science in Management degree, which is custom-designed to the needs of the high-tech industry. The college also boasts an innovative and rapidly-expanding electronic commerce program with the largest online presence in the country.

On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and a statewide farmers' movement had convinced the legislature of the need to transfer the federal funds received by the state under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A and M College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade, resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908) a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916) and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923, a major reorganization of the college's administration began and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2,000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1,500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

During the Depression, the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote economy and prevent unnecessary duplication among the three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the consolidated university, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice-president, continued as chief administrative officer at State College. The consolidation phased out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of '90, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization, his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multimillion dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-1959).

and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged. Student enrollment during Bostian's tenure passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975) and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the school was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

N.C. State's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton served as N.C. State's tenth chief administrative officer from 1982 to 1989. During his tenure the university's individual schools were renamed colleges and the College of Education expanded to become the College of Education and Psychology. Dr. Larry K. Monteith was subsequently appointed as N.C. State's chancellor in 1989. Under Dr. Monteith N.C. State earned a chapter of the elite Phi Beta Kappa honor society and established the College of Management and First Year College, which is geared toward ensuring the success of new students. Growth exploded on the university's Centennial Campus during Monteith's tenure with eight new buildings valued at \$120 million – including the \$45.5 million Engineering Graduate Research Center. Dr. Monteith retired in 1998.

Dr. Marye Anne Fox, a chemist and member of the distinguished National Academy of Sciences, became the first woman to hold the top position at the state's leading science and technology university when she was named the school's 12th chancellor in April, 1998. Fox has promoted demographic and intellectual diversity; fostered partnerships with federal, state and local government, with local schools and with the private sector. She has worked to build an efficient business model for the university.

N.C. State's 2,010-acre campus is located west of downtown Raleigh, a part of the state's technology-rich Research Triangle area. N.C. State is composed of a central campus, the College of Veterinary Medicine complex and Centennial Campus, a 1,000-acre research and technology-transfer "technopolis" that includes corporate and government research and development centers and business incubators. The university owns research stations, outreach centers and extension facilities across the state. Near the main campus is Carter-Finley Stadium and the new Raleigh

Entertainment and Sports Arena. The \$156 million arena is home to Wolfpack men's basketball and the Carolina Hurricanes of the National Hockey League.

Campus development is on the fast track. N.C. State's high-tech Centennial Campus is one of the fastest-growing campuses of its kind in the nation, housing state-of-the-art labs, classrooms and government and industry partners. The campus is at the forefront of a national trend in which universities are redesigning education and research efforts to include faculty spin-off companies, real-world experience for students and closer ties to the industries that translate research into quality-of-life improvements for the public. The campus has doubled the number of resident partners in the past year. Twelve buildings have been completed on the campus and 13 additional buildings, including a middle school, the Lucent Technologies building and a \$41 million conference center and hotel, are now under construction or in design. Additional laboratories, residential neighborhoods and a monorail link to the main campus are envisioned.

N.C. State continues to attract the best and brightest students. Since 1989 the average GPA of entering N.C. State freshmen has risen from 3.4 to 3.86. About 40% of entering freshmen have GPAs of 4.0 or above. The nation's most prestigious arts and sciences honor society, Phi Beta Kappa, awarded N.C. State a chapter in 1994. Less than 12% of the nation's colleges and universities have earned this distinction, which signifies N.C. State's emergence as a well-rounded academic community and as one of the nation's elite public universities.

The university is organized into ten colleges and schools — Agriculture and Life Sciences, Education and Psychology, Engineering, Forest Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles and Veterinary Medicine — as well as the School of Design. North Carolina State University offers bachelors degrees in 90 fields of study, masters degrees in 96 fields and doctoral degrees in 56 fields, in addition to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. To date, the university has awarded more than 150,000 degrees.

The university has about 28,011 students (58.1% male and 41.9% female). Minorities account for about 20% of the entire student body. There are 1,147 international students. More than 600 students participate in distance education, pursuing degrees off-campus. More than 90% of N.C. State's teaching faculty have terminal degrees in their fields. Nineteen faculty members have been elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences or National Academy of Engineering.

The university has an annual budget of approximately \$775 million. Research and sponsored-program expenditures exceed \$330 million per year. As one of the Southeast's leading universities for technology transfer, N.C. State holds 312 patents and ranks 30th nationally among all universities for patents held. The university received about \$7.7 million in royalty income from licensing patents in 1999, placing it among the top 15 universities in the nation in royalty income. A \$10

million venture capital investment fund, Centennial Venture Partners Fund, recently invested in ten new research start-ups associated with the university during its first full year.

The College of Engineering has one of the six largest undergraduate programs in the nation and the College of Textiles is the largest and most modern university-based textiles school in the world. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is the fifth-largest agriculture college in the country and operates the nation's second-oldest state research service. The College of Forest Resources boasts the largest research program of any Southeastern forestry school and is the birthplace of the nationwide acid rain research effort.

The College of Education and Psychology's community college and adult education program is ranked by peers among the top five in the country. The College of Veterinary Medicine has gained national stature for trailblazing programs including laser surgery and cancer treatment, as well as ground-breaking research in infectious diseases. The School of Design is the most comprehensive school of environmental design in the Southeast. Extension organizations in each of the 100 counties in North Carolina and on the Cherokee Indian Reservation assist the university's teaching and applied research programs throughout the state.

N.C. State University is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the International University Consortium for Telecommunications in Learning, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities and the Cooperating Raleigh Colleges.

Dr. Marye Anne Fox **Chancellor** **N.C. State University**

Early Years

Born in Canton, Ohio, on December 9, 1947.

Educational Background

B.S., Notre Dame College, 1969; M.S., Cleveland State University, 1970; Ph.D., Dartmouth College, 1974; D.Sc. (Honoris Causa), Notre Dame College, 1994; D.Sc. (Honoris Causa), Cleveland State University, 1998.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. State University, 1998-Present; Vice-President for Research, University of Texas, 1994-98; M. June and J. Virgil Waggoner Regents Chair in Chemistry, 1991-98;



Director, Center for Fast Kinetics Research, University of Texas, 1986-91; Rowland Pettit Centennial Professor, University of Texas, 1986-91; Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1985-86; Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1981-85; Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1976-1981.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Chemical Science; Inter-American Photochemical Society.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

President's Council on Science and Technology (PCAST); Ex-Officio Member, Board of Trustees, National Institute of Statistical Sciences; International Board, Stanford Research Institute.

Honors and Awards

1999 Leadership Award, Women Administrators in North Carolina Higher Education; 1999 Woman of the Year, New York Academy of Sciences; 1996 Electee, American Philosophical Society.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. James Whitesell. Three children, two stepchildren.

University of North Carolina at Asheville

The University of North Carolina Asheville is the designated liberal arts university in the 16-campus University of North Carolina system. An outstanding learning community, UNCA focuses its resources on academic excellence undergraduate liberal arts education and community partnerships with the region.

UNC Asheville opened in 1927 as Buncombe County Junior College for area residents interested in pursuing higher education. The school underwent several name changes, mergers with local governments and school systems and moves before relocating to its present campus in north Asheville. Asheville-Biltmore College joined the consolidated University of North Carolina system in 1969 as the University of North Carolina Asheville with the distinct mission to offer undergraduate liberal arts education of superior quality. Today UNC Asheville is the only designated undergraduate liberal arts university in the 16-member UNC system and one of only six public universities in the nation designated as a national liberal arts university (Liberal Arts I).

UNC Asheville enrolls 3,200 students pursuing bachelors degrees in 30 majors in the natural and social sciences, humanities, pre-professional and professional areas, as well as the Masters of Liberal Arts. With an average class size of 19, UNC Asheville emphasizes a personalized education characterized by close faculty-student interactions, challenging academic programs and service-learning activities. The university has received national recognition for its interdisciplinary approach to undergraduate liberal arts education, specifically its Undergraduate Research and Humanities programs. Faculty and students founded the National Conference on Undergraduate Research in 1986 and it continues to rotate annually to major universities around the country. The Humanities Program, a four-course sequence of world history and culture required of all degree-seeking students, has been a national model followed by other schools starting humanities programs. Through UNCA's Key Center for Service Learning, students integrate community service into their academic service.

UNC Asheville's innovative academic programs, interdisciplinary approach and reasonable cost draw praise from the national college guidebooks annually. The popular *Fiske Guide to Colleges* ranks UNCA among its Top 20 Best Buys in public higher education, saying, "The University of North Carolina Asheville offers all the perks that are generally associated with pricier private institutions: rigorous academics, small classes and a beautiful setting. And it does it for a fraction of the cost. All the ingredients for a superior college experience lie in wait in Asheville." *The Princeton Review: the Best 311 Colleges* lists UNCA in this select group, saying, "For students who seek a public education in a smaller campus environment, this is a great choice." The 1999 *Templeton Guide: Colleges that Encourage Character Development* cited UNCA's First-Year Experience program as an exemplary college program.

The 265-acre mountain campus comprises about 30 buildings for classrooms, administration, residence and recreation, with a new master plan in place for expansion over 20 years. The newest buildings on the scenic UNCA campus are two residence halls, South Ridge and West Ridge; a state-of-the-art Health and Fitness Center addition to Justice Athletic Center; and the Dining Hall. The campus houses the Asheville Graduate Center, which offers masters and doctoral degree programs of other UNC institutions for the region's residents and the nationally-prominent N.C. Center for Creative Retirement, which provides programs such as the College for Seniors that enhance the lives of older adults. The university's year-round concerts, plays, lectures and other cultural offerings enrich the quality of life for Western North Carolina.

UNC Asheville's location in the region's business, cultural and population center (Asheville's population is currently about 75,000) provides the advantages of a city in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Students take advantage of outdoor programs and study opportunities in the natural "laboratories" in the more than one million acres of public lands surrounding Asheville. UNCA is advancing as the premier public liberal arts university in the country.

Dr. James Hayes Mullen **Chancellor** **UNC Asheville**

Early Years

Born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to James Hayes and Frances M. Taylor Mullen.

Educational Background

Granby High School, Granby, Massachusetts, 1976; A.B. Magna Cum Laude in History, College of the Holy Cross, 1980; Master's in Public Policy, Harvard University, 1984; Ed. D. in Higher Education Administration, University of Massachusetts, 1994.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Asheville, 1999-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

WCQS Public Radio; City of Asheville Sustainable Economic Development Task Force.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County; Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce; Asheville-Buncombe VISION.

Personal Information

Married, Mari Elizabeth Sullivan Mullen. Two children.



University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has earned a worldwide reputation for vital teaching, cutting-edge research and distinguished public service. Carolina was the first state university to open its doors and the nation's only public university to award degrees in the 18th century. Authorized by the N.C. Constitution in 1776, UNC was chartered in 1789. The cornerstone for Old East, the nation's first state university building, was laid Oct. 12, 1793. On Jan. 15, 1795, UNC admitted its first student.

Now in its third century, UNC belongs to the select group of 61 campuses forming the Association of American Universities. UNC's academic offerings span more than 100 fields, including 53 bachelor's, 79 master's and 61 doctoral degrees as well as professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and law. Five health schools — which, with UNC Hospitals, comprise one of the nation's most complete academic medical centers — are integrated with liberal arts, basic sciences and high-tech academic programs. Alumni include writers Thomas Wolfe and Jill McCorkle; athletes Michael Jordan, Vince Carter, Mia Hamm and Marion Jones; and journalists Roger Mudd and Charles Kuralt. Others include former White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles; President James Polk; geneticist Francis Collins; actors Jack Palance, George Grizzard and Andy Griffith, as well as actresses Louise Fletcher and Sharon Lawrence; editorial cartoonist Jeff MacNelly; banker Hugh McColl; and fashion designer Alexander Julian. Carolina's 227,233 alumni reside in all 50 states and around the world.

Recent National Rankings

U.S. News and World Report's 1999 "Annual Guide to America's Best Colleges" ranked UNC fifth among the nation's top public universities and among the top 25 public and private campuses in selectivity, based on the proportion of students admitted to the number who applied.

U.S. News also ranked 43 graduate degree programs and specialty areas at UNC among the top 25 nationwide, in April 2000. The magazine rated programs in the schools of business, education, law, medicine and nursing, and master's and doctoral programs in the College of Arts and Sciences and other units. Several schools, degree programs and specialty areas were in the top 10.

The Fiske Guide to Colleges in 1999 called UNC one of the 21 public universities that were the "best college buys" for 2000. Such schools offer "remarkable educational opportunities at a relatively modest cost."

Newsweek magazine listed UNC among "first-rate schools" because of academics, a beautiful campus and highly ranked sports teams.

Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine rated UNC first among state universities, calling it "a place where high achievers are in good company."

Location

The 729-acre central campus includes the two oldest state university buildings, Old East Residence Hall and Person Hall. Old East and Playmakers Theatre, an 1852 Greek-revival building, are National Historic Landmarks. In 1999, the American Society of Landscape Architects named the UNC campus one of the 22 most beautifully landscaped college sites. UNC helps anchor the Research Triangle Park, which has spurred the state's economic growth.

Students

Some 24,635 students from all 100 North Carolina counties, the other 49 states and more than 100 countries studied at UNC in fall 1999. Sixty-two percent enrolled as undergraduates, 29 percent in graduate programs and 9 percent in professional programs. UNC students have a long tradition of outstanding achievement. Thirty-five have been awarded the Rhodes Scholarship since it was created in 1902, including the first U.S. black woman recipient. Twelve UNC students have won the Rhodes since 1980. UNC students regularly win other prestigious merit awards in the United States and abroad. In 2000, UNC posted nine such winners: two Luce Scholars funded by the Henry Luce Foundation; one of 79 scholars the Harry Truman Scholarship Foundation chose nationwide; two of 11 Churchill Scholarships to England's University of Cambridge; two Morris K. Udall Scholars; and two of 309 Goldwater Scholars.

Academics

With a requirement that all freshmen in fall 2000 own laptop computers, UNC aims to produce graduates with both the brainpower and the technical savvy required for success in the 21st century. The requirement is part of the Carolina Computing Initiative, a campuswide technology plan to enhance teaching, learning and research. UNC-CH is believed to be the first university among those classified as "Research I" by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to require undergraduates to own laptops as part of a comprehensive technology plan. UNC spent 1999-2000 enhancing scholarly opportunities available to undergraduates, especially freshmen. Carolina offered 65 freshman seminars averaging about 15 students each and taught by outstanding senior faculty. Designed to develop critical thinking, writing and speaking skills, the seminars are being phased in over four years until all freshmen participate.

More academic advisers, a new undergraduate research office and the opening of the James M. Johnston Center for Undergraduate Excellence were among other academic highlights. Housed in the newly renovated Graham Memorial Building, the Johnston Center united under one roof the honors program, Carolina Leadership Development, scholarly fellowship programs and other entities that enrich undergraduate education. Fund raising helped enhance academics. In 1999, UNC

marked its ninth straight record year for private giving by raising \$148 million. The Council for the Advancement and Support of Education presented its 2000 Circle of Excellence Award for Overall Educational Fund-Raising Performance to Carolina, the only public campus to win six times. Gifts created scholarships and professorships, purchased library collections and benefited academic units.

Faculty

Carolina's 2,600-member faculty includes professors who hold major posts in virtually every national scholarly or professional association. Among current professors, nine are members of the National Academy of Sciences, 20 of the academy's Institute of Medicine, five of the National Academy of Engineering and 23 of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Fred Brooks, founder of the computer science department, received the Association for Computing Machinery's A.M. Turing Award, which is considered the Nobel Prize of computing and honors landmark contributions to computer architecture, operating systems and software engineering. Jacquelyn Hall, founder of the Southern Oral History Project, won a 1999 National Humanities Medal for helping preserve access to resources in the humanities. Joe DeSimone, Kenan professor of chemistry, received the 1999 Phi Lambda Upsilon Fresenius Award, becoming the first N.C. scientist to receive the national honor. Basic science and engineering applications he developed use carbon dioxide as a replacement for water and organic solvents in synthetic and manufacturing processes. Pediatrics Professor Mel Levine has pioneered efforts to understand why children learn differently. In 1999, All Kinds of Minds, a non-profit institute affiliated with UNC and founded by Levine, received a \$10 million challenge grant from Charles R. Schwab and his wife, Helen, to promote greater awareness of learning differences nationally. Economics Professor Steven Rosefielde was among a dozen researchers in the first class of Carnegie Scholars, selected for innovative scholarship and policy research. He will receive up to \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corp. for a project on arms control in Russia.

Research

In 1998-99, UNC topped the \$344 million mark — a new university record — for contracts and grants awarded for research, teaching and public service. Faculty received \$171 million in National Institutes of Health research funding, ranking 14th all universities and fifth among publics. NIH is the federal government's biomedical research arm. In 1999, UNC disclosed 116 new inventions by faculty. Forty-one patents were awarded, and 70 inventions licensed for commercial development. Applying their inventions and their know-how for economic growth, current and former UNC faculty, staff and students have helped create 21 new companies employing more than 12,500 people. Those start-up companies include Alphavax, Inspire Pharmaceuticals Inc., MiCell Technologies Inc. and Xanthon Inc. MiCell founder Joe DeSimone and his UNC chemistry students developed technology that spurred DuPont to expand its Bladen County site with construction of a \$40

million Teflon development and manufacturing facility. Upon demonstration of the new technology, the company plans to build a world-scale facility representing a total \$275 million investment. Entrepreneurial initiative is among the reasons UNC was one of 16 universities listed as the best nationwide in contributing to state and local economic development in a recent report by the Southern Growth Policies Board's Southern Technology Council.

In the battle against cancer, about 210 faculty work at the Lineberger Cancer Center, one of 26 National Cancer Institute-designated comprehensive cancer centers nationwide. Faculty from all five health schools and the College of Arts and Sciences collaborate on center projects in laboratory, clinical and public health science. Using genetic engineering techniques, UNC medical researchers have bred mice that help them better understand and treat deadly diseases and health conditions. UNC is building upon this and other strengths by starting a new genetics department and genomics initiative with a four-year, \$2.6 million grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. UNC scientists are national leaders among those using sophisticated atomic-scale research techniques called nanotechnology, which may help guide efforts to manipulate viruses and DNA. Team members work with a device they invented called the nanoManipulator, which combines an atomic force microscope with a force-feedback virtual reality system.

Educational and Cultural Resources

From the Ackland Art Museum to the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Carolina offers an array of educational and cultural opportunities. The Ackland exhibits from a permanent collection of more than 14,000 works of art, particularly rich in Old Master paintings and sculptures by artists including Degas, Rubens and Pissarro; Indian miniatures; Japanese paintings; and North Carolina folk art. Besides its displays of native and unusual plants and its nature trails, open year-round, the Botanical Garden offers art exhibits, nature walks and courses on topics ranging from home gardening to botanical illustration.

Professional theater also has a permanent place at Carolina through the PlayMakers Repertory Company. And the Carolina Union Performing Arts Series has sponsored shows by artists including Bobby McFerrin, Stomp and Dance Theater of Harlem. Astronomy enthusiasts enjoy programs at the Morehead Planetarium while student, faculty and professional ensembles perform classical and choral music and jazz. Wilson Library's North Carolina Collection, Rare Book Room and Southern Historical Collection draw researchers from near and far. And the William and Ida Friday Center for Continuing Education offers a site for conferences, workshops and institutes plus courses in classrooms and via the Internet for part-time students.

Public Service

UNC's public service programs reach every region of North Carolina, helping communities protect public health, improve schools and medical services, stimulate business, plan for growth, understand their heritage and enrich the quality of life. Launched in 1999, the new Carolina Center for Public Service coordinates and catalyzes campus outreach activities around the state. Immediately after opening last fall, the center mobilized UNC's efforts to help Eastern North Carolina recover from Hurricane Floyd, sending volunteers by bus to help in damaged areas. Students and faculty in all schools volunteered time and expertise to help flood victims and officials in damaged areas. Efforts ranged from staffing makeshift clinics to helping obtain medicines to advising state and local health departments on challenges including the threat of disease and contaminated drinking water. Floyd has spawned new research in Chapel Hill to help damaged areas and better prepare for similar future disasters. Other mainstays of Carolina's public service efforts include the Institute of Government, the nation's largest and most diversified university-based government training and research organization, and the N.C. Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) Program, which is based at the School of Medicine and helps meet health-care needs statewide.

North Carolina's school teachers benefit from the Learners' and Educators' Assistance and Resource Network of North Carolina (LEARN NC), a Web site offered free through the UNC School of Education. Teachers and others in all 117 school systems have been trained on the site, which includes exemplary lesson plans indexed by grade, subject and the N.C. Standard Course of Study. With the N.C. Arts Council, the education school also helps public schools through the N.C. Curriculum, Music and Community Project, which uses traditional Tar Heel music to teach the state standard course of study in fourth-grade. That project resulted from another designed to foster public service, the Tar Heel Bus Tour. Each May, the tour takes faculty new to North Carolina on an educational tour of the state. The goal is to help newcomers understand the state that produces 82 percent of Carolina's undergraduates — thereby helping new faculty communicate with students and design research and service projects that benefit the state. When the 1998 tour visited the Ole Time Fiddler's & Bluegrass Festival in Union Grove, Dean Madeleine Grumet hatched the idea of incorporating traditional music into the classroom.

Dr. James Moeser **Chancellor** **UNC-Chapel Hill**

Early Years

Born in Colorado City, Texas, on April 3, 1939.

Educational Background

B.A. with Honors in Music, University of Texas, 1961; M.M. in Musicology, University of Texas, 1964; Doctor of Musical Arts, University of Michigan, 1967.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2000-Present; Chancellor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1996-2000;

Vice-President for Academic Affairs and Provost, University of South Carolina, 1992-96; Dean, College of Arts and Architecture and Executive Director of University Arts Services, Pennsylvania State University, 1986-92; Dean, School of Fine Arts, University of Kansas, 1975-86; Carl and Ruth Althaus Distinguished Professor of Music, University of Kansas, 1984-86; Professor of Organ, University Organist, Chair of the Department of Organ (to 1975), University of Kansas, 1969-74; Assistant Professor of Organ, University Organist, Chair of the Department of Organ, University of Kansas, 1966-69.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Guild of Organists (President, 1990-94; Vice-President, 1986-90; Chair, Committee on Professional Education, 1984-Present); National Screening Committee for Organ and Harpsichord, Institute for International Education, 1984-86; Chair, Panel on Doctoral Education, National Association of Schools of Music, 1981.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

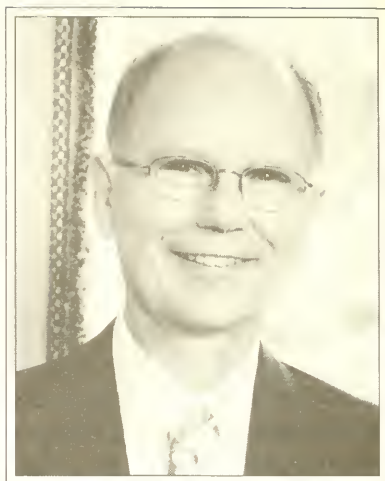
Board of Governors, Josephson Institute of Ethics, 1999-Present; Board of Directors, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1999-Present (Chair, Committee on Technology Transfer, 1999-Present); Overseers' Committee to Visit the Memorial Church, Harvard University, 1998-Present.

Honors and Awards

1968 Kent Fellowship for Postdoctoral Research in Musicology, Danforth Foundation, University of Michigan; 1961-62 Year of Advanced Study, Fulbright-Hayes Grant, Hochschule fur Musik, Berlin, Germany (additional work in Paris, France).

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Susan Dickerson Moeser. Two children.



University of North Carolina at Charlotte

As the only doctoral-degree institution in the state's largest metropolitan center, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte serves the urgent educational and research needs of a vigorous economy and a diverse cultural environment. It specializes in excellent teaching, market-oriented research and expert public service. Its academic reputation consistently ranks it as one of the most distinguished regional universities in the Southeastern United States.

UNC Charlotte was founded in 1946 as a night school for returning World War II veterans. In 1949 the people of Charlotte, inspired by mathematics teacher Bonnie E. Cone, converted the night school into a permanent institution under the name Charlotte College. In 1965, at the urging of Bonnie Cone, the North Carolina General Assembly made Charlotte College the fourth branch of the University of North Carolina. In the past 37 years, UNC Charlotte has produced more than 60,000 graduates, the vast majority of whom still reside in North Carolina.

With an enrollment of more than 18,000 students and a faculty of more than 725, it is now the fourth-largest institution within the 16-campus University of North Carolina system. It attracts students from 99 of North Carolina's 100 counties, 48 states and the District of Columbia and from more than 70 foreign countries. Enrollment projections indicate the university can expect a student population of more than 24,000 students by the year 2010. About 4,000 of the university's students are house on the campus. Another 4,000 to 5,000 live in privately-owned apartments and condominiums within walking distance of the campus. The remainder commute from within the 14-county metropolitan region. The university expects to maintain those housing ratios into the future.

UNC Charlotte is composed of a College of Arts and Sciences and six professional schools – the College of Architecture, the Belk College of Business Administration, the College of Education, the William States Lee College of Engineering, the College of Nursing and Health Professions and the College of Information Technology. The university offers a broad range of undergraduate programs, more than 50 graduate programs and nine programs leading to doctoral degrees. About 20% of its students are enrolled in graduate studies.

UNC Charlotte's campus covers almost 1,000 acres between U.S. Highway 29 and North Carolina Highway 49 about 10 miles northeast of Charlotte's central business district. The university's modern, air-conditioned facilities are grouped in a compact cluster, easily accessible to pedestrians. No building is more than a 10-minute walk from Atkins Library, which stands in the center of the campus. Much of the university's remaining land is heavily wooded and offers scenic lakes, streams and jogging or hiking trails. The university's presence has stimulated the development of much of the surrounding land, including 3,200 acres of University Research Park, the fifth-largest university-related research park in the United States. The park's 39 tenants employ more than 22,000 workers. Other developments in the area

include University Hospital, a 130-bed, acute-care facility, and University Place, a European-styled mixed-use commercial center that includes housing, shops, offices, restaurants, theaters and hotels. The university is the focus of University City, a thriving urban center that is among the most attractive, diverse and fastest-growing of the "edge cities" that surround Charlotte. In addition to its main campus, UNC Charlotte maintains a 15,000 square-foot classroom complex in Charlotte's central business district to serve the more than 75,000 people who live and work there.

UNC Charlotte strives to make full use of its proximity to Charlotte and the metropolitan region, which offer real-life laboratories for hands-on teaching through internships, cooperative education and public service. The Belk College of Business Administration follows the advice of area business leaders in seeking ways to improve its service to the community. The university's College of Education sends its faculty and students into classrooms in more than 65 area school districts. The William States Lee College of Engineering collaborates with over 500 employers who hire engineering students as interns and for co-operative education programs. The Cameron Applied Research Center partners with more than 150 manufacturers, medical centers, businesses and institutions in conducting technical research. The university's Office of Continuing Education annually conducts more than 200 short courses and academic-credit courses of interest to 6,000 or more students from business, the professions and non-profit institutions throughout the metropolitan area and the state. Some of the courses are offered over interactive television and the Internet, including the state's only bachelor's degree course in fire-safety engineering.

The university's lead public service agency is the Urban Institute, which calls on the faculty's expertise in helping business and industry, local, state and federal government agencies and non-profit institutions throughout the Carolinas solve problems, assess opportunities and monitor programs and services. In a typical year the institute might complete as many as 50 projects involving as many as 80 community partners. Among other outreach services, the Office of International Programs assists people, business and institutions throughout the region in adjusting to global trends in trade, languages and other educational and cultural opportunities. The Center for Professional and Applied Ethics assists business, institutions and government agencies in resolving conflicts of interest and preparing employees to recognize ethical issues. The university supports the Ben Craig Center, a business incubator that houses about 20 technology-based firms in the first two or three years of their operations. The center provides office space, equipment and services and offers expertise in management, strategic planning and the aggregation of capital. It has supported the development of more than 40 businesses that moved out of the center and are now contributing economic value to the metropolitan region.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte works very closely with the public schools of the state and the community college system to provide a seamless pathway to educational opportunity. Many students at UNC Charlotte enroll as transfers from the community college system.

Dr. James H. Woodward
Chancellor
UNC Charlotte

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Florida, November 24, 1939, to J. Hoyt and Bonnie Breeden Woodward.

Educational Background

B.S.A.E. with Honors, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1962; Ph.D., Georgia Institute of Technology, 1967; M.B.A., The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1973.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1989-Present; Senior Vice-President for University College, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1984-89; Dean, School of Engineering, UAB, 1978-83; Professor of Engineering Mechanics, UAB, 1977-89; Assistant Vice-President for University College, UAB, 1973-78; Director of Technology Development, Rust International, 1970-73.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Society of Engineering Education; Phi Kappa Phi; Tau Beta Pi.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

McColl Center for Visual Art; Echo Foundation; Levine Museum of the New South.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1965-68.

Personal Information

Married, Martha Hill Woodward. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member of the Methodist Church.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The University of North at Greensboro, located near the geographic center of the state and in its third-largest city, has a long tradition of academic excellence. As The State Normal and Industrial School (1891-96), The State Normal and Industrial College (1896-1919), The North Carolina College for Women (1919-32) and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-63), the institution's concentration was on the education of women for many years. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. With the change came an expanded educational mission, particularly at the graduate level. Today, UNCG has a headcount enrollment of more than 13,000 students. Over the years, the university has awarded more than 85,000 degrees.

Under the leadership of Chancellor Patricia A. Sullivan, UNCG is meeting the challenges of the 21st century as the institution expands its teaching, research and service through initiatives in education, business, science, cultural leadership and public policy. The campus is living its mission statement: "The University of North Carolina at Greensboro is a leading student-centered university, linking the Piedmont Triad to the world through learning, discovery, and service."

Among its major outreach activities, UNCG established a Center for New North Carolinians in 2000 to assist the state's growing immigrant community. UNCG also has achieved success with its Center for the Study of Social Issues, which utilizes UNCG's faculty expertise to help solve community problems. Working in cooperation with Moses Cone Health Systems, UNCG also operates the Institute for Health, Science and Society. The institute promotes the sharing and exchange of resources to mutually enhance research and teaching and serve the Triad community. The Center for Global Business Education and Research is internationalizing the curriculum for students in the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics. The School of Education had the state's top teacher education programs for 2000 and 2001, as determined by N.C. State Board of Education criteria.

With approval of the North Carolina Higher Education Bonds, UNCG continues to enhance its instructional facilities and campus infrastructure. In 2001-2002, UNCG had projects totaling more than \$140 million either in construction, planning or design. The centerpiece of this building effort is the \$39.2 million Science Building, a 170,000-square-foot teaching and research facility for the university's departments of Biology and Chemistry and Biochemistry. The new facility will open for fall semester classes in 2003. Other bond referendum projects in the planning or design stage include a Humanities Hall, \$15.8 million, a Studio Art Center, \$16.6 million, and \$15.7 million in telecommunications and infrastructure projects. A new addition to Elliott University Center is finished and is serving the campus, and a complete renovation of the older part of the student center will be completed for use in January 2003.

Academically, the university consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, which contains 20 departments, and six professional schools: the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics, Education, Health and Human Performance, Human Environmental Sciences, Music and Nursing. Walter Clinton Jackson Library is one of the state's largest research facilities and it is designated as a depository for both federal and state documents. It has an open-stack collection of over 2.7 million holdings, including documents, microtext and more than one million printed volumes. The university has a full-time faculty of 812, of whom 631 hold full-time appointments. Of the full-time faculty, 88.6 percent hold doctorates or terminal degrees.

The university offers bachelor's degrees in 100 academic areas, master's degrees in 65 and doctorates in 15. The University's Residential College and Cornelia Strong College each provide innovative academic and social experiences for students. UNCG's pre-professional programs offer all of the courses required for admission to dental, law, medical and veterinary schools, and to transfer to programs in engineering, pharmacy and physical therapy. The College of Arts and Sciences is expanding its Communication Across the Curriculum Program, which gives students skills in writing and speaking through their academic work. UNCG is one of only six public or private institutions in North Carolina to have a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's oldest and most prestigious scholastic honorary society.

Faculty research and other creative work continue to increase each year at the university. Total award dollars from research, training and public service grants and contracts passed \$27 million in fiscal year 2000-2001. The university's faculty members are engaged in a wide variety of research projects designed both to improve the lives of North Carolina's citizens and to advance knowledge. In 2000, for example, UNCG received a contract renewal of more than \$36 million for the SouthEastern Regional Vision for Education (SERVE), one of 10 regional educational laboratories in the country. The university's fundraising drive, the Second Century Campaign, was completed in 1999, surpassing its \$42.8 million goal by more than \$12.5 million to raise a total of \$55.4 million. From that campaign came the resources to create new and more innovative programs from which students will benefit for years to come.

Chartered in 1891, UNCG opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its campus in 1892 consisted of 10 acres and its original curriculum featured three departments. These departments offered courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. UNCG was the first state-supported school for the education of women in North Carolina.

Leading that crusade for the education of women was Charles Duncan McIver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. In 1906, following the death of Dr. McIver, Dr. Julius I. Foust became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At the time, the institution was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as teacher and vice-president, was elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the board of trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor. Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W.W. Pierson Jr. served as acting chancellor until July 1, 1957, when Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September 1960, after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell. Dr. Otis Singletary became chancellor July 1, 1961.

In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became co-educational. During the period of November 1964, to February 1966, while Dr. Singletary was on leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as acting chancellor. Dr. Singletary returned and served as chancellor until his resignation on November 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting chancellor and was appointed chancellor on January 9, 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until his retirement to return to teaching in the summer of 1979, when Dr. William E. Moran became chancellor. Dr. Patricia A. Sullivan succeeded Dr. Moran as chancellor in 1995.

On campus, UNCG has ample opportunities for recreation, entertainment and social life. Elliot University Center sponsors concerts on a regular basis during the year. The University Concert and Lecture Series provides a yearlong array of performances by major artist and performing groups. In addition, about 150 student organizations, eight fraternities and eight social sororities have either colonies or chapters in operation at the university.

Dr. Patricia A. Sullivan **Chancellor** **UNC-Greensboro**

Early Years

Born in Staten Island, New York, on November 22, 1939, to John M. and Antoinette M. Nagengast.

Educational Background

Notre Dame College; B.A., St. John's University, 1961; M.S., New York University, 1964; Ph.D., New York University, 1967.



Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1995-Present; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Texas Women's University, 1987-94; Interim President, Texas Women's University, 1993-94; Dean of the College, Salem College, 1981-87; Associate Professor of Biology and Director of the Biology Honors Program, Texas Women's University, 1979-81; Associate Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1975-80; Visiting Fellow, Cornell University Program on Science, Technology and Society, 1976; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1970-75; Post-Doctoral Fellow, National Institutes of Health, 1968-70; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wagner College, 1967-68.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chair, 2002 Greater Greensboro United Way Campaign; National Conference for Community & Justice (Board of Directors, Greensboro Chapter); N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry (Member, Board of Directors).

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

American Council on Education, Commission on Women in Higher Education; American Association of State Colleges & Universities; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Honors and Awards

1999 Honorary Doctor of Pedagogy, St. John's University.

Personal Information

Married, Charles W. Sullivan. Member, St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, Greensboro.

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke was founded in 1887 to educate Native Americans of Robeson County. It is one of the oldest public universities in the state. Until 1953, UNC-Pembroke was the only state-supported, four-year college for Native Americans in the nation. Today, UNCP is a Comprehensive I university offering 53 undergraduate programs, 40 minors and nine graduate programs. Although UNCP has a diverse student body drawn from across the nation and from several foreign countries, the majority of students are from the immediate ten-county region. The university occupies 126 acres in the town of Pembroke (population approximately 3,000), located in rural southeastern North Carolina. UNCP is located ten miles west of Lumberton.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke began as a normal school established by the General Assembly on March 7, 1887. The state appropriated \$500 for teaching instruction, but left the Robeson County Indians to finance the purchase of land and construction of buildings. The Rev. W.L. Moore, an outstanding leader of great determination, spearheaded the efforts to raise money for the new institution. He is regarded as the "Founder, Erector, Teacher" of the early normal school.

The Croatan Normal School enrolled 15 students in the fall of 1887. The General Assembly renamed the school the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, then changed it again to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. This name remained until 1941, when it was changed to Pembroke State College for Indians. Eight years later, it was shortened to Pembroke State College.

In 1951, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted full accreditation to the school as a four-year liberal arts college. A steady increase in enrollment prompted an expansion of academic programs and facilities. In 1969, the General Assembly granted regional university status and the institution's name changed to Pembroke State University. Three years later, the university became a constituent member of the University of North Carolina system, joining 15 other campuses in the system. Effective July 1, 1996, the institution's name was changed to the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

UNC-Pembroke's growth as a university has been especially progressive in the last two decades. Master's in Education programs were implemented in 1978 and now include degree programs in Educational Administration, Educational Supervision, Elementary Education, English Education, Mathematics Education, Middle Grades Education and Reading Education. Master's in School Counseling, Business Administration and Organizational Leadership and Management have also been added to the university's post-baccalaureate offerings.

UNCP enjoys the highest accreditation possible and features 53 undergraduate degree programs and 40 minors through 17 undergraduate academic departments:

American Indian Studies, Art, Biology, Business Administration and Economics, Communicative Arts, Education, Geology and Geography, Health, Physical Education and Recreation, History, Mathematics and Computer Science, Music, Nursing, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Science, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice.

Newest additions to the institution's baccalaureate degree offerings are a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, which began in 1992, and a Bachelor of Science in Community Health Education and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice, both begun in the 1993-94 academic year. Bachelor programs in American Studies, Athletic Training and Birth Through Kindergarten Education were also recently added.

UNCP offers a Bachelor of Arts in American Indian Studies, one of only two such degree programs offered east of the Mississippi River. The university has an outstanding collection of American Indian art and artifacts in its Native American Resource Center, which draws thousands of visitors each year from across the U.S. and abroad.

UNC-Pembroke has participated in the N.C. Teaching Fellows Program since 1994. The program has been hailed as the nation's top teacher recruitment program and is designed to attract today's brightest students and prepare them for their role as tomorrow's teachers.

The state-of-the-art Givens Performing Arts Center is the cultural center of the region, featuring Broadway shows like *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Chorus Line*, *My Fair Lady* and *Brigadoon*, among others.

UNCP's Regional Center for Economic, Community and Professional Development provides a variety of services including research, planning, assessment, consulting, conference design and customized training. The center also offers an array of programs in community health, rural education, small business consulting, public safety and management development.

WNCP-TV, UNC-Pembroke's modern television facility, enables the university to distribute weekly programming to a potential audience of 2.5 million North Carolinians. The station is broadcast through cable systems in Fayetteville, Charlotte, Lumberton, Wilmington and other cities. WNCP-TV's *Action News 8* is a live, student-produced television news program. WNCP-TV's programming is broadcast daily over WFAY, Fox 62, in Fayetteville. WNCP-TV students also produce a weekly sports show that airs Friday nights on WKFT-TV, Channel 40, in Fayetteville.

UNC-Pembroke is a member of the NCAA Division II Peach Belt Conference. The conference, composed of public colleges and universities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has enabled UNCP to compete athletically with institutions similar in size and mission and provides a high level of competition.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research and service. The university's

faculty and administration believe that commitment to education as a lifelong experience compels UNCP to enhance and enrich the intellectual, economic, social, cultural and political life of the region it serves. By actively pursuing these goals, UNCP, by example, fulfills another aspect of its mission — to instill in students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others.

Dr. Allen C. Meadors **Chancellor** **UNC-Pembroke**

Early Years

Born in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Educational Background

B.A. in Business Administration, University of Central Arkansas; M.B.A.; Ph.D. in Administration and Education, Southern Illinois University; A.B. in Computer Sciences, Saddleback College.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, 1999-Present; CEO and Dean, Pennsylvania State University at Altoona, 1993-1999; Dean and Professor, College of Health, Social and Public Services, Eastern Washington University, 1990-93; Chair and Professor, Department of Health Administration, and Dean, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma, 1989-90.

Military Service

Health Administrator, Medical Service Corps, United States Air Force, 1969-73.

Honors and Awards

Certified Fellow, American College of Healthcare Executives.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Meadors. Two children.



University of North Carolina at Wilmington

The 650-acre arboretum campus of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW) offers an oasis of green amidst the commercial bustle of South College Road and the warm brick Georgian architecture of the campus buildings provides a suitable atmosphere for learning.

UNCW, among the fastest-growing universities in the 16-campus UNC system, prides itself on its undergraduate education, a marine biology curriculum that ranks fifth in the nation, a commitment to increased internationalism and environmental education and its mission to provide community outreach to the region it serves.

Organized into the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the Watson School of Education, the School of Nursing and the Graduate School, the university offers 70 undergraduate and 25 post-graduate degree programs to its student body of more than 10,600.

Degree programs include: Accountancy, Anthropology, Art History, Athletic Training, Biology, Business Administration, Business Systems and Marketing, Chemistry, Clinical Laboratory Science, Communication Studies, Computer Science, Criminal Justice, Economics, Education, Education of Young Children, Elementary Education, English, Environmental Studies, Finance, French, Geography, Geology, History, Marine Biology, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Music, Music Performance, Nursing, Parks & Recreation Management, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education and Health, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, School Administration, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Special Education, Studio Art, Teaching and Theater, Therapeutic Recreation.

Graduate degree programs include: Accountancy, Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Creative Writing, Critical Literacy, Curriculum/Instruction Supervision, English, Family Nurse Practitioner, Geology, History, Liberal Studies, Marine Biology, Marine Sciences, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Psychology, School Administration, Special Education.

The university, founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, first moved to the College Road site in 1961 and occupied three buildings. It became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1969. The campus now has 75 buildings on a 650-acre tract. In five residence halls, 13 apartment buildings and seven suites, more than 2,000 students live on campus. A University Union and Warwick Center provide for the needs of resident and commuting students and are used occasionally by the general public as well.

Three of the university's facilities are available for use by the general public: the 1,000-seat Kenan Auditorium, the 6,000-seat Trask Coliseum and Randall Library (a regional Federal Document Repository). Kenan Auditorium is used for concerts, theater productions, lectures and public meetings. Trask Coliseum is used for exhibitions and larger shows, as well as athletic events.

UNCW offers some evening classes and two five-week summer terms. In addition to the regular curriculum courses, the Division for Public Service and Continuing Studies offers a variety of seminars, short courses and workshops for continuing education credit or for personal enrichment. For additional information, contact UNCW, 601 South College Road Wilmington, NC 28403, call (910) 962-3000 or visit the university's web site at www.unewil.edu.

Dr. James R. Leutze **Chancellor** **UNC Wilmington**

Early Years

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 24, 1935, to Willard Parker and Magdalene Mae Leutze.

Educational Background

Wicomco High School, Salisbury, Maryland, 1953; B.A., University of Maryland, 1957; M.A., University of Miami, 1959; Georgetown University, 1963; Ph.D., Duke University, 1968.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Creator, producer and host of Globe Watch, N.C. Center for Public TV, 1983-97; Professor of History, UNCW, 1990-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board of Directors, Kenan Institute-Asia, 1997-Present; Board of Directors, Daniel D. and Elizabeth H. Cameron Foundation, 1996-Present; Board of Directors, Donald R. Watson Foundation, 1994-Present.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Rural Internet Access Commission, 2000-Present; Board of Directors, N.C. Progress Board, 2000-Present; Member, Commission on Smart Growth, 2000-Present.

Military Service

Captain, Commander Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, 1960-63.

Awards and Honors

Cyber Warrior Pioneer for Distance Learning Experimentation; J.W. Pate Award for Environmental Advocacy, Cape Fear River Assembly; 1971 Standard Oil Award for Teaching, UNC.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Gates.



Western Carolina University

Western Carolina University began modestly in 1889 as a small mountain school housed in an unpainted frame structure, with only a few benches and a blackboard. Today, the university of more than 6,900 students finds itself at the national forefront in the use of computer technology in teaching and learning, but Western still retains its tradition of close personal ties that began with the institution's founding.

The administration of WCU's current chancellor, John W. Bardo, who took office in 1995, has been marked by rapid innovations in teaching and learning as the university has been swept along in the great tide of technological advances that produced the Internet and hand-held computers.

Continuing an effort begun under the leadership of the previous chancellor, Myron L. Coulter, the university completed a massive project to make Western the first fully "wired" campus in The University of North Carolina system. In fall of 1998, WCU became the first public university in North Carolina, and one of the first 12 public universities nationwide, to require students to report to campus with networkable computers. Computer ports in residence hall rooms allow the students of the 21st century to access information from around the world, and to connect to the university's computer network and library from their rooms.

Western has received considerable national attention for its outcomes-based computer requirement, implemented with definite educational objectives about how students are expected to use the computers. The campus has been rated one of the nation's "most wired" by a leading Internet magazine two years in a row.

In the midst of all this high tech, the Western community is still one that prides itself on the personal touch. With a faculty-to-student ratio of 1-to-15, professors take the time to get to know their students by name.

Early in his administration, Chancellor Bardo set an institutional goal of "raising the bar" of academic standards at Western Carolina, an effort that led to a dramatic increase in the average Scholastic Assessment Test scores of incoming freshmen. Standing at the forefront of WCU's efforts to raise academic standards is the Honors College. The university's honors program was elevated to college status in 1997, and since then its enrollment has soared from 75 students to close to 700 students today. The Honors College is playing a prominent role, also, as Western attracts increasing numbers of the best and brightest students from Western North Carolina.

Under Chancellor Bardo's leadership, Western was designated a National Merit sponsoring university in April, 2000, at that time one of just four institutions of higher education in the state, public or private, to receive that distinction.

WCU's emphasis on involving undergraduate students in research is drawing national attention. In recent years, the university has repeatedly ranked in the top 20 in the nation in the number of papers accepted for presentation at the National Conference on Undergraduate Research.

With voters' approval of a statewide higher education bond package in fall 2000, Western was launched into a building boom of a magnitude never before seen on the campus. The university's share of the bonds —\$98.4 million — represents the single largest infusion of funds in the institution's history. Those dollars, combined with federal funds and other funds provided through self-liquidating projects, are driving a \$130 million construction boom that promises to redraw the campus map over the coming decade as Western prepares for projected enrollment growth. Cornerstone projects include a fine and performing arts center, a high-tech workforce leadership development center, an addition to the A.K. Hinds University Center, a new residence hall, and new and improved athletics facilities.

The institution that began as a little one-room school in the Cullowhee Valley has come a long way. Western Carolina now offers more than 120 undergraduate majors and areas of concentration, and graduate degrees in more than 50 areas of study, including the doctor of education degree.

Dr. John William Bardo **Chancellor** **Western Carolina University**

Early Years

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 28, 1948, to John Thomas and Grace Roberta Day Bardo.

Educational Background

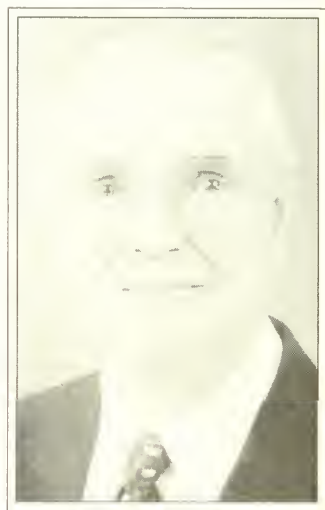
Visiting Scholar, University of Southampton, England, 1968-69; B.A., University of Cincinnati, 1970; M.A., Ohio University, 1971; Ph.D., the Ohio State University, 1973; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1987.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1995-Present; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1993-95; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1990-93; Assistant to the President for Planning and Evaluation, University of North Florida, 1989-90; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of North Florida, 1986-89; Dean, School of Liberal Arts, Southwest Texas State University, 1983-86; Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Wichita State University, 1978-83; Professor, Lecturer, Research Assistant, 1971-83.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Western N.C. Biotechnology Task Force; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Council on Education.



Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities; N.C. Arboretum; Educational & Resource Consortium of Western North Carolina

Honors and Awards

Fulbright Senior Scholar Award to Australia; Phi Kappa Phi; Kansas Committee for the Humanities, Outstanding Humanities Project on Urban Issues.

Personal Information

Married, Deborah Davis Bardo. One child.

Winston-Salem State University

Winston-Salem State University was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. It began in a one-room frame structure with 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1895, the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina, and, in 1897, it was chartered by the state as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

In 1925, the General Assembly of North Carolina extended the school's curriculum above the high school level and changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College, at the same time empowering it, under authority of the N.C. Board of Education, to confer appropriate degrees. Winston-Salem Teachers College thus became the first Negro institution in the nation to grant degrees for teaching the elementary grades.

The Nursing School was established in 1953, awarding graduates the degree of bachelor of science. The General Assembly changed the institution's name again in 1969 to Winston-Salem State University. On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Winston-Salem State University became one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. In the fall of 1997, WSSU was named a John Templeton Foundation Honor Roll Character-Building College, a designation that recognizes colleges and universities which emphasize character-building as an integral part of the college experience.

Winston-Salem State University currently enrolls approximately 2,900 and offers bachelor's degrees in 28 majors. Residential facilities at the university consist of four residence halls (one for men, two for women and one co-educational). WSSU's newest residence facility, Haywood L. Wilson, Jr., Hall, a 400-student co-educational residence, opened in 1993 at a cost of \$6.3 million. The 97,000 square-foot facility contains 92 suites and eight apartments.

Winston-Salem State University is located on nearly 100 acres in Winston-Salem, a city of 172,000. The city is a part of North Carolina's Triad region, which encompasses the near-by cities of Greensboro and High Point. The Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., Student Services Center is the university's newest facility. The multi-use center houses admissions, financial aid, the Office of the Registrar and several other operations that serve the university's student body. The Diggs Gallery, with more than 6,500 square-feet, is the university's cultural center. The gallery offers more than 15 visual art exhibitions a year and one of the more highly-regarded college or university-based galleries in the nation.

Dr. Harold L. Martin, Sr.

Chancellor

Winston-Salem State University

Early Years

Native of Winston-Salem.

Educational Background

B.S. in Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University; M.S. in Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University; Ph.D. in Computer Architecture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 2000-

Present; Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1980-89; Chair, Department of Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1985-89; Dean, College of Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1989-94 (Adjunct Faculty Member, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, North Carolina State University); Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1994-2000.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Member of Advisory Committees); Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; IEEE Computer Society.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, Southern Consortium for Minorities in Engineering; North Carolina Board of Science and Technology; North Carolina Biotechnology Center Advisory Board.

Honors and Awards

Alumnus of the Year, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Personal Information

Married, Davida Martin. Two children.

N.C. COMMUNITY

N. C. Community College System

The N.C. Community College System includes 58 two-year, publicly-supported colleges that serve as the state's primary providers of technical and vocational training beyond high school. The system also includes the N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology. In addition to their primary mission of workforce and economic development, North Carolina's community colleges provide a variety of other educational opportunities. They teach new immigrants English, help adults overcome illiteracy, offer adults an opportunity to obtain a high school diploma and provide the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate degree. All 100 counties have access to one or more of the 58 community colleges. Campuses are located within 30 miles of virtually all North Carolinians. In 1997-98, more than 747,000 adults took one or more courses at a North Carolina community college.

The N.C. Community College System offers a wide range of technical, vocational and academic programs leading to a certificate, diploma or associate degree. Program offerings vary from college to college, depending on the needs of the surrounding community. Most of the more than 1,800 programs offered within the community college system are designed to prepare individuals for entry-level technical positions in business and industry with an Associate of Applied Science degree. College-transfer programs are now available at every North Carolina community college. Depending upon the college, students may pursue Associate in Arts, Associate in Science or Associate in Fine Arts degrees. The system has a Comprehensive Articulation Agreement with the University of North Carolina system designed to improve the transfer process between institutions. A number of private colleges and universities have signed similar agreements with community colleges.

All of the institutions of the North Carolina Community College System offer occupational extension classes — short-term courses designed to upgrade employee skills. Most of these courses are customized to the particular needs of individual companies. The New and Expanding Industries Program is a particularly important part of the customized training effort. Available free to employers who create at least 12 new jobs in the state, the program has trained more than 300,000 employees for more than 3,000 employers since 1963. Focused Industrial Training (FIT) Programs meet the training needs of established businesses. Since 1981 FIT has trained more than 70,000 employees in 7,000 workplaces. The N.C. Community College System also operates a Small Business Center Network through the 58 campuses. The SBCs offer a range of free services and classes to small business owners and managers, many of them free or at a very low cost.

COLLEGE SYSTEM

Support of economic growth and prosperity through education was the underlying concept that guided the development of the community college system. The system's mission is defined in the N.C. General Statutes (115D):

The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.

From 1963-79, the community college system was under the purview of the N.C. Board of Education. In 1979, the General Assembly created the State Board of Community Colleges, which assumed full responsibility in 1981.

The state board's primary function is to adopt and execute policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary for the establishment, administration and operation of community colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges has 21 members. The governor appoints ten members and the N.C. House and Senate elect four each. The lieutenant governor and the state treasurer are voting ex-officio members of the board. The president of the North Carolina Comprehensive Community College Student Government Association serves as a non-voting ex-officio member.

The president of the N.C. Community College System and its staff provide state-level administration, direction and leadership under the jurisdiction of the board. Working with the state board, the system staff distributes state funds and provides fiscal accountability, approves education programs and carries out the policies and procedures established by the state board and the General Assembly. The system office also provides statewide services for the benefit of the community colleges and the public that individual colleges would have trouble initiating or funding on their own.

Each community college is governed by a local board of trustees and managed by a president. Local boards are composed of men and women appointed from the service areas of the colleges. The governor, county commissions and local boards of education appoint members. Each local board also has a student member — usually the president of the college's student government association — serve as a non-voting, ex-officio member.

Community colleges serve a broad spectrum of people whose needs, skills and interests vary. Thus, each college provides a unique mixture of educational and training programs specifically attuned to the local economy. For more information about North Carolina's Community College System, call the system office at (919) 733-7051 or visit the system's Web site at www.ncccs.cc.nc.us.

H. Martin Lancaster

President, North Carolina Community College System

Early Years

Born in Wayne County on March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Pate Lancaster.

Educational Background

Pikeville High School, Pikeville, 1961; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1965; Graduate, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1997-Present; Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 1996-97; Special Advisor to the President on Chemical Weapons, 1995-96; Special Assistant to Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., 1995; Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-95; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-86; Partner, Law Firm of Baddour, Lancaster, Parker and Hine, 1970-86.



Organizations

Lecturer, George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch, German, 1995-Present; Masonic Lodge, York Rite and Scottish Rite (Knight Commander, Court of Honor; 33-Degree); Shriner; Chair, U.S. Section, Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, 1996-97; Chair, U.S. Delegation to Mississippi-Rhine Exchange, 1996.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Education Cabinet; North Carolina Economic Development Commission, 1997-Present; N.C. School Improvement Panel, 1997-Present; Governor's Workforce Preparedness Commission, 1997-Present; Working Group Chair for Education Issues, Rural Prosperity Task Force, 1999-2000.

Military Service

VTU, Washington, D.C., 1987-93 (Captain, Retired); Naval Reserves, VTU (LAW) 0708, Raleigh, 1983-86; Air Force Reserves, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, 1970-83; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Washington Naval District, 1970; Staff Judge Advocate, USS Hancock (CVA-19), 1968-70; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Twelfth Naval District, 1968.

Honors and Awards

1987 4-H National Alumnus of the Year Award; 1986 4-H North Carolina Alumnus of the Year Award; 1989 and 1994 National Security Leadership Award; 1993 Freedom Award, N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; 1992 Distinguished Service Award, American Logistics Association.

Personal Information

Married Alice Matheny of Forest City on May 31, 1975. Two children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

N.C. Community College System

President's Office

H. Martin Lancaster

President

Pia McKenzie

Special Assistant to the President

Clyde Higgs

Executive Assistant to the President

Dr. Stephen C. Scott

Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer

Dr. Delores Parker

Vice-President for Academic and Student Services

Dr. Janyth A. Fredrickson

Associate Vice-President for Academic and Student Services

Dr. Scott Ralls

Vice-President for Economic and Workforce Development

Charles B. Barham

Associate Vice-President for Economic and Workforce Development

Kenyon D. Briggs

Vice-President for Business and Finance

Dr. Brenda Rogers

Vice-President for Administration

Robert R. Blackmun

Associate Vice-President for Information Services and Technology

Keith Brown

Associate Vice-President for Planning and Research

Rosalyn Comfort

Director of Personnel

Suzanne E. Williams

Assistant to the President for Governmental Relations

Chancy M. Kapp

Assistant to the President for System Affairs

President's Office (continued)

Audrey K. Bailey

Assistant to the President for Public Information

Dr. Donny L. Hunter

Assistant to the President for Board and Education Liaison

Clay Tee Hines

Assistant to the President for Legal Affairs

Community and Technical College Presidents (as of February 1, 2000)

Dr. Martin Nadelman	Alamance County Community College
Kenneth Ray Bailey	Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
Dr. U. Ronald Champion	Beaufort County Community College
Dr. Darrell Page	Bladen Community College
Dr. David W. Sink	Blue Ridge Community College
Dr. W. Michael Reaves	Brunswick Community College
Dr. Kenneth A. Boham	Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute
Dr. Eric B. McKeithan	Cape Fear Community College
Dr. Joseph T. Barwick	Carteret Community College
Dr. Cuyler Dunbar	Catawba Valley Community College
Dr. Marvin R. Joyner	Central Carolina Community College
Dr. Paul Anthony Zeiss	Central Piedmont Community College
Dr. L. Steve Thornburg	Cleveland Community College
Dr. Ronald K. Lingle	Coastal Carolina Community College
Dr. Sylvester E. McKay	College of the Albemarle
Dr. Lewis S. Redd	Craven Community College
Dr. J. Bryan Brooks	Davidson County Community College
Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.	Durham Technical Community College
Dr. Hartwell H. Fuller, Jr.	Edgecombe Community College
Dr. Larry B. Norris	Fayetteville Technical Community College
Dr. Desna L. Wallin	Forsyth Technical Community College
Dr. Patricia A. Skinner	Gaston College
Dr. Donald W. Cameron	Guilford Technical Community College
Dr. Theodore Gasper, Jr.	Halifax Community College
Dr. Nathan Hodges	Haywood Technical College
Dr. Willard L. Lewis, III	Isothermal Community College
Dr. Mary Wood	James Sprunt Community College
Dr. Donald Reichard	Johnston Community College

Community and Technical College Presidents (as of February 1, 2000)

Dr. Karin Pettit	Lenoir Community College
Dr. Ann R. Britt	Martin Community College
Dr. Thomas E. Williams	Mayland Community College
Dr. Virginia Mitchell	McDowell Technical Community College
Dr. Douglas Eason	Mitchell Community College
Dr. Mary P. Kirk	Montgomery Community College
Dr. James Lemons	N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology
Dr. Katherine M. Johnson	Nash Community College
Dr. Francis Marion Altman, Jr.	Pamlico Community College
Dr. H. James Owen	Piedmont Community College
Dr. Charles E. Russell	Pitt Community College
Dr. Larry K. Linker	Randolph Community College
Joseph W. Grimsley	Richmond Community College
Dr. Harold E. Mitchell	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Fred G. Williams, Jr.	Robeson Community College
Dr. Robert C. Keys	Rockingham Community College
Dr. Richard L. Brownell	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Dr. Clifton W. Paderick	Sampson Community College
Dr. John R. Dempsey	Sandhills Community College
Dr. Donald Paul Altieri	South Piedmont Community College
Dr. Swanson Richards (Interim)	Southeastern Community College
Dr. Cecil L. Groves	Southwestern Community College
Dr. Michael R. Taylor	Stanly Community College
Dr. Frank Sells	Surry Community College
Martin Lancaster	System Office of the N.C. Community College System
Dr. Norman Oglesby	Tri-County Community College
Robert A. Miller	Vance-Granville Community College
Dr. Bruce I. Howell	Wake Technical Community College
Dr. Edward H. Wilson	Wayne Community College
Dr. James A. Richardson	Western Piedmont Community College
Dr. Gordon G. Burns, Jr.	Wilkes Community College
Dr. Frank L. Eagles	Wilson County Technical Community College

Alamance County Community College

Graham, N.C.

Citizens of Alamance County depend upon Alamance County Community College for educational opportunity and career advancement, while businesses and industries in the local community depend on the college for a trained and technically-skilled work force. Since 1958, ACC has been responding to the educational, occupational and cultural needs of Alamance County's residents and business community, changing curricula and adding new programs in response to the ever-changing needs of its service area.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, ACC offers 36 technical and vocational programs of study, in addition to a college transfer option. The curriculum offerings are supported by more than 80 full-time faculty in four academic divisions: business; human resources; humanities, public service and college transfer; and industrial technology. The continuing education division offers more than 900 diverse courses per year, including industrial services, literacy programs and personal interest courses.

With a curriculum enrollment of approximately 3,500 students and continuing education enrollment of more than 13,000 per year, ACC is among the largest public, two-year institutions in the N.C. Community College System. Approximately one in every five adult residents of Alamance County attends ACC each year for some type of educational experience, making the college's percentage of service area population served one of the highest rates in the state.

Located in Graham along Interstate 85/40, the main campus is situated on a 72-acre site on the banks of the Haw River. It includes a three-story building of 182,562 square feet with classrooms, laboratories, a learning resource center, student support services, student commons and administrative offices. A new 49,525 square-foot science and technology building opened in August, 1996, and includes science, fine arts, computer laboratories and a multi-media information highway laboratory. This facility includes heavy equipment industry training sites and general classroom space. The main campus also has a shop building and a greenhouse. The college operates a Burlington campus at 1519 North Mebane Street, where a total of 25,730 square feet is dedicated primarily to continuing education classes. Additional classes are taught at more than 100 sites across the county, including schools, recreation centers, fire departments, community buildings, churches and businesses.

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College

Asheville, N.C.

For four decades, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College (A-B Tech) has educated citizens for jobs in western North Carolina. In 1988, A-B Tech expanded its mission to add college transfer programs. Originally funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-B Tech first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nursing education and electronics along with job-related short courses. The first Associate in Applied Science degree was awarded in August, 1964. In early years, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College served the vocational/technical education needs of 15 western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by A-B Tech. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the N.C. Community College System.

Located in Asheville, formerly rated a No. 1 city by the *Places Rated Almanac*, A-B Tech serves Buncombe and Madison counties, with a combined population exceeding 200,000. Outdoor lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living. Skiing is a popular sport and fishing, hiking and backpacking dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second-largest employer in Buncombe County. Asheville, also top-rated as a premier retirement community, serves as a regional health center and a retail shopping area. Over the years, Buncombe County has provided the necessary space for industrial development, while Madison County remains more dependent upon agricultural pursuits.

Starting with a 20-acre tract and \$300,000 for site development and two buildings, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College today is located on approximately 144 acres and occupies 21 buildings. A satellite campus opened in Madison County in January, 1990.

Beaufort County Community College

Washington, N.C.

Beaufort County Community College began as an industrial education center and branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute. Later it operated as a branch of Pitt Technical Institute. The institution gained independence as Beaufort County Technical Institute in 1967.

Housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and various rented facilities, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus in 1968, the same year it graduated 38 students from four vocational programs. The school became a community college in 1979, although college transfer courses had been offered in cooperation with East Carolina University for many years.

Seven permanent buildings are located on the campus on U.S. Route 264, approximately four miles east of Washington in historic eastern North Carolina. U.S. Routes 264 and 17, the main traffic arteries in the area, facilitate transportation to the institution for persons in Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington counties. Each building on Beaufort County Community College's campus contains classroom space and special-purpose laboratory space. Building 1 contains administrative offices and data processing laboratories. Building 2 houses business-subject laboratories, cosmetology, auto mechanics and electrical electronics laboratories. Building 3 includes the nursing arts laboratories. Building 4 contains the machine shop, drafting, power mechanics, diesel and welding laboratories. Building 5, the learning resources center, which includes a student lounge, snack bar, library, learning laboratory and a large multi-use area. Building 8 contains Continuing Education Division offices, classrooms, shops and a small lecture auditorium. Building 9 houses student services offices, a distance learning facility, science labs and a student lounge.

Bladen Community College

Dublin, N.C.

Bladen Community College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967. The school was initially located in a composite of rented buildings in Elizabethtown. The old Johnson Cotton Company property on Highway 701 was secured and became the location for administrative offices as well as for educational course offerings. Space for a welding shop and student service area was provided by leasing the Marks Tractor building next to the Johnson Cotton Company building. Business, secretarial and nursing programs were housed in the old Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

The college began operation on a full-scale basis in September, 1968. Curriculum programs were offered in cosmetology, executive secretarial science, business administration, industrial engineering and agricultural engineering technologies, industrial maintenance, automotive mechanics and nursing assistant. Extension and other part-time adult programs were started during the evenings to complement day programs.

The first phase of construction for a permanent campus near Dublin began in the spring of 1970. The college moved to its permanent 25-acre campus in July, 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge and library. A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus that same year and an additional 11 acres in 1973. A combination shop/classroom building containing 10,500 square feet was completed in the summer of 1973 and was occupied at the beginning of the 1973 fall quarter. A 3,600 square-foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed early in 1974.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building and a learning resources center was begun in the summer of 1975. The Learning Resources Center and the Administrative Building were completed in April, 1976, and the Multi-Purpose Building was completed in July, 1976. A carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978, while two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980. The Louis F. Parker High Technology Center opened in 1988.

A satellite campus was started in the Kelly community in 1975 when the Bladen County Board of Education deeded the Natmore school property to the college. The 5.25-acre site included two buildings with a combined gross square footage of 7,170. In 1985, a 4,000 square-foot building was completed at the Kelly campus.

Soon after the college was established, plans were formulated to attain accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college was initially granted "correspondent" status and in 1973 earned "candidate for accreditation" status. Full accreditation was attained in 1976 and was re-affirmed in 1982. Following a comprehensive self-study, Bladen Community College's academic accreditation was re-affirmed again in 1992.

Bladen Community College offers post-secondary curricula in the areas of vocational, technical and general education. Instruction is also offered in a variety of continuing education programs and courses. The college is dedicated to the open-door policy and to meeting the educational and cultural needs of the people of Bladen and surrounding counties.

Blue Ridge Community College

Flat Rock, N.C.

In 1963, The N.C. General Assembly authorized a system of comprehensive community colleges and technical institutes to be established in areas of the state where a definite need for such an institution was shown. On the basis of this need and through the combined efforts of interested citizens of Henderson County, the college was established as Henderson County Technical Institute in May of 1969. At that time, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy which provided funds for the construction, operation and maintenance of a physical plant for the school.

The college's local board of trustees took the oath of office on September 9, 1969. The institution began operation on December 1, 1969, with the first course offered on January 8, 1970. The first full-time curriculum classes began on September 14, 1970. On October 12, 1970, the board of trustees voted to change the college's name to Blue Ridge Technical Institute. On July 9, 1979, they voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical College and, on September 14, 1987, they approved the name of Blue Ridge Community College.

The college occupies facilities on a 109-acre campus located on College Drive, which connects Airport and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County. An 11-building complex provides more than 213,444 square feet of floor space divided into shop and laboratory space, classrooms, library, learning center, office and reception space and student lounge areas. The college's new Allied Health/Human Services Building opened in 1997. The Transylvania Center houses curriculum and continuing education classes. Renovations to this facility were completed in 1988 and the Transylvania Center moved to Brevard in 1997.

Brunswick Community College

Supply, N.C.

Brunswick Community College, the youngest of North Carolina's community colleges, serves students with sites in Supply, Leland and Southport. A state-of-the-art community auditorium on the main campus in Supply accommodates 1,500 people for concerts, dramatic performances and community events.

Brunswick Community College offers curriculum and continuing education classes to suit almost every schedule. Students can attend classes during the day, evenings or even on Saturdays to meet their education goals. More than 20 curriculum programs and numerous continuing education/extension classes are open to any adult student.

The faculty and staff at Brunswick Community College realized that a "one size fits all" approach does not apply to students. Through a flexible series of courses, called developmental studies, opportunities are made for all students to strengthen their basic educational background. Both individually-programmed instruction and teaching in small groups assist students in overcoming their educational deficiencies. Both basic educational and GED (high school equivalency certificate) studies are offered at a variety of times and locations throughout the county.

Programs at Brunswick Community College include business administration, information systems technology, office systems technology, information systems/programming, turfgrass management technology, electronic engineering technology, real estate and basic law enforcement training. BCC offers the state's only two-year aquaculture technology program. Students can also select programs in automotive systems technology, cosmetology, manicuring/nail technology, cosmetology instruction, manicuring instruction, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration technology and welding technology. Students seeking to pursue a four-year bachelor's degree can take their first two years of study at Brunswick Community College in the college transfer program, which awards both Associate in Science and Associate in Arts degrees. These courses are also transferable to most other four-year North Carolina and out-of-state colleges and universities. Students interested in health careers can select from BCC's practical nursing and nursing assistant programs. The

college offers several consortium programs with other community colleges. Programs offered on the BCC campus include health information technology and phlebotomy. Students in the dental assistant, film and video production, medical assistant and medical laboratory programs begin their studies at BCC, then continue them at another college.

Through the college's continuing education courses, students can learn basic skills, provide enrichment or gain practical knowledge. Offered in various locations, the classes range from outboard motor repair to cabinet-making to welding. These courses provide an excellent way for a person to preview an interest area.

Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute *Lenoir, N.C.*

Caldwell Technical Institute was established April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September, 1967. In 1970 the N.C. General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute (CCC & TI).

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC & TI's Caldwell Campus rests on a 98-acre tract of land in Hudson. Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Caldwell Campus is located on Highway 321. In 1989 the college purchased the former Fairfield Chair Company showroom. The school opened the new J.E. Broyhill Civic Center on the 13.3-acre site in 1993. The civic center is located 2.5 miles north of the Caldwell Campus and features a 1,000-seat, state-of-the-art proscenium performance theater, three conference rooms and a Corporate Computer Training Center.

In 1973 CCC & TI established a Watauga Division in Boone, operating for years at numerous locations throughout the county. In 1988 the General Assembly authorized \$100,000 for the design of the college's first permanent facility in Watauga County. Later that same year, Watauga County Commissioners purchased a 39-acre site west of Boone on the 105/421 Bypass which became the the institution's Watauga Campus in 1998.

The state's first Career Center opened in the fall of 1999 on the Caldwell Campus of CCC & TI. A cooperative venture between the public school system, CCC & TI and over 50 local employers, the Career Center benefits the county with focused and cooperative resources for skilled trade and technical occupations. Areas of specialized training include building trades technology, business technology, furniture technology and industrial maintenance. Participants include students from

all three local high schools during the day, while CCC & TI students utilize the facilities in the evening.

The college's service area includes over 100,000 people in Caldwell and Watauga counties. A variety of industries form the basis of the local economy — hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism. Since its establishment Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The institution has grown to include over 50 occupational and college transfer programs in addition to a variety of adult basic education, corporate and continuing education courses.

In May, 1999, CCC & TI accepted the gift of the Broyhill home in Lenoir. The 58 year-old estate consists of 34 rooms encompassing approximately 8,000 square feet, in addition to its extensive grounds and Olympic-sized swimming pool.

Cape Fear Community College *Wilmington, N.C.*

Cape Fear Community College began in 1959 as the Wilmington Industrial Education Center and adopted the name Cape Fear Technical Institute in 1964. On January 1, 1988, Cape Fear Technical Institute became Cape Fear Community College. From its modest beginnings with an enrollment of only several hundred students, CFCC now serves more than 24,000 adults annually in a wide range of courses at its main campus in Wilmington and at two satellite campuses in Burgaw and Hampstead. These three campuses, as well as many off-campus locations, serve both New Hanover and Pender counties.

CFCC's main campus is located in downtown Wilmington. The campus extends between North Second Street and the Cape Fear River, where the college maintains its dock, a training vessel and various boats used to train students enrolled in marine courses. The main campus consists of a four-story administration/lab/shop building, a seven-story structure adjacent to the administration building that houses classrooms, library, labs, shops, a student activity area, cafeteria, bookstore and lecture auditorium. Additional buildings on campus house a variety of technical and vocational programs.

State and local bond referendums approved by voters in 1993 and 1994 have provided more than \$21 million for expansion of facilities at Cape Fear Community College. The college's main campus doubled in size by the end of 1998 with more classrooms and laboratories provided at the college's Burgaw and Hampstead campuses. The new facilities provide space for the expansion of the college's curricula and the addition of many new programs within the next five years.

Carteret Community College

Morehead City, N.C.

Since 1963 Carteret Community College has been helping students prepare for a changing workforce. Located in Morehead City along Bogue Sound, the college today serves more than 7,000 curriculum and continuing education students.

First authorized as the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center, the unit operated for three years until it was re-designated as Carteret Technical Institute under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. In 1979 the board of trustees officially changed the name to Carteret Technical College, which remained in effect for about ten years. In 1989 the board changed the institution's name to Carteret Community College, which was affirmed by the Carteret County Board of Commissioners.

Carteret Community College offers a full range of associate degree, diplomas and certificate programs in various vocational and technical areas. It also offers Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees as part of the college transfer program. In recent years the college has changed its programming to keep pace with shifts in the job market and technology. While the college still offers traditional vocational/technical-type programs, more of today's students are learning the new technology of computer-related systems including digital imaging, web design and administration and a variety of office systems technology courses. Several new programs were recently added to the list of curriculum programs, including: therapeutic massage, healthcare management technology and internet technologies.

In the summer of 2000, the new Center for Marine Sciences and Technology opened on the Carteret Community College Campus. The new CMAST facility is a partnership between North Carolina State University, Sea Grant and Carteret Community College. It will enable the college to expand its Associate in Science program using state-of-the-art laboratory and computer facilities. The college is also considering development of a coastal and marine technologies program in the years ahead.

Catawba Valley Community College

Hickory, N.C.

Catawba Valley Community College (CVCC) opened its doors in 1960 as one of the original North Carolina industrial education centers. In 1988, the college was made a comprehensive community college, offering academic programs that transfer to four-year colleges and universities in addition to the occupational/technical programs which, by this date, ranged from automation/robotics to allied health curricula to special-interest continuing education courses.

In the 1998-99 term, CVCC enrolled 5,542 students in 63 curriculum programs and more than 15,000 students in continuing education classes. The campus is located on U.S. Highways 70/321 in Hickory in Catawba County. The campus covers 120 acres and its 13 buildings contain 370,000 square feet of space. This includes the college's most recent property acquisition, the East Campus with its 100,000 square-foot building. The college currently uses about 65,000 square feet for a variety of programs, including a child care center, continuing education classrooms and offices, Small Business Center, Furniture Technology Center, Hoisery Technology Center, Environmental Education Center and JobLink Center. The East Campus also houses the Bobby Isaacs Motorsports Technology Program, which prepares students for jobs in the automotive racing industry.

Central Carolina Community College

Sanford, N.C.

One of the original Industrial Education Centers, Central Carolina Community College (CCCC) began awarding associate degrees in 1965, the same year the institution's name became Central Carolina Technical Institute. The name was changed to the current one in 1988.

CCCC offers more than 50 curriculum programs and serves more than 16,000 students annually in both the curriculum and continuing education divisions. The college has full-service campuses in Chatham, Harnett and Lee counties. The main campus is located in Sanford in Lee County on a 41-acre site. Other locations include the new Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro, located on 43 acres off U.S. 64; the Harnett County Campus in Lillington, located on ten acres off U.S. 421; the Siler City Center in Siler City; and the N.C. School of Telecommunications located in Sanford.

The libraries of all three county campuses include more than 50,480 books; 65 magazines, newspapers and journals; 27 CD-ROM databases; and 5,525 audiovisuals. Central Carolina Community College has historically emphasized technical education. It has led the state in developing innovative programs in broadcasting, paralegal, laser and photonics, motorcycle mechanics, telephony, quality assurance, dialysis technology and veterinary medical technology. CCCC also offers a variety of courses in business, technical, health sciences and human services fields, as well as college transfer courses. CCCC operates a small business center with offices in Sanford, Pittsboro and Dunn. It also administers the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center in Sanford.

Central Piedmont Community College

Charlotte, N.C.

Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC) has become a vital economic engine for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. CPCC is an innovative and comprehensive two-year college with a mission to advance life-long learning of adults consistent with their needs, interests and abilities and to strengthen the economic, social and cultural life in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg region of North Carolina.

In 1963 Mecklenburg College and the Central Industrial Education Center merged to form Central Piedmont Community College. Its visionaries believed accessibility was an essential ingredient to effectively serve the people of the Piedmont. CPCC is an open-door institution that promotes inclusion and diversity. It remains academically, financially and geographically accessible to all citizens of Mecklenburg County.

Central Piedmont is a dynamic and vibrant place. The college serves approximately 70,000 students each year. This number is growing and enrollment is projected to reach 105,000 by 2005. CPCC is expanding from a single location near the center-city to a network of campuses strategically located throughout the county. Classes are currently offered at the Central Campus near downtown Charlotte, the City View Center on the city's west side, the Corporate Training Center across from the Charlotte Coliseum, the North Campus in Huntersville, the South Campus in Matthews and the Southwest Campus at Hebron and Nations Ford roads. Two other campuses are planned: the West Campus near Charlotte Douglas International Airport and the Northeast Campus in the UNC-Charlotte area.

CPCC offers 44 major degree programs along with a commitment to a comprehensive community development, literacy outreach and expanding international services. The college has an extensive array of corporate and continuing education offerings. It provides programs and services specially designed to meet training needs and re-training need of business and industry and other area organizations. Individual career goals for the general adult population are also met through community continuing education offerings.

Expanding higher education opportunities to populations previously underserved was a founding principle of the community college movement. The community college open-door policy mandated basic skills programs for under-prepared students. Adult basic education programs provide basic literary instruction and functional living skills. Adult high school and GED programs assist students in completing high school.

CPCC intends to become a national leader in workforce development. The college community envisions a future for this growing metropolitan area where there is a strong sense of community and life is rewarding – a future built on full

participation and success of all citizens and the best possible use of human, financial and natural resources. For more information call (704) 330-CPCC or visit the college's web site at www.cpcc.cc.nc.us.

Cleveland Community College

Shelby, N.C.

Public higher education came to Cleveland County in 1965 with the establishment of the Cleveland County Industrial and Adult Education Center. This satellite of Gaston College was renamed in a matter of months to the Cleveland County Industrial Center and then later to the Cleveland County Unit of Gaston College. In October, 1967, the institution officially became Cleveland County Technical Institute (CCTI). CCTI moved from the rented North Morgan Street location and the borrowed classrooms of churches, schools, banks and other available spaces into the old county home buildings in 1969. That site, 137 South Post Road, serves as the location of today's modern facilities.

In 1971, the Cleveland County Commission granted land and \$500,000 to be matched with a state grant of the same amount. This money was used for the construction of a new building to house vocational and occupational programs. The building opened in 1974. In 1975, Cleveland County Technical Institute was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The voters of Cleveland County demonstrated great confidence in the future of the college with the approval of a \$5 million bond issue on June 7, 1977. Those monies were used for the construction of additional classrooms and shops. The Campus Center was completed in 1981. A field house was completed in July, 1987, and the Student Activities Center was completed in February, 1989. The James Broughton Petty Amphitheater was completed in 1991.

The Cleveland County Board of Commissioners approved the request of the Cleveland County Technical Institute Board of Trustees to change the name of the institution to Cleveland Technical College in March, 1980. This action was in recognition of the quality and caliber of the college's programs. In July, 1987, Cleveland Technical College was authorized by the state legislature to become Cleveland Community College. This name change signaled the addition of the two-year college transfer programs, making Cleveland a comprehensive community college with technical, vocational, college transfer and continuing education programs.

Coastal Carolina Community College

Jacksonville, N.C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College (CCCC) began in 1970 in an abandoned prison with an enrollment of 325 extension students and one full-time employee. CCCC now has an enrollment of nearly 3,500 curriculum students in industrial technology, business technology and college transfer programs and an enrollment of over 15,000 in its continuing education program. The college currently has 230 full-time employees.

The campus is located in Jacksonville, an All-America City, and serves all of Onslow County's population of more than 140,000. Onslow County is also home to the U.S. Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune and New River Air Station. The area is noted for freshwater fishing and its pristine beaches. The Coastal Carolina Community College campus has 98 acres and 13 buildings and operates a skills center that trains personnel for new and expanding industries.

College of the Albemarle

Elizabeth City, N.C.

College of the Albemarle (COA) was initially chartered under the Community College Act of 1957 and was issued a new charter on July 1, 1963, pursuant to the Community College Act of 1963. In September, 1961, five instructors conducted the college's first classes for 182 students in a renovated hospital. The college now serves degree-seeking students in 27 programs ranging from traditional liberal arts to vocational programs such as cosmetology, nursing and auto mechanics to new programs such as microcomputer systems technology and paralegal technology. More than 5,000 people enroll annually in adult education, occupational training or other extension programs. The area served by COA is noted for agriculture, small business, developing industry, tourism on the Outer Banks and the world's largest U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Technical Training Center.

College of the Albemarle's main campus is located in Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County and is the center of the college's seven-county service area — the largest service area in the community college system. Satellite campuses are located in Dare and Chowan counties. The college's 60-acre main campus borders the Pasquotank River. Five major buildings on this campus include a Community and Small Business Center which features a stage and a 1,000-seat auditorium available for community use, as well as a new Technology Center.

The college's Dare County campus, located on Russell Twiford Road in Manteo, provides facilities to offer associate degree, diploma and continuing education programs at a location more convenient to Outer Banks residents. The college's Chowan County center opened in 1992 in Edenton Village Shopping Center on U.S. 17 Business in Edenton. The renovated site houses classrooms, offices, a seminar room, a JobLink Center and a student lounge for students enrolled in both curriculum and continuing education programs.

Craven Community College

New Bern, N.C.

The campus of Craven Community College (CCC) is located in New Bern off South Glenburnie Road. The institution serves Craven County, which has a current population of 87,300. Long-range development plans include a permanent facility in Havelock. This facility will accommodate the current satellite campus, the Institute for Aeronautical Technology and a library.

The facilities on the main campus include seven permanent buildings and seven temporary modular units. Included in these buildings is a 286-seat auditorium that houses numerous college and community activities. Outdoor physical education facilities include tennis courts and soccer fields.

The current facilities housing the satellite campus in Havelock are rental units which accommodate programs for cosmetology, data processing and other business programs along with a learning lab, all of which are located in East Plaza Professional Center on Highway 70 in Havelock. Office space and a testing center are located in Building 4335 of Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. The Havelock satellite campus uses public high school and middle school buildings for evening classes.

Davidson County Community College

Lexington, N.C.

Davidson County Community College was initially chartered in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center (IEC). Like other industrial education centers chartered in the 1950s and consolidated under the Community College Act of 1963, this center was designed to equip adults with the skills needed to move from an agricultural to a manufacturing-based economy. When the Sinclair Building opened on a 22-acre site in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational and technical programs and 51 students in adult education and service programs. In 1965 the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community College (DCCC). The Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees were added to the existing Associate in Applied Science degree, diploma and certificate offerings.

The Davidson campus has grown to 11 buildings and two emergency services training facilities on approximately 97 acres. The Davie campus opened in 1994

and currently has two buildings and an emergency services training facility on 58 acres with additional facilities planned. The college currently serves more than 17,000 students annually through its two campuses. DCCC primarily serves Davidson and Davie counties, but also plays a significant role in the development of the Piedmont Triad region.

Durham Technical Institute

Durham, N.C.

A charter member of the N.C. Community College System, Durham Technical Community College was established in 1961 as one of the state's first Industrial Education Centers. Subsequent name changes — to Durham Technical Institute in 1965 and to Durham Technical Community College in 1986 — reflect the college's expanding educational mission. For almost 40 years, Durham Tech has opened doors to employment and higher education for thousands of North Carolina citizens. The college presently serves 20,000 students at 100 locations in Durham and Orange counties. As Durham Tech enters a new millennium of providing "training for the Triangle," it envisions continued growth in programs, services and facilities.

Durham Tech's mission includes providing post-secondary, entry-level occupational training; re-training and skills improvement for the local work force; opportunities for adult high school completion, vocational advancement and personal growth; two years of studies in the liberal arts and sciences for students seeking a B.A. or B.S. degree; and employee and customized training for business and industry. The college offers 55 programs, degrees, diplomas and certificate options in credit. Durham Tech offers North Carolina's only associate degree training in opticianry, clinical trials research and dental laboratory technology.

Durham Tech's main campus is adjacent to the Research Triangle Park, while satellite centers in neighboring areas serve residents from Durham and Orange counties and throughout the Triangle area. The college's Northern Durham Center, opened in 1993, is located near two major industrial parks in the northern part of Durham County and is easily accessible to residents of Orange County. The college also now offers classes at the Orange County Skills Development Center located on Franklin Street in Chapel Hill.

Edgecombe Community College

Tarboro, N.C.

Edgecombe Community College (ECC) began as an extension of Wilson Technical Community College in 1967 and in 1968 came under complete Edgecombe County administration, thus dissolving the relationship with Wilson County Technical Institute. The final step to full institutional independence came in the spring of 1971 when the General Assembly made all technical institutes in North Carolina independent of any local boards of education and granted them government by a 12-member board of trustees. Later, in 1972, the college added a satellite campus in Rocky Mount.

ECC offers programs in approximately 30 curriculum areas. These include college-transfer associate degrees (A.A. and A.S.), as well as courses in business/computer, industrial and a wide variety of allied health areas. With ECC's move to a semester system in the fall of 1997, even more class credits are transferrable to four-year colleges and universities.

ECC's Continuing Education program provides area residents with a wide range of literacy classes, as well as training seminars for local businesses and industries. Classes in Total Quality Management and Internet applications are very popular choices. The college offers in-plant training and classes to meet a variety of special needs.

The college offers local business and industry a variety of opportunities through its Small Business Center. It also offers the REAL — Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning — program. REAL offers students the opportunity to research, plan, set up and operate their own businesses in conjunction with the college.

ECC's Tarboro campus includes six buildings with a total of 103,255 square feet on a 104-acre lot. The main building contains a 500-seat auditorium, student lounge and classrooms. The college's most recent addition is a 7,200 square-foot maintenance/shop building completed in 1993. The Rocky Mount campus includes a 60,000 square-foot classroom building, a 3,283 square-foot cosmetology building and a 20,000 square-foot post office building.

Through a wide selection of programs and classes, ECC strives to improve both the quality of life and the economic outlook of its students and area residents. ECC is equipping its students with the basic, real-life technical and practical skills that will allow them to excel in their careers, homes and communities.

Fayetteville Technical Community College

Fayetteville, N.C.

Fayetteville Technical Community College originated in 1961 as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center and became Fayetteville Technical Institute in 1963. It was not until 1988 that it became known as Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Tech is a public, two-year comprehensive community college serving Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The college offers 34 Associate in Applied Science degrees, 16 diploma programs, eight certificate programs, an Associate in General Education degree and Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees.

Serving about 42,000 students annually — approximately 12,000 in curriculum programs and 30,000 in non-credit continuing education courses — the college ranks as the third-largest community college in the state. Forty-seven percent of the students enrolled in curriculum programs are minorities and 56 percent of the students are female.

The college works closely with local and state employers to produce well-trained graduates ready to take their place in the work force. Fayetteville Tech also serves a large military population from nearby Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

The 111.6-acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 611,751 square feet. Continuing education classes are offered at a campus annex location and at sites throughout the community. Offices and classes are also located at Fort Bragg.

Forsyth Technical Community College

Winston-Salem, N.C.

Forsyth Technical Community College (FTCC) was established in 1959 as an Industrial Education Center, part of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System. In 1963, the IEC became part of the North Carolina Community College System as Forsyth Technical Institute. Approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs and 500 enrolled in continuing education programs.

Since 1963, the institution has undergone many changes. The name changed in 1985 to Forsyth Technical College and to Forsyth Technical Community College in 1987 with the addition of a college transfer program. Besides the college transfer program, FTCC currently offers 42 associate degree programs, 24 diploma programs and 24 certificate programs. These curriculum programs serve an average of 5,500 students each semester, while corporate and continuing education courses serve 8,000 to 10,000 students each semester.

The main campus is located at 2100 Silas Creek Parkway. Corporate and continuing education administrators and some adult education programs are located at the West Campus, 1300 Bolton Street. A Fourth Street Downtown Center and a

Fifth Street Library Center opened in 1996 to provide more accessible training for business and industry. The Grady P. Swisher Center in Kernersville and the Mazie S. Woodruff Center in northeast Winston-Salem opened in 1998. A Stokes County office opened in Walnut Cove in the fall of 1999.

Gaston College

Dallas, N.C.

Gaston College was granted a charter by the State of North Carolina in 1963 under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act and operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education. The college began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September of 1964. On July 1, 1965, Gaston College merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center and was chartered on that date by the State Board of Education. On January 1, 1981, the college began operating under the newly-formed North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges as a two-year comprehensive college.

From its humble beginnings in 1963, Gaston College has grown into one of the largest community colleges in North Carolina. Its present annual unduplicated headcount for both curriculum and extension totals more than 19,000 students. The main campus, dedicated in 1981, is situated on 177 acres between Dallas and Gastonia on Highway 321, just off Interstate 85. A satellite campus located in Lincolnton serves the citizens of Lincoln County. The addition of the Morris Library in 1996 brought the number of permanent buildings to a total of 12.

Gaston College continues to expand through new facilities and innovative projects. Through the efforts of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Appalachian State University, baccalaureate and master's-level courses are also being offered by the University Center at Gaston College as a convenience for area citizens. A new science building and an expanded Lincoln campus are part of the college's new master plan.

Through the years, Gaston College has grown, not only in size but in stature, to become a strong force within Gaston and Lincoln counties. The college continuously works to reinforce its commitment to the success of its students, as well as its strong desire to serve the surrounding communities to the fullest.

Guilford Technical Community College

Jamestown, N.C.

Guilford Technical Community College (GTCC) has entered its 39th year of service to the residents of Guilford County. From a former sanitarium site in Jamestown, it has emerged as an educational complex ranking fourth in size among the state's community colleges. Founded in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center,

the institution began with two courses and 50 students housed in one building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965, Guilford Industrial Education Center became Guilford Technical Institute (GTI). The institution received state approval to grant the Associate in Applied Science degree. To more effectively serve students, GTI requested the addition of a college transfer program in 1983. This request was granted with an effective date identified in the next fiscal year with GTI being named Guilford Technical Community College. During 1998-99, the institution served students in more than 60 programs. Nearly 10,000 people enrolled in credit programs. More than 25,000 enrolled in continuing education and extension courses.

The main campus of Guilford Technical Community College is located on an 85-acre wooded tract off Interstate 85 South Business at the eastern edge of Jamestown. It is ideally situated within easy commuting distance of Greensboro, High Point and surrounding areas of Guilford County. In addition to the campus at Jamestown, GTCC operates other locations in Greensboro and High Point and at the Piedmont Triad International Airport. Greensboro centers are located at 501 W. Washington Street and 400 W. Whittington Street in downtown Greensboro. The GTCC Small Business Center is located at 2007 Yanceyville Street in Greensboro. The High Point Center is located at 901 S. Main Street. GTCC aviation programs occupy the GTCC-T.G. Davis Aviation Center at the Piedmont Triad International Airport.

Part-time teaching centers for the institution's short-term, non-credit continuing education program are established whenever the need arises. The courses are offered in schools, community centers, churches, housing projects and libraries throughout Guilford County. GTCC operations are primarily housed in 19 buildings on the Jamestown main campus. Having recently completed a new Public Safety Building and the Joseph S. Koury Hospitality Management Center, the college has begun construction of a 14-acre Fire Science Demonstration Facility and Public Safety Driving Track which will be located on the Jamestown campus.

Halifax Community College **Weldon, N.C.**

Halifax Community College (HCC), chartered in 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February, 1968. Since its beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students in only two programs, HCC has grown dramatically and today serves more than 2,500 students in more than 33 program areas, as well as 6,200 other

students through continuing education programs. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective in July of 1976.

The campus is located on a 109-acre site on N.C. Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. The college's service area includes all of Halifax County and portions of Northampton and Warren counties. HCC's physical plant currently contains approximately 175,000 square feet of floor space.

Demographics classify HCC's service area as primarily rural with agriculture as a strong influence. Halifax Community College serves a population of more than 41,218 individuals 18 years of age and older. In recent years, several large industries have moved into the area to join a large textile industry and a paper company in varying the economic base.

Scenic attractions in the area include Lake Gaston, a 20,000-acre freshwater lake ideal for fishing and recreation; Historic Halifax, where the famous Halifax Resolves set in motion the march to freedom that culminated in the Declaration of Independence; and Medoc Mountain State Park, which provides 2,300 acres of family enjoyment.

Halifax Community College's campus includes six major buildings. The administrative building houses classrooms, offices, computer laboratories, a 150-seat auditorium and a distance learning center. The library provides study and research networking through CCLINC, the state library automation center, and also maintains the Learning Assistance Center, providing academic, technical and instructional support for students, faculty and staff. The Continuing Education Center houses the Small Business Center, vocational shops and bays for industrial training, classrooms, offices and a large multi-purpose auditorium. The Student/Nursing Education Center is headquarters for one-stop student admissions, including financial assistance, counseling, the JobLink Career Satellitew Center, a bookstore, a student lounge and classrooms for nursing education. A state-of-the-art, 25,000 square-foot Science/Literacy Education Center houses classrooms, laboratories and offices for science education and medical laboratory technology, as well as literacy education. The college recently completed construction of a 16,000 square-foot child care/classroom building to meet its growing needs.

Haywood Community College Clyde, N.C.

Haywood Community College (HCC) began operation in August, 1965, as Haywood Industrial Education Center with one curriculum program and 15 students. Today, HCC is a fully-accredited community college offering 34 curriculum programs in a wide range of career options to 1,000. In addition to curriculum programs, the college schedules a large number of classes through its Continuing Education

Division, including adult basic education, occupational extension and arts and crafts classes.

Located near Clyde, the campus includes a 47,000 square-foot Student Center, the Regional High Technology Center with its state-of-the-art equipment, the Cosmetology Building, a fully-operational saw mill and other modern, well-equipped educational facilities. The campus also contains the Raymond Fowler Teaching Forest, a 320-acre tract of land characterized by widely-dispersed rhododendron, wildflowers and fern habitats amidst diverse timber. The land is used as an educational forest for HCC students enrolled in agricultural/biological programs. Most facilities are located on the beautiful 83-acre campus, acquired in 1972 through a generous donation by local industrialist A.L. Freedlander and individual contributions from Haywood County residents and the local governing boards. Taking its stewardship of this land as a special trust, the college has maintained an impressive beautification and landscaping program on campus from the beginning.

HCC takes pride in its history and reputation of marked service to the community to the region and to the students who enroll there. With this solid base on which to build, the college strives to be alive to the present and alert to the future as it constantly seeks to update, improve and adapt its programs and services to the educational needs of the people.

Isothermal Community College

Spindale, N.C.

Isothermal Community College is a comprehensive, two-year institution providing appropriate, economical and convenient learning opportunities for the people of Rutherford and Polk counties and surrounding areas. The college provides college classes in applied sciences and technology, arts and sciences and business sciences leading to certificates, diplomas and associate degrees. In addition, Isothermal offers continuing education classes, small business programs, customized training and development, cultural activities and enrichment opportunities.

In the fall of 1998, 1,882 students enrolled in curriculum classes and 182 graduated in 1998-99 with certificates, diplomas and two-year degrees. The institution is accredited to award associate degrees by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college continuing education program enrolled 12,640 students in 1999. The literact program awarded 77 Adult High School diplomas and 157 GEDs in 1997-98.

Isothermal Community College's 132-acre main campus is located at 286 ICC Loop Rd. on U.S. Highway 74-A Bypass in Spindale. The campus features an 11-acre lake Imogene and 15 buildings, including the Foundation: A Center for Learning

and the Arts, which opened in 1999. The college library, which contains 37,823 volumes, served 37,700 users (many repeat users) in 1998-99. An 11-acre satellite campus in Polk County features a beautiful, state-of-the-art facility opened in early 1989 – and expanded in 1999 — in Columbus, just a short drive from the main campus.

Chartered October 1, 1964, by the State Board of Education and named Isothermal Community College on November 23, 1964, because of its location in the Isothermal Belt, the college is an open-door institution that has committed to becoming a learning-centered institution. This carefully-considered change builds upon strong values of the core of the college while propelling it forward to better meet the unique and changing needs of its students.

James Sprunt Community College

Kenansville, N.C.

James Sprunt Community College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. In 1964, the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and an educator who was headmaster of an earlier school named after him in 1845.

Students choose from one and two-year degree programs, ranging from welding and advertising and graphic design to nursing and college transfer. James Sprunt Community College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County. Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state and was the first community college east of the Mississippi to offer a program in Swine Management Technology. The institution has a 53-acre campus with five buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops and a 300-seat auditorium. The newest building on campus, completed in 1998, features a new 11,000 square-foot library.

Johnston Community College

Smithfield, N.C.

In September, 1969, Johnston Community College (JCC) at that time Johnston County Technical Institute) offered its first occupational and adult educational courses at the former Forest Hill High School located on U.S. Highway 301 South near the town of Four Oaks. The first night a total of 659 adults enrolled in 29 classes. During 1998-99, the college served 4,000 students in 39 curriculum programs ranging from medical sonography to truck driver training.

In the fall of 1976, the college moved to its present campus located near the center of Johnston County at the intersection of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70, just east of Smithfield (population: 10,706). Smithfield, chartered in 1777, is a

major eastern North Carolina tobacco market. In August, 1987, the name of the institution was officially changed from Johnston Technical College to Johnston Community College.

Johnston Community College has a 134-acre campus with 11 buildings. In mid-1989, construction was completed on a new Learning Resource Center and the 1,000-seat Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, to be used by the college and the community. Construction of the auditorium was made possible through contributions from a county-wide fundraising campaign. First known as the Johnston Community College Arts and Learning Center, the facility was formally dedicated on August 20, 1989, the college's 20th anniversary. In 1995, the college's trustees voted to change the name to the John L. Tart Arts and Learning Center in honor of the college's first president and his inspiration in the development of the facility.

Also in 1995, Johnston County College Trustee Rudolph Howell donated over 2,500 acres of woodlands located in Bentonville Township to the college. Designated the Rudolph Howell and Son Environmental Learning and Conference Center, the area is being developed into a community-based educational resource. Construction was completed in early 1998 on a facility which houses a classroom, staff offices and meeting area. Construction of a pond and walking trails are scheduled as funds allow.

Johnston County Community College's Cleveland campus offered its first classes in May, 1996. This JCC branch campus features modern classrooms and a state-of-the-art computer lab, in addition to a community meeting hall. The facility makes educational opportunities more accessible to the fast-growing populace of western Johnston County. Classes are offered according to community needs.

Also in 1996, a group of JCC and Cooperative Extension personnel, local nursery owners, landscapers, arborists and other interested persons met to pursue the idea of developing an arboretum for the Johnston County community. A site was chosen on the Johnston Community College campus just off U.S. 70 East Business. Construction was completed in late 1999 on a facility that will house potting rooms, a classroom/meeting room and staff/storage areas. Construction will continue as funds allow.

Construction was completed in early 1998 on a new Allied Health and Science Building and classes were held in the facility for the first time in the fall of 1999. The 37,000 square-foot structure houses the college's nursing, radiography, medical sonography and early childhood programs. A preschool facility serving students, faculty, staff and the public, when space permits, neighbors the Early Childhood classroom.

In August, 1998, Dr. John Tart retired after 29 years of outstanding service as president of the college. Dr. Donald L. Reichard, formerly president of James Sprunt Community College in Kenansville, was selected to lead Johnston County into the

new millennium. In August, 1999, Johnston Community College celebrated 30 years of educational excellence.

Lenoir Community College

Kinston, N.C.

Lenoir Community College (LCC) is a thriving, educational community of approximately 195 full-time employees, more than 400 part-time employees, approximately 2,000 students in curriculum programs and more than 10,000 in continuing education. Celebrating more than 40 years of building futures, LCC was chartered in 1958 as one of the original Industrial Education Centers. The college soon became a focal point for development of other institutions in a six-county area. As one of the original colleges in the state's community college system, LCC continues building on its past and the idea that education is a lifelong process. LCC stands for excellence and achievement. Its graduates have distinguished themselves in many academic and professional fields.

Situated on an 86-acre campus in Kinston, the college serves people in Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Centers are located in Snow Hill (Greene County) and Trenton (Jones County), La Grange and at the Kinston Regional Jetport. LCC also offers educational programs at Eastern Correctional Institution in Maury.

The faculty, staff and administration have a strong sense of mission to train the workforce of Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Students are the focus of LCC. The college has committed itself by purpose, resources and a caring faculty and staff to provide quality instruction for many personal and career needs. This is evidenced by the variety of degree, diploma, certificate and continuing education programs, in addition to basic education, business and industry support for community service programs. LCC offers 50 programs leading to associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. LCC is challenged to assume an increasingly active role in promoting the economic development and quality of life in the communities it serves and the surrounding areas.

Martin Community College

Williamston, N.C.

Martin Community College was initially authorized as a technical institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses were first offered during the summer of 1968 and curriculum programs were added in the fall of 1969. The original institute was housed in an old public school facility in Everetts.

Following a successful countywide election in June, 1969, the college obtained independent status and was subsequently granted community college status in June

1975. The name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College in 1976.

In 1971, the main campus was moved to a 65-acre tract at the intersection of Kehukee Park Road and U.S. Highway 64, one mile west of Williamston. The initial instructional buildings of the new campus were completed in May, 1971. The campus complex includes eight buildings housing 210,295 square feet. The campus physical plant includes instructional and laboratory facilities, an auditorium, bookstore, cafeteria, vocational shops, child care center, Information Highway Auditorium and the Martin Arena Equine Facility. The Learning Resources Center houses more than 30,250 volumes, a print shop and genealogy/local history area, as well as a special collection of North Carolina materials. Martin Community College serves three counties from the main campus in Williamston and branch campuses in Windsor (Bertie County), Plymouth and Roper (Washington County).

Mayland Community College

Spruce Pine, N.C.

Mayland Technical Institute (MTI) was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon the recommendation of the N.C. Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTI began operation in September, 1971, in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine. The institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College in December, 1979, and Mayland Community College in 1988.

MCC is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina on the Avery/Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. It is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence the name, "May'land"). The college has a 41-acre campus with eight buildings, including a vocational laboratory, auto body repair shop, welding shop, public safety building, student commons/learning resource center, administration building and the Phillips-Gwaltney Child Development Center. Opened in the spring of 1997, the Samuel L. Phillips Center for Business and Technology features modern computer labs and classrooms, a 250-seat auditorium and an electronic classroom connected to the N.C. Information Highway for distance education. The college operates two satellite campuses in Avery and Yancey counties.

From September, 1971, to August, 1972, Mayland Community College offered courses in continuing education only. In the fall quarter of 1972, 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs. By the fall semester of 1999, 828 students were enrolled in 24 curriculum programs. MCC currently offers adult basic education (ABE) courses and testing for the general education development (GED) diploma. In 1995-96, a total of 1,063 students were enrolled in ABE/GED courses.

McDowell Technical Community College

Marion, N.C.

McDowell Technical Community College (MTCC) was established in 1964 as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center. The center, located in downtown Marion at the corner of State and South Garden streets, operated as a satellite unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute.

In 1967, the school became an independent unit of the Department of Community Colleges. A board of trustees was sworn in, giving the college local autonomy. As enrollment at the college grew, space problems became more pressing. Finally, in 1970, the college moved to its present permanent facilities on a 31-acre site at the intersection of Interstate 40 and U.S. Highway 226 in Marion.

The college became McDowell Technical Institute in 1971 when the N.C. General Assembly officially chartered it as an independent institution. In 1975, the college added 39,322 square feet to the existing campus. Expansion included a 500-seat amphitheater, Learning Resource Center, 223-seat teaching auditorium, permanent administration offices, a campus bookstore, classrooms and an expanded student commons area. In 1979, the N.C. General Assembly enacted a bill to change McDowell Technical Institute's name to McDowell Technical College.

Robert M. Boggs succeeded John A. Price as President in 1984, becoming the college's second chief administrator. The college undertook a major county bond campaign for the addition of new facilities. A 32,000 square-foot Industrial Skills Center houses special industrial skills training and class/lab areas. The Day Care/Classroom Building houses a day-care area for children of MTCC students, continuing education classrooms and offices, a teaching auditorium and faculty offices.

In 1988 the school changed its name to McDowell Technical Community College. During that same year, the MTCC Small Business Center was funded and established to provide educational opportunities and financial assistance to small businesses in McDowell County. In 1989 the college began offering continuing education classes in the MTCC Downtown Center. The Downtown Center currently offers students a wide range of educational opportunities, including adult basic education, tutoring, English as a second language, S.A.T. preparation, foreign language studies and literacy training. More than a dozen nationalities are represented by the students who study at the Downtown Center.

The MTCC Career Center was established in 1988, providing students with information and help in choosing careers. A series of computerized personality and aptitude tests are given to students who are unsure of career decisions. The Career Center staff administers to students with learning disabilities and physical handicaps as well. The Career Center also supervises an innovative peer tutoring program in which students are paid to tutor other students, to whom the service is free. In

1996, MCC equipped one classroom so that classes could be held on the North Carolina Information Highway. MTCC is currently offering a variety of classes and meetings through this new interactive technology that allows participants to interact through video and audio in real time with participants in other Information Highway classrooms across the state. McDowell Technical Community College currently enrolls approximately 1,000 students in curriculum programs each quarter and approximately twice that number in continuing education programs.

Mitchell Community College

Statesville, N.C.

The institution dates back to 1852 when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly-completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced the first year of operation to a premature close.

Between 1871 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917). Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became co-educational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955 and, in 1959, the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the 57th community N.C. Community College System institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution ever to be admitted to the North Carolina Community College System. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

Montgomery Technical College

Troy, N.C.

The N.C. Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical Institute on September 7, 1967. Eight members were appointed to the institute's board of trustees. Administrative and teaching personnel were hired in November, 1967. Extension classes began in 1967-68 and full-time curriculum students were accepted in August, 1968. The institution graduated its first students in June, 1969. Adult basic education and adult high school diploma programs began in October, 1968. In June, 1968, Montgomery Technical Institute occupied temporary space in a building on Page Street in Troy. The N.C. Board of Education chartered the school as a technical institution in 1971. Four more members were appointed to the board of trustees by the Governor of North Carolina according to state law in December 1971.

In October, 1975, voters in Montgomery County approved a bond issue authorizing the construction of a new campus of 64,000 square-feet on a 149-acre tract. Montgomery Technical Institute became Montgomery Technical College in January, 1983, and Montgomery Community College in 1987.

The college's campus, nestled in the Uwharrie Mountains near the geographic center of the state, now totals 118,000 square-feet of space on 153 acres of land. The campus houses a wide variety of continuing education programs, in addition to a full range of associate degree, diploma and certificate options, including both Associate in Arts and Associate in Science college transfer degrees.

Nash Community College

Rocky Mount, N.C.

Nash Community College was founded in 1967 and is a public, two-year post-secondary educational institution with an open-door admissions policy. Its mission is to provide adults in the Nash County service area with quality and convenient learning opportunities consistent with identified student and community needs. Almost 12,000 citizens from the Nash/Rocky Mount area enrolled in Nash Community College during the 1998-99 school year.

The college is located on 77 acres midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount, less than a mile off U.S. Highway 64 Bypass and Interstate 95. While its primary service area is Nash County, its location enables enrollment of students from the surrounding counties of Franklin, Wake, Wilson and Halifax. Seven modern buildings, including a new 48,000 square-foot business and industry center and a child development center, comprise the spacious campus.

As a comprehensive community college, Nash Community College offers over 30 academic programs, many of which lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Included are two-year technical and college transfer programs that give students the knowledge and expertise required for challenging careers or successful transfers to four-year colleges or universities. Vocational, occupational and business and industry programs prepare students for jobs and produce a skilled work force for the area. In addition, a wide range of literacy and community service programs are available to meet the diverse needs of the citizens of Nash County and the surrounding area.

N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology

Belmont, N.C.

The North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology was founded in 1941 by act of the N.C. General Assembly. Thanks to the generous support of Gaston County's textile industry, the center opened on its 20-acre campus in Belmont in 1943. Situated in the heart of the Southern textile industry, the center offered instruction within three departments. As industrial technology grew, the center kept pace with expanded facilities, updated equipment and additional programs of instruction.

At present, a total of seven departments offer instruction in all aspects of textile science, utilizing spacious classrooms and well-equipped laboratories. Each of these laboratories boasts a selection of full-scale production machinery rivaling that of any textile school in the nation. The center is governed by a board of trustees composed of nine members appointed by the governor and the president of the North Carolina Community College System. Since its inception, the N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology has endeavored to serve industry and those employed by it. It has proudly provided more than 4,000 graduates with the skills needed to improve their performance, both on the job and in their personal lives.

Pamlico Community College

Grantsboro, N.C.

Pamlico Technical College was originally established as a unit of the Lenoir Industrial Education Center on July 1, 1962, then chartered as a technical institute on July 1, 1971. The college's name changed in July, 1979, to Pamlico Technical College and to Pamlico Community College (PCC) in 1987.

In the beginning, there was only one full-time curriculum program and an enrollment of approximately 200 in continuing education classes, which were held in a one-classroom, one-lab building located at Pamlico County High School. For the past several years, PCC has annually enrolled an average of 19 percent of the area population in either curriculum or continuing education programs.

The campus is located in a totally rural setting between Grantsboro and Arapahoe. The area is noted for summer camps and sailing. Summer visitors find plenty of access for water sports and fishing. Pamlico Community College has a 44-acre campus with a single 40,000 square-foot building constructed in 1976. The institution's library houses 16,175 volumes.

Piedmont Community College

Roxboro, N.C.

Person County Technical Institute began operation on July 1, 1970. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Technical Institute in 1971. In November of 1974, the voters of Person County supported the institution by overwhelmingly passing a \$2.5 million bond issue for new facilities. On October 1, 1979, the institution officially changed its name to Piedmont Technical College. Its 178-acre campus is located in Roxboro (population: 30,180). A 15-acre satellite campus serving Caswell County (population: 20,693) opened in 1987 and is located adjacent to Bartlett Yancey High School in Yanceyville. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Community College effective January 1, 1988. Piedmont Community College is within easy driving distance of many major cities and historic and resort

areas. Area residents and tourists may enjoy picnicking, fishing, camping and water sports at two major lakes.

The 108,400 square-foot Person County Campus includes 10 buildings. These facilities include 44 lecture classrooms, 15 shops and labs, a library learning center, campus center, counseling center, teaching auditorium, recreation laboratory and a skills training center. The Management Development Center and Timberlake Art Gallery were dedicated in 1987. A 1993 statewide Community College Bond Issue provided funds for construction of a Classroom/Faculty Office Building on the Person County Campus and an addition to the Caswell County Campus bringing its total space to approximately 26,300 square feet. The college has served Person County since 1970 and Caswell County since 1985.

Pitt Community College

Greenville, N.C.

Pitt Community College (PCC) is a comprehensive, public two-year educational institution serving adult citizens of Pitt County and is a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The college provides high-quality programs and services to enhance the economic and work force development of Pitt County. The college strives to enable students to achieve their potential, contribute to the quality of life of the community and engage in life-long learning.

Pitt Community College was chartered as an Industrial Education Center in 1961. It was designated a technical institute in 1964 and a community college in 1979. Ninety students enrolled in Pitt's six IEC programs in 1961. PCC currently serves over 7,000 students in 56 curriculum programs and more than 9,000 students in continuing education programs. PCC provides educational programs and services to one out of every six adults in Pitt County.

The college is located on 170 acres just south of the Greenville city limits. The campus is well known for the Georgian architecture of its buildings and numerous pine trees. The college has ten major buildings totalling 247,660 square-feet of floor space. Planning is currently underway for a new student services building.

PCC offers technical and college transfer programs with associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. During the past decade the college has developed a specialization in allied health programs and currently offers more health and science programs than any community college in eastern North Carolina. The college is also recognized for its leadership role in distance education, with numerous classes offered via the Internet and several classes offered via the N.C. Information Highway with various sites throughout the state. The college is an active partner in the Pitt County Tech Prep program and is the site for Pitt County's JobLink Center, a countywide work force development service that integrates numerous human resource agencies' services within one facility to provide one-stop career shopping.

Pitt Community College is the sixth largest community college in North Carolina. It operates with excellent articulation with East Carolina University and Pitt County Schools, as well as private schools. The college is an active partner in the economic development of Pitt County and eastern North Carolina.

Randolph Community College

Asheboro, N.C.

Randolph Community College (RCC) began operation in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, a joint city-county industrial education center. The college became a member of the N.C. Community College System in 1963 when the North Carolina legislature established a separate system of community colleges.

Situated near the geographic center of North Carolina in Asheboro, Randolph Community College is located at the McDowell Road Exit off U.S. 220 (future I-73/74) just south of the U.S. 64/N.C. 49 interchange. The college is only 26 miles south of two interstate highways in Greensboro, making it accessible from all parts of the state. The college draws from a population base of just over 19,000 in Asheboro and 123,000 county-wide.

RCC's Asheboro campus currently contains nine major buildings and the college is preparing to construct an Emergency Services Training Center located near the Randolph County landfill. A satellite campus, located in Archdale, includes a primary classroom building and metal shop/laboratory building and serves residents in the fast-growing northwest corner of Randolph County.

Randolph Community College currently offers 30 vocational and technical degrees, including a college transfer program and a comprehensive continuing education program. RCC is fully-accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Enrollment in the fall semester of 1999 reached 1,939 curriculum students and 4,505 continuing education students.

Richmond Community College

Hamlet, N.C.

Richmond Community College (RCC) was chartered in 1964 to provide technical and vocational education opportunities to the citizens of Richmond and Scotland counties. In 1987, RCC broadened its range of opportunities with the addition of associate degrees that provided students the freshman and sophomore curriculum for a four-year baccalaureate degree. Curriculum enrollment for the fall quarter of 1995 neared 1,150 students. Continuing education enrollment exceeded 2,000 students. Both divisions offer day and night classes both on and off campus.

The 160-acre campus, located on U.S. Highway 74 in Hamlet, consists of five buildings. The Hugh A. Lee, Janet Lindsay-Petris and John E. Forte buildings are named in honor of three original RCC trustees. The Robert L. and Elizabeth S. Cole Community Auditorium, dedicated in 1999, houses a 1,000-seat auditorium and multi-purpose room capable of seating 300 for dinner or 500 for meetings. Additional classrooms, labs and offices space are provided for nursing and continuing education classes at the James Nursing Building in Hamlet, Scotland Center in Laurinburg and the Rockingham Center in Rockingham.

RCC's focus on technology prepares the college to meet the needs of local businesses and industry. Computers are integrated into every curriculum. Robots, PLCs and optical scanners provide a mini-industrial setting for students in a variety of curricula. These labs are also used for training industrial employees who need to upgrade their skills. RCC is fully-accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the N.C. Board of Nursing.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College

Ahoskie, N.C.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College was established in 1967 to serve all of Hertford County and parts of Bertie and Northampton counties. Originally founded as Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, the institution's name changed to Roanoke-Chowan Technical College in 1981. The current name was adopted in 1987.

Located on a 41-acre site outside the town of Ahoskie in Hertford County, the original campus was a former state correctional facility. Seven existing prison buildings were renovated for offices and classrooms, with a two-story wooden building erected in 1969 to house additional classrooms and laboratory spaces for cosmetology, business and architectural drafting programs. Of the original structures, only the two-story remains and is in use today. Other modern campus buildings include the Roberts H. Jernigan, Jr., Education Center, the Julian Pittman Freeman Vocational Education Building, the John W. "Jack" Young, Jr., Center, and the Hugh Caullie Freeland Industrial Technology Training Center. Designs for a new 32,500 square-foot classroom/student support center were approved in 1999 and occupancy is expected in 2001. Also on campus is a seven-acre arboretum/environmental science outdoor laboratory that was designated as a Project WILD Education Site by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission in 1997.

From its meager beginning in an old, abandoned prison compound with few students, staff and offerings, the college grown significantly. Approximately 25 curricular programs and a wide array of continuing education courses and programs are now offered. Annual enrollment runs between 850 and 950 curricular students and between 2,000 and 3,000 continuing education students. At the May, 1999, graduation exercises, 120 college degrees were awarded along with 108 GEDs.

Robeson Community College

Lumberton, N.C.

The community college movement expanded into Robeson County with the establishment of Robeson Technical Institute in 1965. The institute was located at the Barker Ten-Mile Elementary School, seven miles north of Lumberton. Twenty full-time curriculum students enrolled the first year. The college has gone through two name changes since its beginning to its present name of Robeson Community College (RCC) and it remains committed to serving all sectors of the county and surrounding area with vocational/technical and continuing education programs.

Three building phases, begun in 1972 and completed in 1996, made RCC a 194,047 square-foot facility now housing more than over \$1.4 million in equipment and 23 curriculum programs, as well as a variety of continuing education programs.

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation reaffirmation was received in 1990 after two intense years of concentrated self-study. Students, faculty, staff and the 13-member board of trustees joined as a team in bringing the self-study to its successful fruition.

RCC's commitment to its students and the citizenry of Robeson County was seen with the excellent reports of various auditing agencies in the state, as well as the enrollment of 2,340 curriculum students and 9,274 continuing education students. There are 145 carefully-selected, full-time employees who now serve RCC, almost 25 times as many as when the college first opened its doors in 1965. The school employs 250 part-time personnel.

Rockingham Community College

Wentworth, N.C.

Rockingham Community College is many things to many people. Founded in 1963, the institution grew out of local residents' desire to have a two-year college in the area. Voters approved a bond issue and supplementary tax for construction of the institution. For the past 37 years, the college has been a center for higher education, cultural enrichment and life-long learning.

RCC offers a host of programs that include horticulture technology, microcomputer systems technology, surgical technology, environmental science technology, nursing and college transfer. Classes are also offered on a regular basis through the college's continuing education services. A small business center offers free counseling to entrepreneurs.

Located in the heart of Rockingham County, Rockingham Community College is centrally located between Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Eden and Reidsville. The college sits on 274 acres surrounded by stately pines. The campus boasts 16 buildings, including a fully-automated library, gymnasium that houses a state-of-

the-art fitness center, the two-story Whitcomb Student Center, two vocational shop buildings, a laboratory building, a two-story classroom building, and the two-story Technical Laboratories Building, along with administration, maintenance and instructional storage buildings. The latest addition to the campus is the Human Services Building, completed in 1995.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College

Salisbury, N.C.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College (RCCC) opened its doors in 1963 as an Industrial Education Center. In 1964, the center was designated Rowan Technical Institute and the name was changed in 1979 to Rowan Technical College. In 1988, the trustees of the college voted to change the name of the institution to Rowan-Cabarrus Community College to more accurately reflect the comprehensive nature of its programs and its service area.

The college has experienced considerable growth since 1963 and now enrolls nearly 18,000 citizens annually. Today, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College prepares individuals for careers in nearly 40 programs of study in business technologies, health and public services and industrial and engineering technologies. An associate degree liberal arts program is also available for those students who intend to transfer to a four-year college or university.

RCCC's North Campus is located at the intersection of Jake Alexander Boulevard and I-85. The college also has a South Campus located in Cabarrus County at the junction of I-85, N.C. 73 and Trinity Church Road. The college's physical plant has expanded almost as rapidly as its curriculum. From a single building designed especially for vocational-technical training, the college's North Campus in Salisbury now consists of seven educational buildings containing 215,000 square feet. The South Campus in Cabarrus County consists of two buildings totaling 80,000 square feet of building space.

Sampson Community College

Clinton, N.C.

Sampson Community College (SCC) was established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College. From a small school with 10 students in the first graduating class in 1967, the college has grown and expanded. Today, Sampson Community College is housed on 55 acres in Clinton, the county seat.

Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of Clinton and Sampson County. The county's agriculture is diversified with 67 commodities produced commercially. Gross farm income in 1995 exceeded \$496 million. Sampson County is the largest swine producer in the world with poultry (mainly turkeys), vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton and many other crops contributing significantly to this income.

Approximately 6,000 different citizens of this area will enroll in at least one course at the college this year in literacy, GED, technical, vocational, college transfer, continuing education or business and industry programs. That's 12% of the county's population, and more than 20% of the county's entire workforce. SCC is a comprehensive community college and is the only post-secondary institution in Sampson County. In addition to the curriculum classes offered on campus, SCC reaches all over Sampson County offering basic skills classes, business and industry training, emergency medical services training and other continuing education classes. Sampson Community College celebrated its 30th birthday in 1997.

Sandhills Community College

Pinehurst, N.C.

Sandhills Community College (SCC) was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered on December 9 of that year and began classes in 1965 at nine locations scattered throughout downtown Southern Pines.

SCC is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equally between Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Aberdeen and Carthage. The area is noted for peach production, golf courses and horse farms and is a quality retirement community.

Sandhills Community College has 11 major buildings, forming a core campus surrounded by long-leaf pines. A 78,000-volume library, newly-occupied vocational education building and an overall environment conducive to academic excellence grace the 180-acre campus.

South Piedmont Community College

Polkton, N.C.

On May 19, 1999, Governor James B. Hunt signed a bill creating North Carolina's newest community college, one which would serve both Anson and Union counties. The bill, which abolished Anson Community College to provide a charter for the new college, was passed unanimously by the N.C. Senate on April 28, 1999, and with wide support in the N.C. House on May 10, 1999. The signing ceremony was the culmination of an effort to provide Union County with ownership in a community college while continuing to serve Anson County.

On July 1, 1999, a new board of trustees took their oaths, hired Dr. Donald P. Altieri, formerly president of Anson Community College, to serve as president of the new institution. On August 3, 1999, with 441 different names submitted by more than 800 entrants, the trustees chose South Piedmont Community College (SPCC) as the name for the new regional community college serving both Anson and Union counties.

As a multi-campus, single-administration community college, SPCC operates campuses in both Anson and Union counties. The East Campus is located in Polkton, the West Campus in Monroe. With an enrollment of about 1,750, South Piedmont Community College places learning first and educational experiences are provided for learners any way, any place, any time. Administrators at SPCC recognize the diversity of the student body and make sure instruction is offered in a variety of session lengths and program delivery methods. The college's fast-track courses, which pack a semester's class time into eight weeks of extended classes, are proving popular. SPCC's Weekend College makes it possible for working adults to get a college degree by attending classes on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons. SPCC also offers a full schedule of evening courses to accommodate students who have families and full-time jobs occupying their days.

Distance learning offerings continue to grow and include telecourses, internet courses and video cassette courses. Each of these methods of instructional delivery allows students to take classes at a time convenient for them. In an effort to foster distance learning across the state, SPCC's president led one of four teams of community college personnel that worked to choose software and develop a delivery system to make the North Carolina Community College System's Common Virtual Course Library a reality.

SPCC operates continuing education centers in Wadesboro and Monroe, the county seats of Anson and Union counties respectively. Programs include occupational education and industry services, personal interest courses, human resource development and basic skills. SPCC administrators work hard to adapt to a fast-growing and ever-changing service area. In addition to tailoring specialized training programs for area industries, SPCC has responded to the enormous growth in the Latino population by making English as a Second Language classes available to all who desire them. The college also maintains a strong presence in our area's high schools, where a variety of college courses are being taught through the state's dual enrollment program for high school students.

Since Governor Hunt signed the bill creating South Piedmont Community College, the school has made giant strides in establishing as the community college that will meet the educational needs of Anson and Union counties in the 21st Century.

Southeastern Community College

Whiteville, N.C.

In 1964, Southeastern Community College (SCC) set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September, 1965, in a temporary location at Chadbourn High School. The college moved to its present campus in 1967. Southeastern currently serves more than 5,000 students annually through its college transfer, technical, vocational, continuing education and adult literacy programs. The college also provides customized training and other services for business and industry, as well as educational and community programming on local cable television channels and an annual performing arts series.

The campus is located in Columbus County at 4564 Chadbourn Highway between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North Carolina and about 50 miles from the Carolina coast. The 100-acre campus now has 12 buildings, including a new nursing and allied health building completed in 1996. A challenge course, firing range, lighted tennis courts and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 50,300-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty and staff.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 938 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, chemical manufacturing, wood and wood products and yarn and textile manufacturing.

Southwestern Community College

Sylva, N.C.

Southwestern Community College was established in Sylva in 1964 as the Jackson County Industrial Education Center when a class of masonry students began construction of its vocational building. The center soon became a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute and achieved independent status in the fall of 1967. Since then the college has grown from a single building with four curriculum courses to a modern campus with six buildings totalling 194,728 square feet. Today, Southwestern offers more than 30 curriculum programs ranging from traditional vocational programs such as carpentry and cosmetology to programs in health sciences, computers and commercial art. The college also has a comprehensive continuing education division. In 1993, Southwestern was selected as the Western Region Criminal Justice Planning and Training Center to provide law enforcement training to the westernmost counties.

The college operates three off-campus centers in Swain County, Macon County and on the Qualla Boundary in Cherokee. The main campus in Sylva is located on a 57-acre hillside on North Carolina Highway 116 between Webster and Sylva. The college is 50 miles southwest of Asheville and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, Tennessee.

With a service area that covers 1,534 square miles (30 percent larger than Rhode Island) and a population base of just over 63,000, a large challenge facing the college is the need to provide service area residents with educational and training opportunities comparable to those available in much larger metropolitan areas. One of the ways Southwestern is meeting this challenge is through collaboration with its fellow community colleges. The Western Connection of Community Colleges is a unique approach to regionalism in education among Southwestern, Tri-County and Haywood community colleges.

Stanly Community College

Albemarle, N.C.

Chartered in 1971, Stanly Community College (SCC) opened in temporary headquarters on the old South Albemarle High School campus that same year. A faculty of eight instructed classes in auto mechanics, air-conditioning and refrigeration, secretarial science, industrial management, brick masonry and business. In five months, the school grew from 31 students to almost 400 and discussions began about the possible construction of a new campus.

Construction on the new campus began in 1974 and in October, 1975, the Academic/Administration Building (now the Patterson Building) and the Vocational Shop Building were completed. The latter structure has since undergone renovations and now houses the college's student rec room, cafeteria and bookstore. In the fall of 1998, it was renamed the Webb Student Center in honor of Dr. H.T. Webb, a long-time college trustee. The Kelley Building — named for Annie Ruth Kelley, first chair of the college's board of trustees — opened in 1981. The college purchased the 1960-era Industrial Training Center in 1981. This facility, renovated recently, is now known as the Corporate and Professional Education Center. It presently houses the college's autobody, welding and industrial development programs, the Division of Corporate and Professional Education and the CTC Small Business Development Center.

In 1987 a new two-story classroom /lab building was completed to house the college's extensive allied health programs. The next building on campus to be built was a much-needed library/classroom facility. Completed in early 1996, the 27,000 square-foot building houses SCC's library and TV studio facilities on the first floor and seven classrooms and the college's North Carolina Information Highway Center on the second floor. These buildings now bear the names of two Albemarle residents who are long-time colleges supporters. The Allied Health Building was renamed the Eddins Building in honor of Dr. George E. Eddins, Jr. The Learning Resources Center/Classroom Building was named the Snyder Building in honor of Edward J. Snyder, Jr., former member of the board of trustees and former member of the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges.

The newest building on campus was finished in early 1999 and named the Whitley Technology Center in honor of Elbert L. Whitney, Jr., a member of the SCC board of trustees since 1977 and chairman since 1983. This 10,000 square-foot facility is home to six state-of-the-art computer labs that allow the college to offer the latest technology courses and programs to SCC students.

Today the college represents a \$10 million-plus investment by the citizens of Stanly County. The college serves over 10,000 students annually in all types of programs including associate degree, diploma, certificate, general education, occupational training and adult literacy. Since its inception Stanly Community College has served approximately 225,000 students. Dr. Michael Taylor, SCC's third president, foresees much growth for the college during the 21st Century, especially in the area of distance learning methods for delivering education to students. With the tremendous growth in population in the western part of Stanly County, the need for post-secondary educational opportunities will increase and SCC's challenge will be to create ways to make more courses and job training available to citizens all throughout Stanly County, especially western Stanly County.

Surry Community College

Dobson, N.C.

Receiving its charter in January, 1964, Surry Community College (SCC) was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina Community College System. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities. Funds to purchase the present campus site in the county seat of Dobson and to construct the first buildings came from a \$500,000 bond issue and four-cent tax authorization approved by Surry County voters in March, 1964. SCC moved to the new campus in the spring of 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967. SCC currently offers 43 programs and options in the degree, diploma and certificate programs.

The college serves Surry and Yadkin counties, with enrollment also from adjacent counties in North Carolina and neighboring Virginia. The area is noted for its mountain music and agriculture, with a good mix of industry (textiles, apparel and hosiery, plus granite products from the largest open-face quarry in the world). Mount Airy is known for its Autumn Leaves Festival and is "Mayberry," home of Andy Griffith. Surry also has the state's only active historical farm, the turn-of-the-century Horne Creek Farm, just south of Pilot Mountain State Park. Population centers in the college's service area, other than Mt. Airy, include Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Dobson in Surry County and Yadkinville, Booneville and East Bend in Yadkin County. Major corporations operating in the two-county area include Unifi,

Weyerhaeuser, John S. Clark, Cross Creek Apparel, Spencer's, Insteel Industries, Renfro, CMI Industries, Wayne Farms, Candle Corporation of America, Sara Lee, Hibco Plastics, Indera Mills and others, making for a favorable economic mix.

Surry Community College's 100-acre campus has 13 buildings valued at \$19 million. A long-range campus plan projects new facilities into the 21st Century to better serve the college's constituency.

Tri-County Community College

Murphy, N.C.

Tri-County Community College began operations in November, 1964, as an extension unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1967, the General Assembly approved a change of name to Tri-County Technical Institute, an individual unit of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges. The legislature approved a college transfer program in 1978 for what would now be named Tri-County Community College.

The campus of Tri-County Community College is situated on 75 beautiful acres in the mountains of western North Carolina. The college serves Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties. Currently, there are six vocational and 13 technical programs of study offered at Tri-County Community College in addition to the college transfer and continuing education programs.

Vance-Granville Community College

Henderson, N.C.

Vance-Granville Community College (VGCC) was chartered as Vance County Technical Institute in 1969 and offered technical, vocational and continuing education courses to residents of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson. In 1972, Vance and Granville counties combined their resources to support a \$2 million bond referendum to construct a single institution for the education of their citizens. The result was the 1976 opening of the new Vance-Granville Community College campus on an 85-acre tract in Vance County, equidistant between Henderson and Oxford.

With this location still serving as its main campus, VGCC has experienced significant progress in its physical facilities and student enrollment over the years. Because of this phenomenal growth, the college's area was expanded in 1978 to serve not only Vance and Granville counties, but also Franklin and Warren counties. Today, the main campus, with a lake and picturesque landscaping, has eight permanent buildings, including a student services building, civic center and a new, 24,000 square-foot classroom/day care building completed in the fall of 1996. Along with administrative and faculty offices, auditorium, student lounge and learning resources center, these facilities provide more than 40 classrooms, nine

shops and five labs in which students study and train in 28 curriculum programs as well as extension, industry services and small business classes.

Vance-Granville also operates three satellite campuses: South Campus, located between Butner and Creedmoor in Granville County; Warren County Campus in Warrenton; and Franklin County Campus in Louisburg. Situated on an 11-acre tract, South Campus is a single-story, semicircular structure housing classrooms, shops, offices and a reception area. An expansion completed in 1999 added additional classrooms and public services training facilities to the satellites. The Granville County Library's South Branch occupies one section of the complex. Warren County Campus is located on the John Graham Middle School campus in three one-story buildings totalling more than 14,000 square feet. The campus boasts classrooms, an ABE/GED learning/testing center, labs, multi-purpose shop, reception area and offices. A new Franklin County Campus opened for fall semester classes in August, 1998. The campus contains a 28,000 square-foot, two-story building with classrooms, labs, administrative and faculty offices and a child care center, along with a second, 7,000 square-foot building that houses vocational and shop studies.

During 1998-99, the college served more than 16,000 students — one out of every seven eligible adults residing within its service area. The region served by Vance-Granville Community College is primarily agrarian, but is becoming more industrialized as the area continues to attract a wide variety of manufacturing firms and other types of businesses.

Wake Technical Community College

Raleigh, N.C.

Wake Technical Community College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center (IEC). It grew from an IEC to a technical institute and, in 1987, was named Wake Technical Community College to better reflect its college-level instruction. The institution began operation in 1963 at its present location with 34 full-time students, plus an additional 270 students who were enrolled in industrial training programs. Today, Wake Tech enrolls more than 12,000 curriculum students each year. Approximately 33,000 more take continuing education courses for job upgrading or personal enhancement. Wake Tech offers more than 700 continuing education courses each quarter.

Many of Wake Tech's curriculum programs are taught on the main campus situated in Wake County eight miles south of Raleigh. Health occupations programs are taught at the college's Health Sciences Campus on Holston Lane, adjacent to Wake Medical Center, one of several facilities in the area where students receive clinical experience. Combined, the main campus and Health Sciences Campus consist

of 82 acres and have 17 permanent structures totalling 290,000 square feet of floor space.

In August, 1993, the college opened the Wake Technical Community College *News and Observer* Adult Education Center at 1920 Capital Boulevard in Raleigh. This facility houses basic skill programs such as adult basic education, the adult high school diploma program, English as a Second Language courses and GED classes, as well as the Small Business Center. Credit classes are also taught at the center. In addition to classroom and laboratory instruction, students in many programs receive hands-on experience in a business setting through a cooperative education program.

Wayne Community College *Goldsboro, N.C.*

Wayne Community College (WCC) was established as Goldsboro Industrial Education Center on June 15, 1957. It became Wayne Technical Institute in 1964, then Wayne Community College in 1967. During the early 1960s, three extension units of Goldsboro IEC were established in Morehead City, Kenansville and Clinton. These extensions later became Carteret, James Sprunt and Sampson community colleges.

During 1962-63 the college offered its first full-time courses in automotive mechanics, electronics, drafting and practical nursing. There were 47 students and eight faculty members. WCC currently serves approximately 9,000 students per year in continuing and adult education classes and 3,500 students per year in 50 curriculum programs.

Wayne Community College's permanent campus is located north of Goldsboro at 3000 Wayne Memorial Drive. A campus development project begun in 1986 has relocated all of the college's operations to this site. WCC currently has more than 300,000 square feet of classrooms, labs and offices furnished with modern equipment on the 125-acre North Campus. Aviation programs are located at the Goldsboro-Wayne Municipal Airport.

Western Piedmont Community College

Morganton, N.C.

Western Piedmont Community College was chartered on April 2, 1964, as a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The citizens of Burke County had approved a bond referendum by an unprecedented margin of 17 to 1 in favor of funding such a facility. The college began operation in 1965 with a variety of continuing education classes in local shops, churches and rented spaces. During the following year, 14 curriculum programs enrolled more than 400 students and construction began on a permanent campus at the intersection of I-40 and U.S. Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton, the county seat. Over 12,000 students now attend classes annually in more than 80 certificate, diploma and degree programs.

The main campus consists of 14 buildings on a 132-acre site. Phifer Learning Resources Center contains a replica of U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin's home library. The recently-completed Master Campus Plan seeks to double facility space during the next decade. Extension classes are offered at the East Burke Center in Hildebrand, Courthouse Square in Morganton and the Morganton/Burke Senior Center.

Manufacturing is diversified in Burke County with furniture, textiles, electronics, graphite products, metal work and shoe manufacturers serving as local employers. The major employer is the State of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, Western Carolina Center, Western Youth Institution and the N.C. School for the Deaf.

Wilkes Community College

Wilkesboro, N.C.

Established in 1965, Wilkes Community College (WCC) offers services to the citizens of Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany counties. The college provides opportunities for higher education throughout northwest North Carolina in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

The main campus is located in Wilkesboro on a wooded, beautifully-landscaped, 150-acre main campus just off U.S. 421 and N.C. 268 West. Extension campuses are located in West Jefferson and Sparta. The Wilkesboro campus includes more than 297,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, shops and offices. Included on the main campus is the 1,131-seat John A. Walker Community Center. The center provides a wide variety of cultural and entertainment performances throughout the year. WCC also hosts the annual MerleFest, an Americana music festival held during the last week of April.

Wilson Technical Community College

Wilson, N.C.

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson Technical Community College (WTCC) is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in 1958 in an annex at the local high school and moved later that year to the present location on N.C. Highway 42 East in Wilson.

Through the years, Wilson Tech has grown and currently has 15 buildings with 185,000 square feet, which house 44 classrooms or classroom/lab combinations and 19 labs on the 40-acre main campus. Wilson Tech also has satellite locations for the Coastal Plains Law Enforcement Training Center, the fire training grounds and two heavy equipment training sites. The estimated value of the buildings is more than \$15 million. The library houses 33,284 volumes, 472 magazines, journals and newspapers and 6,500 audiovisual items.

Wilson Tech offers associate degrees, diplomas and certificates in 37 different areas. It is the only school in the state to offer heavy equipment operator training and students come from all over the East Coast for this program. The service area for the college is Wilson County and Wilson Tech currently serves over 11,000 students annually – over 20% of the people in the service area.

PRIVATE COLLEGES

Private Colleges and Universities

Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second-oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830s witnessed a flourishing of private colleges. Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) were all founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were 20 present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today, North Carolina has 37 independently-controlled, liberal arts and research colleges and universities accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 12 different religious denominations, enroll over 60,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine.

From about the turn of the 20th Century until the early 1960s, enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and, in turn, their enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. This recommendation was reiterated in 1968 by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant shift in enrollment away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968, the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." Now called North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities (NCICU), the group works closely with the state university system, community college system and the N.C.

AND UNIVERSITIES

Department of Public Instruction and the N.C. Board of Education to address major issues in education.

NCICU's board of directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions. A chairman and executive committee are elected from the board. The president of NCICU is an ex-officio member of the board and executive committee and is the organization's chief executive officer.

Through the combined efforts North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities, concerned citizens and legislators, the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The State Contractual Scholarship Fund allocates \$1,100 for each North Carolina student based on full-time equivalent enrollment at an institution, from which scholarships in varying amounts are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 8,500 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The State Contractual Scholarship was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant, which provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuitions. The Legislative Tuition Grant provided \$1,800 for each of the approximately 31,000 North Carolina undergraduate students who attended private colleges and universities in 2001-2002.

In 1975, NCICU assumed a wide range of educational and research activities and today provides a range of service activities as an advocate for the institutions in the areas of student recruitment, teacher education, financial aid and research. NCICU administers such programs as campus tours for counselors and cooperative library purchasing. NCICU also provides staff development opportunities for independent constituent groups such as academic deans, admissions directors, directors of development and financial aid directors, as well as developing various publications

Presidents of Private Colleges and Universities

Senior Colleges and Universities

Dr. Sammie Potts	Barber-Scotia College	Concord
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	Wilson
Dr. James Gearity	Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Dr. Charles R. Fuget	Bennett College	Greensboro
Dr. William Moncrief	Brevard College	Brevard
Dr. Norman A. Wiggins	Campbell University	Buies Creek
Dr. Robert E. Knott	Catawba College	Salisbury
Dr. Stanley G. Lott	Chowan College	Murfreesboro
Dr. Robert F. Vogt	Davidson College	Davidson
Dr. Nannerl O. Keohane	Duke University	Durham
Dr. Leo M. Lambert	Elon University	Elon College
Dr. Christopher White	Gardner-Webb University	Boiling Springs
Dr. Craven E. Williams	Greensboro College	Greensboro
Dr. Kent Chabotar	Guilford College	Greensboro
Dr. Jacob C. Martinson, Jr.	High Point University	High Point
Dr. Dorothy C. Yancy	Johnston C. Smith University	Charlotte
Dr. Earl J. Robinson	Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk
Dr. Ryan LaHurd	Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory
Dr. Burnett Joiner	Livingstone College	Salisbury
Dr. Reginald Ponder	Louisburg College	Louisburg
Dr. Dan Lunsford (Acting)	Mars Hill College	Mars Hill
Dr. Maureen Hartford	Meredith College	Raleigh
Dr. M. Elton Hendricks	Methodist College	Fayetteville
William W. Hurt	Montreat College	Montreat
Dr. John William Byrd	Mount Olive College	Mount Olive
Dr. Ian D.C. Newbould	N.C. Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
Laura Carpenter Bingham	Peace College	Raleigh
Dr. Charles M. Ambrose	Pfeiffer University	Misenheimer
Dr. Pamela S. Lewis	Queens College	Charlotte
Dr. William J. Loftus (Acting)	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg
Dr. Dianne Suber	Saint Augustine's College	Raleigh
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	Winston-Salem
Dr. Talbert O. Shaw	Shaw University	Raleigh
Dr. Thomas K. Hearn, Jr.	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem
Dr. Douglas M. Orr, Jr.	Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa
Dr. Jerry E. McGee	Wingate University	Wingate

N.C. Independent Colleges and Universities

Presidents of the Association

Virgil L. McBride	1970-74
Dr. Cameron P. West	1974-79
Senator John T. Henley	1979-92
Dr. A Hope Williams	1992-Present

Chairs of the Association

Dr. Ralph Scales	Wake Forest University	1969-71
Dr. Norman W. Wiggins	Campbell University	1971-73
Dr. Arthur D. Wenger	Atlantic Christian College	1973-75
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer	Davidson College	1975-77
Governor Terry Sanford	Duke University	1977-81
Dr. Fred B. Bentley	Mars Hill College	1981-83
Dr. James Fred Young	Elon University	1983-87
Dr. John E. Weems	Meredith College	1987-91
Dr. William R. Rogers	Guilford College	1991-95
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	1995-99
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	1999-Present

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Political Parties

2002 Democratic Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted at the State Convention on June 8, 2002)

2002 PLATFORM

(As Adopted at the State Convention on June 8, 2002)

Preamble

As the oldest continuous political party in the world, the Democratic Party has carried out its commitment to freedom, fairness, human rights, and responsible government for over 200 years. We pledge to continue this tradition.

We take pride in our Democratic heritage as a party of spiritual and patriotic values; a party of inclusiveness; a party of diversity; a party of compassion; a party of educational and economic opportunities; a party of social justice; and a party of responsible leadership.

This party shall provide an avenue for the free and open expression of diverse ideas and opinions, and shall work to promote government which is responsive to the legitimate needs, interests, and aspirations of every man, woman, and child in a manner which does not abrogate or usurp human dignity or those fundamental rights, which are the birthright of all people of a free and democratic nation. We do not believe that social convention is equivalent to morality nor that self-righteousness is equivalent to religious faith. We believe in the right of every person to dissent.

We support the sanctity of the American family as the foundation upon which our society and its social and political institutions must rest. With this in mind, we offer a platform that secures the rights of our children, protects the integrity and dignity of the elderly, and promotes the right of working men and women across this state to compete freely and equally for economic advancement and self-fulfillment.

We, as North Carolina Democrats, believe in judicious stewardship of public revenues and affirm that a public office is a public trust. We believe in government that is honest, and within which the needs of the people do not suffer as a result of personal or political self-interest.

We believe that democracy cannot survive without education. We reaffirm our state constitution, which states that knowledge is "necessary to good government" and that "the means of education shall forever be encouraged." We believe that

POLITICAL PARTIES

adequate health care must be accessible to all and that homelessness, illiteracy, and grinding poverty must be eradicated from every corner of our state.

We strongly support the protection and preservation of our environment. Continued abuse of our ecological systems threatens the availability of our food stocks, the existence of natural resources, and the survival of life itself. We must support enactment and enforcement of sound environmental policies to avoid jeopardizing the hopes of future generations.

We are committed to firm and effective law enforcement and to the swift and fair prosecution of those who engage in criminal activity. We especially commit ourselves to the elimination of the sale, distribution, and use of illegal substances that erode the very fabric of our society.

We, as North Carolina Democrats, must seize this agenda, and must vigilantly defend our historic Democratic heritage. We cannot abdicate our historical role as the party of action and the party of progress in this state. The lives and the livelihoods of the people of this state are our sacred trust. We must act decisively; we must act swiftly; we must act together. The future of North Carolina must not be mortgaged by complacency or entrusted to those who wish only to govern rather than to lead.

Agriculture

Farming is important to all North Carolinians, and we respect the contributions made by farmers and agribusiness to our economy and our way of life. A sound farm economy supports rural economic development, provides thousands of jobs on and off the farm, and keeps food prices reasonably low for all of us.

We recognize that our agricultural economy is in a state of transition. We support efforts that will aid our farmers in adjusting to these changes in a manner that will allow them to continue to increase efficiency, productivity, and profitability.

SUPPORT FOR FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS: This party wishes to pledge its support for farmers and farm workers. We pledge our support for increased agricultural research and education, and expanded government efforts to develop regional, statewide, and international markets for our farm products. We call on the federal government to take steps to keep good farmers-including small and disadvantaged farmers-in business.

TOBACCO FARMERS: Growing, harvesting, selling, processing and transporting tobacco has been a way of life for North Carolinians for generations. Today, many North Carolinians are still dependent upon tobacco to generate income and create jobs. This party wishes to voice its support for the farmers and workers of the tobacco industry, and calls upon government to continue to provide transitional support (such as job retraining) for those individuals adversely affected by the societal changes impacting this industry.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK: We encourage farmers and regulatory agencies to seek environmentally safe and economically viable means of animal waste disposal.

PROTECTION OF PRIME FARMLAND: We encourage state, local, and federal governments to work together to prevent the conversion of prime farmland to urban uses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: We support the efforts of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to ensure clean air, clean water, and safe food. We applaud the Department's efforts in these areas.

Families and Children

Our future as a state and nation depends upon the daily assumption of personal responsibility by millions of Americans from all walks of life—for the religious faiths they follow, the ethics they practice, the values they instill, the pride they take in their work, and the families they build.

Governments do not raise children-people do. And people, both mothers and fathers, who bring children into this world have a responsibility to care for those children and teach them values, motivation, and discipline.

TEEN PREGNANCY: Children should not have children. To allow such, robs the parent of his or her childhood and limits their future. Such circumstances have the potential to be a drain on society's resources. We call for special efforts to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy in our state, through education and counseling programs in our schools and by helping other agencies.

CHILD CARE: The large number of women in the work force, the increase in single parent households, the need for both parents to hold down full-time employment, and the benefit of allowing parents to pursue continuing education have made child care an increasingly vital priority. State and business involvement in child care is necessary to provide parents with greater flexibility in obtaining child care options. Child care should provide a safe and stable environment for children. We urge the continuous, vigorous enforcement of existing rules and regulations related to the child care industry.

YOUTH: In recognition of the facts that parental and community responsibilities sometimes go unfilled we support continual and constructive advocacy on behalf of the children and youth in our state.

INFANT MORTALITY: We applaud the decrease in infant mortality to the lowest level in the state's history, but we must re-dedicate ourselves to even more action. We support the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program and other efforts to reduce infant death rates and low birth-weight babies. Teenage mothers are especially prone to having problem pregnancies and underweight babies. We urge the General Assembly to increase funding to programs to decrease infant mortality.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY: The state should do its part to encourage healthy, constructive family relationships. Parents, both mothers and fathers, should be responsible for nurturing their children. Governments can and should provide

incentives for such nurturing and should aggressively intervene in cases of child abuse and neglect.

DEADBEAT PARENTS: We applaud efforts to improve efficiency with which unpaid child support payments are collected and we support other reasonable efforts to make sure that parents support their children.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A family that lives with constant abuse is doomed to failure. We support family preservation programs to reduce child and spousal abuse by providing preventive services and foster care to families in crisis. We realize that abused spouses may need to remove themselves and their children from a violent situation. We support family violence prevention efforts and shelter programs that provide safe havens and transitional assistance for abused spouses and their children. We affirm the public interest in supporting such efforts.

GUN SAFETY: We support efforts to increase safety in the handling and ownership of firearms. Furthermore, we avidly support strict enforcement of the Brady law.

Consumer Protection

The North Carolina Democratic Party urges government agencies to continue their efforts to protect consumers and to promote confidence in a fair marketplace that is free from price fixing, unfair restraints of trade, deception, fraud, and other abuses of the free enterprise system.

INSURANCE RATES: We oppose unfair discrimination in either rates or access for all forms of insurance and urge that all insurance companies requesting rate increases be held to a substantial burden of proof. We encourage the Commissioner of Insurance and the General Assembly to take action to guarantee that affordable insurance will be widely available, while respecting claimants' rights to fair compensation for injury and loss.

LENDING: We encourage banks, savings and loans, and other financial service institutions to maintain high-quality service at a reasonable cost for all consumers.

We oppose predatory lending practices.

UTILITY RATES: The utility companies in North Carolina provide services of vital importance to the public. Electricity, natural gas, telephone service, and water should be available at reasonable rates. The changes in the utility industry resulting from innovative technology and competition are significant developments that could benefit all North Carolinians. We urge the agencies responsible for regulating utilities to protect all consumers from unreasonable rates during these changing times.

SECURITIES REGULATION: We believe North Carolinians should be able to have confidence in the safety of their securities investments. The North Carolina Democratic Party urges the Secretary of State to continue to act to prevent securities fraud. We urge companies to engage in fair business practices with appropriate and honest public disclosure for stockholders.

Civil Justice

We believe that an efficient civil justice system is necessary to maintain a stable business environment, to promote social order, and to protect individual rights.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: We support continued efforts to develop alternative methods of dispute resolution and applaud the successes of court-ordered mediation and non-binding arbitration.

BUSINESS COURT: We support the business court, which is dedicated to the resolution of complex high-stakes business disputes.

Crime

The North Carolina Democratic Party believes that every person should be safe from crime. We also believe that crime is prevented not only through swift punishment for lawbreakers, but also by rearing children in loving, stable families that teach moral values and by having social, educational, and economic systems that give our people a sense of hope and belonging.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: In granting to our government the power to take the lives of individuals convicted of capital offenses, we have given it the most far-reaching power that can be bestowed upon any government. For this reason, we oppose efforts to bypass due process safeguards and efforts that assume in the application of the ultimate power, our government can do no wrong. Neither a victim's nor a perpetrator's race, sex or economic status should be a factor in sentencing or execution in North Carolina.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: We believe that the effect of crime on victims should be considered in imposing punishment, that restitution should be required where possible, and that appropriate services to victims should be available.

PRISONS: We support efforts to relieve prison overcrowding, including efforts to fund additional facilities and to find effective alternatives to incarceration.

PRISONERS: Inmates should work hard to earn their keep and learn the values of hard work, respect, discipline, and teamwork. We support efforts to achieve that goal, including making sure every able-bodied prisoner is participating in work or

education programs, learning a trade or getting a diploma, and to making sure prisoners do not return to a life of crime when they are released.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS: The rise in juvenile crime, including gang violence, is an alarming trend that must be reversed. We support the implementation of alternative sentencing programs such as 'Teen Court', 'Drug Court' and 'Boot Camps' that are designed to turn around troubled youths.

Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

The abuse of drugs and alcohol drains our state of the creativity, energy, and vitality we need for continued progress. We believe that efforts to reduce the demand for drugs and alcohol should be a major focus of our state's anti-drug strategy. We believe that law enforcement plays a crucial role in stemming the use of illegal drugs, and that courts and police agencies should be given the support and resources they need to fight this battle.

PREVENTION INITIATIVE: We enthusiastically support neighborhood and school-based programs aimed at turning young people away from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. We call on the General Assembly to provide the resources to bring school-based programs to every corner of the state at grades early enough to be effective. We also urge governments at all levels to support agencies and programs active in the fight against drugs, such as 'Best Friends', 'Big Brother/Big Sister,' and 'D.A.R.E.'

SUPPORT AND TREATMENT: We support the efforts of state and local law-enforcement agencies to deal severely with drug trafficking and alcohol-impaired driving, and we call for tougher sentences for repeat drug and alcohol offenders. We also call for strong state support of treatment facilities and halfway houses for drug and alcohol abusers to help break the cycle of addiction.

Economic and Community Development

The health of our state and of our nation depends on sustained and balanced growth. We believe that economic growth expands opportunity for everyone. The free market, regulated in the public interest, is the best engine of general prosperity.

We also recognize that excellence in public education, including public schools, community colleges and universities, is the cornerstone of a successful economic development effort.

HELPING OUR WORKFORCE: We commend Sen. John Edwards for working to protect our state's workforce and encouraging assistance for workers, job creation, new investment in hard hit areas, and leveling the trade playing field for North Carolina industries.

GLOBAL ECONOMY: Our workers are among the most skilled and productive in the world. We support trade practices and economic policies that enable our

workers and the businesses that employ them to compete effectively and fairly in the world market.

INDUSTRIAL RECRUITMENT: We believe North Carolina must continue to attract and foster both new and traditional industries while encouraging growth from within the state. We support continued efforts to provide a skilled and educated work force, a solid infrastructure, and a quality of life that attracts and creates good new jobs to provide a higher standard of living for all North Carolinians.

SMALL BUSINESS: We believe innovation and risk-taking in the pursuit of excellence should be rewarded. We support expanded government efforts to promote entrepreneurship and to help small businesses grow and prosper.

NATURAL RESOURCES: We recognize that the wise stewardship of our natural resources is essential for our continued economic growth. For example, tourism, one of the state's fastest growing industries, depends upon the presence of clean beaches, unspoiled forests, and clean rivers and lakes.

Economic and Financial Security

We believe government must provide a safety net covering the basic human needs of all citizens and should work to enrich their quality of life. To fulfill this responsibility, all persons should have the opportunity to develop their talents and abilities. We believe that every North Carolinian should have adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, and work. We believe that we, as a society, have a responsibility to help those in need: distressed families, the unemployed, the homeless, persons with disabilities, and the mentally ill. We should eradicate hunger. No person should go to bed hungry.

JOB: We believe that all North Carolinians deserve rewarding jobs through which they can support themselves and their families. We believe that business, government, and employees, working together as partners, can strike a healthy balance in which the whole state can prosper.

INCOME SUPPORT: We believe ill, elderly, or disabled people should be able to enjoy the greatest possible independence and economic security. We endorse increases in income support programs, including unemployment benefits, Social Security, veterans' benefits, and retirement programs. We will not tolerate fraud, abuse, or mismanagement that destroy public trust in these programs and diminish their intended purposes. We support paying all workers a liveable wage.

Education

Under our state constitution, North Carolinians have a right to a high quality education. Our state must have an outstanding educational system in order to produce an informed community, to promote economic development, and to build for an economic future characterized by high-skill, high-wage employment. We agree with

Thomas Jefferson that "any nation which expects to remain both free and ignorant expects that which never has been nor ever shall be."

We should strive for educational excellence for all persons, regardless of their race, age, gender, national origin, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, economic status, developmental disability, primary language, location, or station in life.

We should make sure that every North Carolinian is guaranteed a full and unfettered opportunity to develop his or her abilities to the greatest possible extent and that all of our people have access to lifelong educational opportunities.

We recognize the many outstanding public and private schools, colleges, and universities that already exist in our state and believe that these institutions should be held up as models for others to admire and emulate. We commend the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his tireless efforts to improve education for all North Carolinians.

We endorse the continued election of the North Carolina Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the enactment of legislation making the Superintendent of Public Instruction the Chair of the State Board of Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: We support early childhood intervention, including Gov. Mike Easley's More at Four program, reductions in class size in all grades, and increased support for home-to-school transition programs such as Head Start and Smart Start. We support emphasizing the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic while exposing children to innovative ideas, information about other cultures, and advancement in technology. We applaud the teaching of effective citizenship, civic involvement, and legal and social responsibility. We believe that every child in North Carolina should have equal access to all educational opportunities. We support adequate funding for construction and maintenance of school facilities. Additionally, we support adequate funding for equipment and support services for at risk students and for after school programs in our public schools.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM: Education must be in a continuous state of reform in order to permit our students to remain competitive in a changing world and to ensure that our public education system is accountable to the parents, students, taxpayers, and communities it serves. We encourage and support the efforts of school systems to promote and maintain diversity. We support the continued decentralization of decision making in our public school system so that educators will have the flexibility to adapt and react to changing circumstances without undue bureaucratic interference. Local parents, teachers, and administrators deserve a stronger voice in the establishment of educational priorities.

SMART START: We support the Smart Start program and its systematic expansion throughout North Carolina. We applaud the progress of Smart Start and believe that it holds much promise for building a better future for our children.

HEAD START: We fully support the Head Start program so that the children of the less fortunate in our state receive the early attention they need to thrive in our schools.

SCHOOL VOUCHERS: We oppose the implementation of private and religious school voucher programs. Such a program would amount to “welfare for the rich” in many instances. Such a program would also harm our public schools by diluting the financial support for those institutions and encouraging students to abandon the public school system. Consistent with our unequivocal support for the public school system, we cannot support a voucher program that will harm our public schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION: North Carolina’s universities have achieved an international reputation for excellence in many fields. We wish to preserve this important part of our state’s educational environment. Consequently, we support adequate funding for our public university system, the preservation of academic freedom at those institutions, equal access for all people, maintaining low tuition for in-state students and the availability of financial aid for all qualified students with low and moderate incomes.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: North Carolina’s community colleges play a vital role in enhancing the lives of our people and in paving the way for a brighter future for our state. We support adequate funding for all community college programs, including basic literacy programs, technical and vocational programs, new and expanded industrial training, small business centers, and occupational retraining. We also support voluntary links between community colleges and four-year institutions to encourage the development of an improved system of higher education in this state. We encourage the General Assembly to maintain low tuition at our community colleges and to encourage business/education partnerships associated with such institutions, in order to stimulate the state’s economy.

TECH PREP: We strongly support the expansion of North Carolina’s Tech Prep program, which integrates the resources of the public schools, community colleges, and four-year institutions in order to provide our young people with the technical literacy they will need in an increasingly complex future.

TEACHERS: We believe good teachers, including college and university professors and instructors, are among North Carolina’s most valuable resources. We support continued efforts to produce, attract, and keep highly qualified educators at all levels to ensure that our people receive an outstanding education. We support the continued funding of the North Carolina Teaching Fellows program. We support proposals to improve teacher salaries.

The way in which we compensate our educators should reflect our respect for education as a profession. We believe that adequate compensation to college and university instructors is vital to the preservation of our state college and university

system, including appropriate support for research activities. We support cultural and ethnic diversity in our educational systems to provide appropriate role models for our students.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE: We believe that every child and educator has a right to be safe when attending school. We support all efforts by educators and law enforcement officials to stop violence in our schools.

Effective Government

We believe that the mission of government is to expand opportunity, not bureaucracy, to our culturally and ethnically diverse population. Democrats have demonstrated that government can be both responsive and responsible. Under Democratic leadership, our state has enjoyed growth and progress while balancing the budget every year. We support continuing efforts to make state government more efficient.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND EMPLOYMENT: We have a strong commitment to our government employees. We believe these professionals deserve wages and benefits comparable to those in the private sector. We support annual pay raises within the limits of fiscal responsibility. We support training government officials, elected and professionals to provide more effective government service to North Carolina.

We further support efforts to increase the numbers of qualified women and minorities in all levels of government where they are under represented.

The purpose of the public retirement system is to recruit and retain competent employees and to help provide economic security in retirement. We support maintaining a sound and fiscally responsible retirement system for all public employees. We call upon the General Assembly and administrative officers to ensure the prudent, honest, and efficient use of employees' and taxpayers' contributions by maintaining the actuarial soundness of the public retirement system.

OPEN GOVERNMENT: The government belongs to the people of North Carolina, and the people are entitled to observe its work. We therefore support the Open Meetings and Open Records laws and support its continuing expansion.

Seniors

We believe that seniors should enjoy independence and economic security in recognition of their many contributions to society.

SOCIAL SECURITY: We believe Social Security is a contract that must not be compromised. We oppose privatization and the diversion of Social Security funds for other purposes.

HEALTH CARE: We believe any changes in Medicare should focus on health care cost containment to diminish the ever-increasing out-of-pocket medical costs that have risen at rates significantly higher than the rate of inflation. Seniors should be assured both quality and choice of health care providers. Seniors should also be protected against arbitrary health care cancellation. We support economical, accessible prescription drug coverage for our seniors and we commend Lt. Governor Beverly Perdue's leadership in giving seniors the right to affordable and accessible prescription drug coverage.

ASSISTED LIVING AND CARE: We pledge to continue to strengthen training programs for those who work in the field of aging. We support expanded, accessible transportation and affordable educational and leisure opportunities for older adults. We urge the adoption of higher minimum standards for employees in nursing care facilities and believe that the certification program for those working directly with patients should be strengthened and enforced. We support a background check for all employees with direct care responsibilities for seniors.

INCOME: We support efforts to raise incomes of seniors and all other persons above the poverty level to allow them to live in dignity and security. We urge the abolition of mandatory age-related retirement and recommend the availability of pre-retirement counseling and consultation. We support fairness in economic benefit programs for all senior North Carolinians. We support an increase in homestead exemption from property taxation for the elderly.

SENIORS AND FAMILIES: We support efforts to keep families together through safe, affordable adult day care, health care, counseling, job retraining, nutritional assistance, and other means of making life more pleasant for seniors. We support an expanded network of community-based services to keep persons in their homes so that they will not be prematurely placed in institutional care. We pledge to support every reasonable effort to assure that families will not be financially impoverished because of exorbitant health care costs.

Environment

We recommit ourselves to the wise stewardship and protection of our air, water, soil, forests, wetlands, watersheds, and barrier islands. We believe that by preserving our natural resources, we are preserving our quality of life, our economic growth, and our health. We note that the Democratic Party is the only party that has consistently supported serious and effective measures to protect our environment and natural resources.

We recognize the interdependence of ecosystems and community economies and believe that all communities have a fiduciary obligation to use land and resources in ways which do not harm the environmental health or the economies of neighboring or distant towns and communities.

AIR AND WATER: We support tax incentives and other benefits that encourage use of alternative means for disposal of chemicals and waste by-products into the air. We urge increased state supervision and more frequent inspections of companies emitting such by-products into the atmosphere.

We want to keep public ownership of the coastline, to keep it available to every North Carolinian.

We encourage regional watershed planning that encompasses agricultural activities, industrial output, and wastewater discharge, but that takes into account the interests of private property. We call upon municipalities and counties to develop unified regional policies to protect watersheds. We oppose Republican initiatives to dilute water and air quality safeguard standards.

SOIL: We support stronger county sedimentation control ordinances as provided by the North Carolina Sedimentation and Pollution Control Act.

FORESTS: We support logging and timber management techniques that foster reforestation. We oppose the practice of clear-cutting.

WETLANDS: We support local land management that includes responsible control of surface water run-off, ensures the proper treatment and disposal of wastewater, and minimizes the pressure exerted by increased population. We support programs that will achieve the short-term goal of "no net loss" of wetlands - in both acreage and function - and a longer-term goal of wetlands restoration, where feasible.

RECYCLING: We support mandatory local and regional recycling of paper, glass, metals, and other reusable materials in order to reduce the need for landfills. We support safe, alternative means of waste disposal. We also support tax incentives and other benefits for industries that undertake and promote recycling efforts. We encourage local governments to create greater markets for recycled products by purchasing recycled materials.

OFFSHORE DRILLING: We recognize that our coast is an outstanding natural resource that must be protected for future generations of North Carolinians. We call for the performance of a full environmental impact study including the impact on the tourism and fishing industry before any offshore exploration for oil or natural gas is undertaken.

NUCLEAR POWER: We urge constant vigilance to ensure the safety and security of existing nuclear power facilities and the development of efficient and safe means to dispose of or reuse nuclear and hazardous wastes. We urge cooperation among government, education, and private companies to seek and develop alternative sources of energy.

TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE: We believe that any firm or organization, public or private, that uses or produces hazardous products must be held accountable for their safe and proper disposal. We urge the state to provide technical assistance

to help reduce the production of toxic and hazardous waste and to treat their waste on site. We support strengthening laws against irresponsible dumping of toxic chemicals and wastes, and we call for aggressive prosecution of those who violate these laws. We oppose the siting of hazardous waste generating and disposal facilities in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. We support reasonable right-to-know laws to disclose fully the chemicals used and stored in our communities.

PARKS: We support the completion of acquisition of the remaining land needed to implement the master plan for our state parks. We oppose the sale of state parks. We also encourage the General Assembly to fund badly needed repairs and to upgrade the grounds and facilities at our existing state parks and to make them ADA compliant and affordable to all North Carolinians.

Fair and Open Elections and a Strong Party

As the party of inclusion we recommit ourselves to a North Carolina Democratic Party that is open to all people. We believe the principles and goals of our party are more important than personalities or Primary Election disagreements. We expect Democratic candidates and those who have been entrusted with public or party office to set an example of loyalty to the party, to its principles, and to all of its nominees. We encourage all Democrats to unite and support the entire ticket in the General Election. We encourage Democrats to support the North Carolina Democratic Party in every race, from local contests, to judicial elections to the top of the ticket.

We pledge to continue efforts to involve as many people as possible in Democratic Party affairs and in party decision making. We will increase efforts to encourage historically under-represented groups, such as women and minorities, to seek election to public office. **CLEAN CAMPAIGNS:** We promise to campaign honestly, fairly, and vigorously, with a focus on the issues of paramount concern to our communities, state, and nation. We call upon all candidates to forego personal attacks and distortion and to debate the issues in a straightforward manner. We pledge to abide by the letter and the spirit of the federal and state campaign finance laws.

VOTING: We will continue to advocate measures to make voter registration and voting easier and more accessible, particularly for students, seniors, the infirm, and those who are unable to register during business hours. We support legislation to make registering and voting of all North Carolinians easier. We support increased funding to educate voters about legal alternatives to voting only on Election Day and to improve the speed and convenience of voting on Election Day. We support greater enforcement efforts to eliminate voter fraud.

We commend the National Voter Registration Act, which has been implemented in North Carolina. We vigorously affirm our support for efforts to ensure the right to vote for all citizens without discrimination or intimidation. We also encourage efforts to increase the Election Day turnout of North Carolina's voting-age population.

JUDICIAL SELECTION: We support a judicial selection process that focuses on experience and qualifications, establishes a minimum number of years of practice for service as a district court, superior court, or appellate court judge, and enables qualified candidates for judicial positions to compete in a manner consistent with the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE: We support the passage and enforcement of tough campaign finance laws. The North Carolina Democratic Party will continue to support measures to reduce the cost of campaigning for public office. We encourage all North Carolina Democrats to participate in the income tax check-off fund.

Health and Human Services

We recognize that every person is entitled to basic health care. Therefore, we urge the General Assembly and all agencies responsible for the delivery of health care to work to contain costs and to assure the highest possible quality of health care to all persons, regardless of income or geographic location.

HEALTH CARE: We encourage healthy lifestyles and applaud Lt. Governor Beverly Perdue's leadership towards that, including her efforts to reduce teen smoking.

We recognize that health care decisions are best made within the context of the doctor and patient relationship. Thus, we believe that each person has the right to choose his or her own physician without interference from government or insurance companies. We support health care reform that provides universal and portable coverage, expanded preventive health care, and public efforts to provide the prenatal care needed to reduce infant mortality.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE: We support a mental health system that provides access to appropriate treatment for mental, behavioral, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse. Such a system must provide a comprehensive array of services which emphasizes community based treatment offering equal access for those in need. We support reform which emphasizes insurance coverage for all health disorders, including mental disorders, which is comparable in cost and coverage to traditional medical insurance.

WELFARE REFORM: We believe that welfare is intended to help families and individuals through extremely tough financial times; however, too many people have become dependent on welfare. We support continued efforts to reform North Carolina's welfare system by emphasizing work, personal responsibility, and helping more welfare recipients to get effective job training get jobs and become self-sufficient.

SENIORS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: We support alternative health-care delivery systems to allow the elderly and persons with disabilities to remain in a home setting as long as possible. We urge the provision of quality in-home care or institutional care for all who require it, and we insist on their protection from abuse, neglect, and deprivation of their rights as persons. We applaud efforts to

provide state-supported health care to the poor and to uninsured and underinsured persons.

WOMEN: We believe that every woman should have access to prenatal and postnatal care and appropriate counseling. We believe that a woman's decision about whether to end a pregnancy should be her own and not that of the government. Thus, we must keep abortion safe, legal, and accessible to all North Carolina women. Women should have access to information and counseling regarding all choices related to crisis pregnancies.

PATIENTS' RIGHTS: We commend Gov. Mike Easley and the General Assembly for enactment of the North Carolina Patients' Bill of Rights that will improve the relationship between patients, doctors and insurance companies. We applaud Sen. John Edwards for his visionary leadership in working towards a nationwide Patients' Bill of Rights.

EDUCATION: We support educational programs in our schools and public health agencies that encourage abstinence and provide information about safe sexual practices, in order to prevent pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS.

Housing

Safe, decent, and affordable housing for all persons is essential to the future of our communities and families. We deplore the conditions that lead to homelessness, and we encourage the renovation, preservation, and expansion of existing low-income housing.

HOME OWNERSHIP: We support policies that encourage affordable mortgage credit to make home ownership possible for more working families. We urge the expansion of the North Carolina Housing Trust Fund to provide a source of funds for the housing needs of our poorest. We also encourage the expansion of incentives for first-time home buyers.

RENTAL HOUSING: Many of our people rent their homes, either by choice or by necessity. We call for the equitable allocations of rights and responsibilities between landlords and tenants. We support the enforcement of existing laws that require rental premises to be maintained in a fit and habitable condition.

PUBLIC HOUSING: We support programs that encourage tenant management of public housing communities. Furthermore, we support policies that encourage tenant responsibility, including zero tolerance drug provisions in public housing leases.

We support legislation to provide additional resources for special need populations including farm workers, transitional housing for the homeless and

incarcerated, HIV/AIDS populations, victims of domestic violence, homeless veterans and those that are mentally or physically challenged and the elderly.

Labor and Employment

The North Carolina Democratic Party is the party of North Carolina's working people. We understand that meaningful employment at a liveable wage is critical to the personal security and self-esteem of the people of our state. We believe that economic growth is fully consistent with fair employment practices, fair wages, and a safe, clean, and healthy work place.

We are confident that maintaining a high level of economic growth can and should be accompanied by investments in the training and retraining of workers in view of our changing state, national, and world economies. In light of all these factors, we reaffirm our fundamental and well-established belief that all North Carolinians have a right to productive employment in a safe environment and to compensation at a liveable wage without fear of discriminatory treatment.

JOB SAFETY: We demand strict enforcement of workplace safety standards and the routine inspection of North Carolina workplaces in order to ensure adequate protection for all workers.

RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS: We believe that workers have a right to know whether they are at risk of exposure to hazardous materials and to the steps that they can take to protect themselves from harmful contact with such substances.

We support the stringent enforcement of existing right-to-know laws and regular legislative and regulatory review of the subject in order to ensure that our laws covering hazardous materials reflect sound, modern safety practices. We also support right-to-know laws that allow local residents and fire departments, police departments, and others responsible for protecting the public to have adequate access to information about any hazardous materials located in their communities.

ILLNESS AND INJURY: We support just compensation and adequate care for the victims of occupational diseases and work-related injuries. We particularly support efforts to reduce, treat, and eliminate the risk of long-term injury resulting from repetitive job-related activities.

We believe the Commissioner of Labor should restore the ergonomic study and guidelines to promote safety in the workplace.

MINIMUM WAGE: We support the concept of the federal minimum wage. We believe that the United States Congress should increase the current state minimum wage in order to ensure that workers can adequately provide for their own well-being and that of their families.

JOB TRAINING: We strongly support the expansion of apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs to help our young people and displaced workers to

develop marketable job skills. We believe that special care should be taken to expand job opportunities for the disabled.

WOMEN IN THE WORK PLACE: We recognize that over the last 30 years, there has been an unprecedented movement of women in the labor force. We understand that women work for personal fulfillment and to provide support for themselves and their families, just as men do. In recognition of this fundamental change in our economy, we support equal access to employment opportunities for women and men and are committed to equal pay for comparable work.

We encourage businesses to include child care facilities in the workplace. Studies show that this increases worker productivity, strengthens families and builds company loyalty among workers.

CHILD CARE: The changing nature of our workforce has had a profound impact upon our families. We believe that employment should promote, enhance, and nurture stable and healthy family relationships instead of harming them. An integral part of ensuring that the growth in two wage-earner families does not harm our families is the provision of adequate and reasonably priced child care for our children.

We urge the development of incentives for private employers to provide high quality child care services. We also urge the development of incentives for, and the removal of obstacles to, alternative work opportunities such as part-time, shared-time, and flexible-time work schedules in order to expand opportunities for more people to care for their children.

MIGRANT WORKERS: We support sanitary living conditions, adequate health care, educational opportunities, and safe working conditions for migrant workers and their families. All workers in North Carolina, regardless of immigration status, have the right to fair wages, timely payment for services and safe working conditions.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: We reassert our fundamental belief in the collective bargaining process as a means of serving the interests of both employees and employers. We encourage cooperation between employers and employees to assure productivity through fair and adequate employee compensation and benefits and safe, harmonious, and healthy working conditions.

NON-DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES: We support access to employment without discrimination of any kind. We support vigorous enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws to ensure that all persons have access to good jobs at fair wages and benefits. We urge the implementation of incentives for employer sponsorship of training and managerial development programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. We further support programs to facilitate the employment of veterans in the private sector.

Heritage and Culture

The North Carolina Democratic Party recognizes the importance of cultural development in the growth of our state.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS: We strongly support the programs and institutions that have established our state's stature in the areas of the arts, theater, music, and folk life. We encourage the continued development of museums and historical research facilities to embrace the cultural diversity of our state.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: We support public libraries, acknowledge their value as community resources and information centers, encourage continued support for their growth and expansion, and support their independence in providing knowledge and information.

Human Rights

The North Carolina Democratic Party was founded in response to the need for a defense of human rights and civil liberties. We reaffirm our commitment to the full and equal protection of the lives, liberties, rights, and properties of all citizens and residents of North Carolina. All human beings deserve the opportunity to realize their own potential.

PRIVACY: We continue to support responsible measures to limit the amount of information gathered by governmental agencies about individuals and to prohibit the use of such information in an improper manner. We believe that government must respect individual liberties and refrain from intruding into our private lives and interfering with our personal decisions.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: We support the fundamental rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. We oppose efforts to limit or eliminate these fundamental constitutional rights. We believe that all persons should have access to our courts.

DISCRIMINATION: We oppose discrimination of any kind, whether in employment, health care, education, retirement programs, housing, or any other area. We encourage vigorous enforcement of existing civil rights laws and a periodic re-examination of their adequacy.

Immigration

Immigrants have become a vital part of North Carolina's economy.

Recognizing that fact, the state should provide access to important information about state services and benefits in the primary language of legal immigrants.

While we recognize that immigration laws are enacted at the federal level, state government, grassroots citizens and legislators can impact such policies by influencing our federal representatives.

WELCOMING NEWCOMERS: Newcomers from around the world have come to North Carolina. The state should establish a state newcomers guide to offer guidance and explain the actions of state government in all communities in which newcomers settle.

Paying for Progress

Government services are not free. The North Carolina Democratic Party supports the wise use of tax monies without waste or extravagance. We support the introduction of increased efficiencies in all areas of government to hold down the tax burden on the people of our state. We applaud the efforts of State Auditor Ralph Campbell to minimize waste and mismanagement. We applaud Governor Mike Easley, State Treasurer Richard Moore, and the General Assembly for preserving the state's AAA credit rating. We are proud of the long history of efficient government which Democratic leaders have provided in North Carolina.

We believe that all taxes, especially those that fall hardest on middle-class and poor families, should be kept as low as is possible, consistent with the maintenance of an appropriate level of government services. The use of a progressive tax system is the only way to fairly pay for the government services needed to build a solid foundation for our future economic security. We oppose excessive reliance on regressive taxes, which unfairly burden the poor and the middle class. We believe that any future changes in the tax laws should increase the progressivity of our tax system.

Homeland Security

We believe that the best way to fight terrorism at home is to be prepared, and that North Carolina should have every safeguard possible in place to protect from terrorist attacks. This preparation should include the best technology and other appropriate tools for local and state law enforcement officials.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: We support law enforcement efforts to obtain additional resources for improved communication, better intelligence gathering and we also encourage better cooperation in sharing information, detaining suspects and alerting the public.

HEALTH: We support vigilant protection of North Carolinians' health, and believe the nation should follow Attorney General Roy Cooper in working to establish a registry of potentially deadly biological agents that could be used as weapons. We believe that, in an emergency, the state's public health officials should determine through testing if a biological threat has occurred and decide if quarantine or other safety measures should occur.

To eat safely, we know our food has to be protected from the farm to the kitchen table. We applaud Agriculture Commissioner Meg Scott Phipps for being in the forefront nationally in bio-terrorist prevention and preparedness.

JUSTICE: We support Gov. Mike Easley's efforts to enact tough penalties for those who put our safety in jeopardy with use or threats of chemical or biological weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. We believe suspects who threaten or use such weapons damage the safety and health of North Carolinians just as if they had used a traditional weapon.

PUBLIC INFORMATION: We believe that the residents of North Carolina have a right to know when their safety is threatened in order to make informed decisions about their safety. We encourage rapid alerts in case of danger, and full disclosure, when appropriate, in times of crisis.

PUBLIC SERVANTS: We also strongly support our men and women in uniform who protect our communities every day. We are proud of and thankful for our police and fire/rescue forces and other public servants.

Veterans and Armed Forces

We recognize that the freedoms we enjoy in this great country do not come without a price, and that the ultimate price has been paid again and again by the people of this great state. We further recognize that North Carolina plays an essential role in the defense of this country, not only because of the sacrifices made by our sons and daughters in military service, but also because our state contains some of the largest and most important military bases in the world. The presence of these bases is a source of great pride and is vital to the economic prosperity of the communities in which they are located.

The North Carolina Democratic Party reaffirms its longtime commitment to North Carolina's sons and daughters who presently serve proudly in the Armed Forces of the United States, to those men and women who serve at bases located within our borders, and to all veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, whose service has made this nation an example of freedom and democracy that shines throughout the world.

Conclusion

In summary, the North Carolina Democratic Party stands for:

- Economic opportunity and security for all who call North Carolina home
- A fair and just tax system
- Quality, affordable education for every student at every stage of life
- Equal access to quality and affordable health care
- Safe and secure communities
- Preservation of natural resources

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You can also visit the N.C. Democratic Party's Web site at www.ncdp.org.

N.C. Democratic State Executive Council

Chair	Barbara K. Allen	Raleigh
First Vice-Chair	Ed Smith	Raleigh
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Alleghany	Karen Leys	Sparta
Anson	Dannie Montgomery	Lilesville
Ashe	Melba Jones	West Jefferson
Avery	Diane Sudderth	Montezuma
Beaufort	Betsy Lee Hodges	Washington
Bertie	Tonza Ruffin	Windsor
Bladen	Althea Lesane	Rieglewood
Brunswick	Buddy Rudd	Oak Island
Buncombe	Blake Butler	Asheville
Burke	Ronnie Thompson	Morganton
Cabarrus	James C. Johnson	Concord
Caldwell	Phyllis Huffstetler	Lenoir
Camden	Victor Neal	South Mills
Carteret	Nelson Gillikin	Beaufort
Caswell	Lorene Garland	Blanch
Catawba	Jeff Dellinger	Maiden
Chatham	Mary Nettles	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Mack Cowan	Murphy
Chowan	Jerald Perry	Edenton
Clay	Bass Hyatt	Brasstown
Cleveland	Betsy Wells	Kings Mountain
Columbus	Sherry Dew Prince	Tabor City
Craven	Charles Wethington	New Bern
Cumberland	Coy Brewer	Fayetteville
Currituck	Rosalie Rose	Moyock
Dare	Fletcher Willey	Manteo
Davidson	Randell Lanier	Lexington
Davie	Robert Rose	Mocksville
Duplin	Jesse Williams	Warsaw
Durham	Ted Benson	Durham
Edgecombe	Celestine Lyons	Battleboro
Forsyth	Berni Gaither	Winston-Salem

Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)

Franklin	Doug Jackson	Youngsville
Gaston	T.J. Solomon	Gastonia
Gates	Mack Eason	Sunbury
Graham	Brenda Long-Norville	Robbinsville
Granville	Gene Edmundson	Oxford
Greene	Shelby Harrell	Snow Hill
Guilford	Tom Coley	Greensboro
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Harnett	Alton D. Baines	Lillington
Haywood	Nancy Francis	Waynesville
Henderson	Paul Donahue	Hendersonville
Hertford	Marcus Simmons	Ahoskie
Hoke	A.K. Leach	Raeford
Hyde	Janet Russ	Fairfield
Iredell	Tommy Gaither	Olin
Jackson	Eddie Madden	Cashiers
Johnston	Donald Rains	Princeton
Jones	John Simmons	Pollocksville
Lee	Vacant	
Lenoir	Lyle Holland	Kinston
Lincoln	Roby Jetton	Lincolnton
Macon	Jerry Sutton	Franklin
Madison	Virginia Anderson	Hot Springs
Martin	James Batchelor	Williamston
McDowell	Louis Wall	Marion
Mecklenburg	John Cotham	Charlotte
Mitchell	Kay Goins	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	Hugh Martin	Biscoe
Moore	Bill Newton	Southern Pines
Nash	Mary A. Wells	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Gary Shipman	Wilmington
Northampton	Michael Wray	Gaston
Onslow	Barbara Woodward	Jacksonville
Orange	Alex Zaffron	Carrboro
Pamlico	Steven Hollowell	Bayboro
Pasquotank	Una Green	Elizabeth City

Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)

Pender	James Faison, Jr.	Rocky Point
Perquimans	Lillian Holman	Hertford
Person	Curtis Bradsher	Roxboro
Pitt	Andy Forman	Greenville
Polk	Fred Eaton, Jr.	Columbus
Randolph	Hal Walker	Asheboro
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Robeson	Raymond Pennington	Lumberton
Rockingham	Dick Cartwright	Madison
Rowan	Sandy Reitz	Salisbury
Rutherford	Ray Crawford	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Mae H. Troublefield	Faison
Scotland	Joyce McDow	Laurinburg
Stanly	N.A. Lowder	Albemarle
Stokes	Phil White	Walnut Cove
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Swain	Eloise Nelson	Bryson City
Transylvania	Dana Hawkins	Pisgah Forest
Tyrrell	Larry Hill	Columbia
Union	Ruth S. Starnes	Monroe
Vance	Opie Frazier, Jr.	Henderson
Wake	Michael Weisel	Raleigh
Warren	Robin S. Williams	Norlina
Washington	Bill Forbes	Creswell
Watauga	Rusty Henson	Vilas
Wayne	Larry Jones	Dudley
Wilkes	Judith B. Porter	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Jennie Williams	Wilson
Yadkin	Ben Neill	East Bend
Yancey	Clyde McIntosh	Burnsville

2002 Libertarian Party of North Carolina Platform

Preamble

We hold that every person has a natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and property.

We hold that the purpose of government is the protection of the rights and property of peaceful individuals.

We hold that the initiation of force or fraud for political or social reasons is always immoral, and it is contrary to the principles of legitimate government.

We hold that the guarantor of personal liberty is economic freedom;

Accordingly, the Libertarian Party of North Carolina seeks:

Federal Government that is limited to the powers specifically enumerated for it in the U.S. Constitution.

Federal, state and local government that does not attempt to manipulate the economy or interfere in the private moral decisions of any individual.

A society that is freer and more prosperous, based on the respect for our differences, acknowledgement of the creative potential of a free market, and optimism for the future.

I. Justice

Crime: The only real crimes are those which result in direct harm to a person or property. Any criminal laws, policies, and programs not directly based upon this principle of justice have no place in a free and civil society. The LPNC calls for the vigorous prosecution of crimes with victims, and the repeal of all laws against so-called "victimless crimes." Government officials should not be immune from prosecution of criminal acts in the conduct of their duties.

The LPNC calls for the immediate end of civil asset forfeiture.

End the War on Drugs: The LPNC calls for the immediate end to the insane "war on drugs." While we do not advocate the use of drugs, we have learned that drug prohibition is worse than the drugs themselves. We call for the legalization of all drugs and the immediate pardon of the over one-quarter of North Carolina prison inmates convicted solely of drug charges and other "victimless crimes."

Death Penalty: The LPNC opposes execution of prisoners. We believe that state-sanctioned revenge never serves the cause of justice.

Prisons: Prisons should exist to separate those who would violate the rights of others from civil society. The Constitutional rights of prisoners and ex-prisoners should be abridged only where it is necessary to accomplish this purpose. The

LPNC calls for prisons that are humane, with programs designed to provide inmates the discipline and skills required to become productive and law-abiding citizens upon release.

Takings: The LPNC opposes the taking or seizure of private property by government or by agencies acting upon governmental authority. We support compensation for owners whose property is devalued or made inaccessible by government regulations.

Environment: The basis for effective environmental protection is found in upholding property rights. The LPNC calls for the repeal of any laws which inhibit owners from taking action to legally protect and defend their property.

Pollution: Pollution is a violation of rights and should be treated as such. The LPNC proposes that polluters, either public or private, must fully compensate affected property owners for their losses. If the act of pollution is deliberate or willfully negligent, criminal penalties should also apply.

Roadblocks and Searches: The LPNC calls for a halt to random roadblocks or searches of any kind. Roadblocks should only be used to stop known fleeing criminals. Searches should only be conducted in strict adherence to the Constitution.

Militarization of Police: The LPNC decries the increasing militarization of police. Police SWAT teams increasingly violate our rights and terrorize innocent civilians in a manner the LPNC believes is blatantly unconstitutional. Police departments exist to protect and serve their citizens, and military style raids have no place in a civil society. The LPNC calls for an end to no-knock searches and hooded officers.

II. Social Issues

Education: The LPNC supports any attempt by parents and students to take control of their education. The state should uphold its NC Constitutional mandate to ensure that children have access to a quality education, by lifting the burden of regulation from private education and home schooling, and by allowing as much school choice as possible.

Daycare and Elder Care: The LPNC calls for the complete deregulation of the daycare, nursing home and home health care industries. This will make these services more diverse, plentiful and inexpensive, eliminating the perceived need for government intervention.

Welfare: The LPNC offers a positive alternative to the failed welfare state. We offer a vision of a society based on individual responsibility and private charity. Once people are free to keep all the money they earn, they will be able to offer direct individual aid that is truly compassionate. We favor ending government welfare programs as quickly as possible.

Housing: The LPNC advocates a free and unregulated housing market. We call for the elimination of all laws which dictate to homeowners how they will build, inhabit, or use their property, and of all regulations which increase the costs of housing. In no case should the taxpayers subsidize another's choice of where to build and maintain housing.

Healthcare: The LPNC calls on government to get out of the healthcare industry entirely. When people are allowed free choice, they will be more able to choose the care they want at a price they can afford. We advocate a compassionate approach towards those currently dependent on government healthcare, and would take care to not increase their suffering in pursuit of this goal.

III. The Free Market

Corporate Welfare: The LPNC calls for the end of any and all corporate welfare policies. We believe that the free market is far more efficient than government at deciding which forms of business most benefit North Carolinians. We oppose any action by state or local government to subsidize the costs of private business.

Business and Labor: The LPNC calls for the immediate abolition of all state and local business licenses, occupational licenses, and franchise fees thus freeing the members of the public to become clients of whomever they please for whatever price and level of service is mutually acceptable. This action would open the field of voluntary licensing and decrease the short supply of affordable professionals in the areas of health, law, engineering, counseling, real estate, dentistry, embalming, and other services. We call on all levels of government to eliminate all regulations and fees that artificially increase the costs of starting and maintaining a business, or of gaining employment.

Privatization: The LPNC challenges local and county governments to seek private solutions for basic needs. We call for free and open competition in all areas which have been previously reserved to government-granted monopolies.

Zoning: The LPNC calls for the repeal of all zoning ordinances. In their place, we uphold the rights of private owners to use and develop their property as they see fit, and the rights of their neighbors to be protected from any direct harm caused by such use. We encourage people to establish private contractual relationships that promote harmonious land use and development.

Transportation: The LPNC challenges state and local government to stop building new highways or other transportation systems. We propose giving private enterprise the opportunity to come up with innovative transportation solutions without government interference. Current roads should be maintained by private enterprise until such time as they can be transferred to private ownership.

Agriculture and Forestry: The LPNC supports a free market in agriculture and forestry. People should be free to raise any agricultural product and sell it at market,

without government subsidy, support, or interference. Agricultural and forestry research should be conducted privately, without government interference or support. We call for the immediate removal of all taxes on agricultural products at all levels, including production, distribution, storage, transportation, and sale.

Alcohol Sales: The LPNC calls for government to get out of the business of selling alcohol. The Alcohol Beverage Control system should be privatized and alcohol sales deregulated as quickly as possible.

IV. Government and Taxation

Democracy: Access to the ballot should be open to all Constitutionally qualified candidates. All candidates for a given office should be held to the same requirements, regardless of party affiliation. The people should have easy access to state their will to the government through as many democratic methods as possible, including, but not limited to, initiative, referendum, recall, proportional representation, and write-in votes.

Fair Campaigns: The right to freedom of expression must include the unrestricted right to pay for dissemination of one's opinion. When the government controls the funding of campaigns, it controls the campaigns themselves, and thus the elections. Accordingly, the LPNC calls for an end to all limits on a person's right to support the candidate of his choice.

Legislation: The LPNC believes bills issuing from the General Assembly should be as simple and to the point as possible. We challenge the General Assembly to write bills that cover only one topic and that can be understood by the average voter. We oppose riders, unrelated amendments, or any other attempt to pass legislation without a clear, open, and public consideration of the proposed law.

Annexation: The LPNC opposes forced annexation by municipalities. All annexation should be subject to the direct approval of those living in areas proposed to be annexed.

Taxation: Taxation is by its very nature a coercive and destructive act against the people. The LPNC believes that all people have the basic right to keep the fruits of their labor and enterprise. We believe that the costs of government should be paid for by voluntary means only.

Property Taxes: The LPNC calls for the repeal of all property taxes, including those that are applied to vehicles, equipment, capital goods and pets.

Federal Grants: The LPNC challenges state and local governments to turn away all federal grants and the restrictions and mandates that come with them. We call on the federal government to release control and funding over these programs to the state and to the people in accordance with the 9th and 10th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Bonds: To the extent that government bonds are simply deferred taxes, and they should be avoided in all circumstances. State and local governments should take action to pay off existing bonds as quickly as possible, and refrain from the issuance of new bonds.

Sale of Government Lands and Assets: The LPNC challenges state and local governments to privatize as many lands and assets as possible. Many functions of government should be transferred to private ownership, and a necessary reduction in the size of government will generate surplus property. We call for a fair and open process to liquidate these lands and assets at maximum value. The proceeds from these sales should be refunded to the taxpayers.

V. Freedom

Privacy: The LPNC opposes any attempts by government to collect information on the people, except in the Constitutionally required performance of its duties. All personal information gathered by government must be kept confidential, and not used or shared except directly for the purpose for which it was gathered.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms: The LPNC acknowledges every individual's inalienable right to choose to own and carry firearms or other means of self-defense, without government licensing, registration, monitoring or interference of any kind.

Boating, Hunting and Fishing Rights: The LPNC calls for the elimination of state licenses for the purposes of boating, hunting, or fishing. We support the rights of private land owners to allow, ban or regulate these activities on their property, as they see fit.

Consensual Relationships: The government has absolutely no place telling consenting adults which adults they can love or how they can love one another. The LPNC calls for the immediate repeal of all laws that encourage or discourage any consensual sexual or family relationships.

Adoption: The LPNC calls for a total deregulation of adoption services. We believe that easily available adoption will significantly lower abortion and child abuse. We support the rights of individuals and non-traditional families to adopt.

Immigration: The LPNC welcomes immigrants to our state. There should be no laws that set different standards for immigrants and non-immigrants. People who are not citizens should enjoy equal treatment under the law.

Free Association: The LPNC supports the right of any free association of individuals to conduct their community affairs as they see fit consistent with individual liberty, without interference from the government.

VI. Miscellaneous

National Libertarian Party Platform: The LPNC affirms and adopts the platform of the national Libertarian Party.

Omissions: In all matters where the LPNC does not take a position in this platform, the party shall always be in favor of the position which grants the greatest freedom to the people while protecting individual rights, and which most limits the role of government.

For more information on the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, contact Sean Haugh at (919) 286-0152, toll free at 1 800-292-3766. Visit the party's Web site at www.lpnc.org or info@lpnc.org.

State Executive Committee

Chair	Barbara Howe	Oxford
Vice-Chair	R. Lee Wrights	Winston-Salem
Recording Secretary	Douglas S. Adams	Durham
Treasurer	Bob Dorsey	Durham
Press Secretary	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Political Director	Kevin Fortner	Winston Salem
Membership Secretary	Jeffrey Bentley	Greensboro
Director of Newsletter Publication	Christy Dunovant	Winston-Salem
Outreach Director	Jim Pitts	Sanford
Ballot Access Coordinator	Vacant	
Executive Director	Sean Haugh	Durham

Executive Committee Members At Large

Tom Bailey	Greensboro
Beverly Wilcox	
Paul Johnson	
Carey Head	Charlotte

County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina

Alamance	Joe Fulks	Graham
Anson	Alan Light	Wadesboro
Ashe	William Montgomery	Jefferson
Avery	Vacant	
Beaufort	Charles Hickman	Blounts Creek
Bertie	Larry Cook, Jr.	Aulander
Bladen	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Brunswick	Richard Hollembeak	Bolivia
Buncombe	Kevin Rollins	Asheville
Cabarrus	Jeff Goforth	Concord
Caldwell	Brandon Derr	Lenoir

County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina (continued)

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Catawba	Vacant	
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Cherokee	Dan Eichenbaum	Murphy
Chowan	John Sams	Tyner
Clay	Leigh Pinto	Hayesville
Cleveland	Tony Brown	Shelby
Columbus	Vacant	
Craven	Brandon Pryor	
Cumberland	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Currituck	James Clark	Moyock
Davidson	Mike Smith	Winston-Salem
Davie	Vacant	
Durham	Sean Haugh	Durham
Forsyth	Lee Wrights	
Franklin	Gregg Adelman	Youngsville
Gaston	Vickie Filchuk	Belmont
Gates	John Sams	Tyner
Granville	Barbara & Tom Howe	Oxford
Guilford	Jeffrey Bentley	Greensboro
Halifax	Tom Eisenmenger	Roanoke Rapids
Harnett	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Haywood	Jim Cole	Waynesville
Henderson	Richard George	
Hoke	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Iredell	Vacant	
Lee	Jim Pitts	Sanford
Lincoln	David Roberson	Iron Station
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County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina (continued)

Pasquotank	John Sams	Tyner
Pender	Doug & Leslie Dixon	Watha
Perquimans	John Sams	Tyner
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Pitt	Mike Ruff	Greenville
Randolph	Viki Prevo	Asheboro
Richmond	David Muse	Hamlet
Robeson	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Rockingham	Beverly Wilcox	Wentworth
Rowan	James Sechler	Mooresville
Rutherford	Don Rich	Forest City
Sampson	W.L. Thompson	Faison
Stokes	James Lentz	Walnut Cove
Surry	Vacant	
Swain	Vacant	
Transylvania	Brian Cioni	Pisgah Forest
Union	Alan Light	Wadesboro
Vance	Barbara & Tom Howe	Oxford
Wake	Casey Gardner	Raleigh
Watauga	Don Boyer	Blowing Rock
Wayne	Mike Todaro	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Tom Tomlinson	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Douglas J. Ellis	Elm City
Yadkin	Hugh Goforth	Hamptonville
Yancey	Barry Williams	Burnsville

2002 Republican Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted on May 31, 2002)

Preamble

We, the members of the North Carolina Republican Party, proclaim that our Party represents the views of the majority of North Carolinians.

The North Carolina Republican Party believes in the power and freedom of individuals and we oppose all efforts to replace that power with governmental control.

We understand our nation was founded on faith in God, in family, in country and in freedom for all. We believe all efforts to modify or replace these core values erode the foundations of our society for future generations.

We recognize the United States is a democratic republic governed by elected representatives charged with honoring the original meaning and authority of the U.S. Constitution, and with protecting the inalienable rights of the American people as stated in the Bill of Rights.

The Republican Party is strong, principled and conservative and we believe it is the party that should lead the state of North Carolina. We want to represent every facet of American society, not by patronage but by principle, and not by dividing interests but by serving the good of all.

Membership in the North Carolina Republican Party is open to all citizens residing in our state who share the core values and beliefs expressed in this our Party platform.

We believe the promise of America is as true today as ever, and we recognize a duty to reach out and include all who share our values and convictions, making a special effort to welcome and involve those from groups not traditionally associated with our Party.

Family

We believe national renewal starts with the family. The family is where each new generation gains its moral anchor. It is the first school of good citizenship, the engine of economic progress, and a haven of security and understanding in an ever-changing world.

Republicans believe a two-parent family, where a husband and wife live in harmony in one home, provides the ideal environment for raising children and is the best model for family life. We praise courageous efforts of single parents who work hard to provide stable homes, and we recognize single parents often succeed and two-parent families sometimes fail. But noble efforts by single parents do not alter our belief that two-parent families are best. We, therefore, oppose liberal efforts

to redefine the traditional family structure and offer the Republican Party as a refuge for everyone concerned about the breakdown of family life in America.

We believe homosexuality is not normal and should not be made an acceptable "alternative" lifestyle either in public education or in public policy. We oppose special treatment by law based on nothing other than homosexual behavior or identity. We therefore oppose actions, such as "marriage" or the adoption of children by same-sex couples, which attempt to legitimize and normalize homosexual relationships. We support the Defense of Marriage Act. We also stand united with private organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, who defend moral decency and freedom according to their own long held and well established traditions and beliefs.

Today many children do not live in loving families free of abuse, and this must change. Government cannot legislate family love and compassion and should not preempt parental responsibility for children. But we also believe parents should not abuse children and support laws that balance parental rights with a child's right to life. We also urge strong support for religious and community-based initiatives in the private sector that seek to promote healthy, nurturing families or that work to restore and rebuild dysfunctional families.

Economic Policy

The North Carolina Republican Party believes the private enterprise system is both the most effective and most just economic system known to man. Economic freedom is essential to human liberty, and denying economic freedom goes against individual human dignity as well as the general social economic welfare.

Government ought to provide an unencumbered environment for individual initiative and private enterprise that together create jobs and raise personal income. Government regulation and taxation reduce and redistribute income rather than create it. We, therefore, support efforts to benefit all by rolling back the welfare state and removing the burden of excessive taxation. We also oppose needless bureaucratic rules and regulations that burden private enterprise and hamper economic growth.

Jobs and personal income both grow with expanding capital and never grow without it. Taxing capital gains takes away better job opportunities and better pay from working families. We, therefore, urge eliminating the capital gains tax.

We urge repeal of all laws that place an unfair tax burden on families. We urge Congress to speed complete removal of the "marriage penalty" in the tax code that forces married couples to pay higher taxes than unmarried individuals living together, to speed raising the "child tax credit" to \$1,000 per child, and to repeal the "death tax" because it taxes family assets already taxed once before.

We believe the hard-working citizens of North Carolina pay taxes to local, state, and federal governments that exceed what is necessary or just. Currently we are the highest taxed state per capita in the southeastern portion of the United States. We

support any and all efforts to relieve this excessive tax burden, and we strongly endorse the principles contained within the Taxpayer Protection Act.

Republicans believe the best way to promote economic growth is to reduce the overall tax burden on North Carolina's businesses and individuals. It is unfair to recruit out-of-state business with tax incentives when North Carolina-owned businesses must bear the burden of full taxation.

We believe that when economic times are hard, government must, like private citizens, tighten its belt. Pork barrel spending is never right, and raising taxes to provide preferential treatment for some over others is especially repulsive when citizens are struggling to make ends meet during times of economic recession.

Individual Liberty

The Republican Party of North Carolina supports and believes the vision for America established by our nation's founders—the authors of the Declaration of Independence, of the U. S. Constitution, and of the Bill of Rights.

Our forefathers gave individuals four ways to protect themselves against the power of the state: (1) the soapbox (freedom of speech); (2) the ballot box (the right to vote); (3) the jury box (trial by peers); and (4) the cartridge box (right to bear arms). The Republican Party stands against efforts to erode these methods of self-preservation.

We urge the U. S. Congress and the N. C. General Assembly both to pass legislation ending the ever increasing, incessant and calculated collection and dissemination of personal information on law-abiding citizens. We believe cataloging and cross-indexing personal information like fingerprints, Social Security numbers and financial credit by agencies of government and businesses—completely unrelated to criminal activity—is contrary and destructive to our individual and collective freedom and privacy.

We believe that the state must not control or interfere with our freedom of religion and the voluntary expression thereof. We oppose efforts to remove every mention of God from our schools.

Individual liberty and redistribution of wealth by coercion of law are simply not compatible, and we oppose restricting the former for the sake of the latter.

Republicans believe in equal opportunity and impartial treatment before the law regardless of wealth, social status, race or gender. We believe government must vigorously enforce individual civil rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

We believe government should treat all citizens fairly and should assure equal opportunity for all without regard to race, religion, or national origin. We oppose all forms of invidious discrimination. We also oppose efforts to include sexual

orientation as a category for preferential treatment status under civil rights statutes at any level of government.

We are committed to always be a conservative voice for citizens who want to guard the rights, liberties and values on which this great nation was founded.

We strongly support the Second Amendment of the U. S. Constitution that guarantees the right of free citizens to bear arms for any lawful activity. Therefore, we oppose any government effort to restrict the ownership, sale, purchase and "lawful carry" of firearms by law-abiding citizens.

Sanctity of Life

The North Carolina Republican Party believes strongly in the sanctity of all human life.

We believe unborn children have constitutional rights to life and liberty and, therefore, urge the Supreme Court to overturn its decision on *Roe vs. Wade*. We stand with the overwhelming majority of Americans who oppose efforts to mandate legalized abortion or to fund local, national, or international organizations that provide or promote abortion services. We also oppose the idea that abortion is ever an acceptable method of birth control.

We oppose the heinous procedure known as "partial-birth abortion," and urge the North Carolina General Assembly to pass legislation prohibiting this procedure. Furthermore, we urge members of the Republican Party of North Carolina to support financially, or with in-kind contributions, only those candidates or nominees who support measures to end so called "partial-birth abortions."

We support and strongly encourage positive alternatives to abortion, such as adoption. We believe biases against intact, caring families should be eliminated from adoption laws and tax codes. We believe adoption needs to be encouraged through significant tax credits, insurance reforms and legal reforms.

We oppose the erosion of parental rights and responsibilities by agents of the state when it comes to pregnant minors still legally dependent on their parents. We believe informed consent and parental consent should be prerequisite for any minor receiving family-planning services.

We support all developments in biomedical research and technology that enhance and protect human life. But we oppose any new development that does not treat all human life as a precious gift of God, or that does not treat every individual human life as a locus of unique and irreplaceable dignity no matter how weak, immature or dependent.

We oppose all procedures in research of medicine that involve the intentional destruction of innocent human life except to save a mother's life. We also oppose the cloning of whole human beings, the use of human embryos in research for

purposes other than advancing their own health and safety, as well as all forms of active euthanasia.

We urge the recruitment and support of candidates who will work hard to protect all innocent human life.

State Government

The North Carolina Republican Party encourages our state legislature to be efficient, effective, and responsive to the people in keeping with the spirit of self-government by a citizen legislature. We believe the General Assembly should be a part-time citizen legislature and should not become a year-round preserve for fulltime professional politicians.

We believe legislative session limits must be accompanied by measures to ensure all policy decisions are made by elected legislators and are never made by unelected state employees.

We believe government should encourage citizens to pursue happiness through honest, hard work and should not be in the business of subverting the rewards of honest labor. Therefore, we oppose any expansion of legally sanctioned gambling including a state lottery.

We believe a state lottery turns government into a bookie, succeeds only on the basis of false advertising, capitalizes on broken dreams and personal irresponsibility, and places the burden of taxation most heavily on those who are least able to afford it. Our state receives more than enough money from its citizens and has no warrant to even consider state-supported gambling.

We oppose passing unfounded mandates at any level of government. We support needed programs, but we call on government bodies to fully fund all programs they establish or require.

Election Laws

The ballot box is the only true protection citizens have against tyrannical abuse of power by the state. The Democratic Party has used corrupt practices that deny the majority of North Carolinians the honest representation they deserve. Unable to win elections in a fair fight, they have relied upon franked mail, dividing special interests, calling special elections, gerrymandering and manipulation of voter registration laws.

We believe requiring voter identification when voting is one very important way to protect against voter fraud. The 1993 National Voters Registration Act was enormously damaging to the integrity of voting laws in North Carolina. We, therefore, seek the immediate repeal of what are known as the "motor voter" laws. In particular, we urge the N. C. General Assembly to pass legislation requiring registered voters to produce photo identification before voting.

We believe voters should select government officials and government officials should not select voters. We, therefore, support reasonable, compact, congressional districts and legitimate single-member legislative districts that do not split counties as is specified in the North Carolina State Constitution.

We recognize the independence of the judicial branch of government, and oppose attempts to breach that independence by plans to appoint state judges rather than elect them. The right to control our state judiciary through regular, direct elections is one of our most valuable rights.

We believe the voters of North Carolina will make the right choice at the ballot box when they have full and timely information on candidates' campaign finances as required in the Full Disclosure Act. Proper reporting is the answer to campaign finance reform, not public funding.

We support the rights of referendum, recall and initiative whether in reference to statutes or changes to our state constitution. Current ballot-access laws in North Carolina are meant to limit debate. These laws must be eased to ensure greater citizen participation and influence. The Republican Party is not afraid of the people's voice.

Education

The Republican Party of North Carolina believes strongly in the value of maintaining a good system of public education. We also believe good public education is impossible unless parents, not the state, have control over where their children will be educated.

We believe education reform must be real and therefore oppose posturing that never achieves results. So, because choice and competition have served the state well in higher education, we believe choice and competition should be used to improve public education at primary and secondary levels as well, and we oppose regulatory attempts to deny learning options for our children. For these reasons, we support tuition tax credits for public, private or religiously affiliated school, we support charter schools and parents who educate their children in "home schools," and we support lifting the cap limiting the number of charter schools.

Our current system of top heavy, bureaucratic, centrally planned public education is failing to ensure the quality of education our children need and deserve. Therefore, in keeping with the Tenth Amendment, we support measures that separate North Carolina schools from the federal government. We support abolishing the federal Department of Education and keeping all education dollars from North Carolina to enhance the quality of public education in our own state—without going to maintain unneeded bureaucrats at the national level.

Incremental change of this failing system, augmented by higher taxes, higher spending, and smaller family budgets, while pretending to support reforms, will not meet the needs of North Carolina's future citizens. Unless dramatic improvement of student performance occurs, we will condemn our children to a dark age of low hopes, low dreams, low skills, and low wages.

Real education reform means local control of curriculum, budget, textbook selection and personnel in the public schools. For this reason, we support parents and teachers who wish to create charter schools that compete for students by convincing parents of the value of the education they offer; and we support zero-based budgeting in all public school districts. For this reason, we also believe parents must have complete access to all information concerning curriculum and activities used in educating their children, and we believe parents must have access to all materials used for teacher development in the public school system.

Real reform must also include defining academic performance standards, cutting administrative waste, and establishing part-time and alternative teacher certification. Our students must have the best possible academic teachers in the classroom, and not just teachers who have teaching degrees.

We believe the students of North Carolina are better served through academic achievement than by the ideological indoctrination inherent in outcome-based education. We further believe all children should be able to read and write at grade level and all high school graduates should be proficient at the twelfth grade level rather than at the eighth grade level currently allowed by the state.

All schools, including public schools, should encourage patriotism and knowledge of the traditional values of Western civilization upon which our republic is based. We oppose using tax dollars, or fees assessed on students at our public universities, to fund liberal attempts at social engineering contrary to the foundations on which our nation rests. We support daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in our schools, and we believe every classroom should display an American flag and a copy of our national motto—"in God we trust."

Republicans oppose mandatory sex education in public schools and believe sex education should not be included in any public school program without obtaining prior approval from parents or guardians. Where sex education is included, we support teaching abstinence until marriage as the expected norm for acceptable sexual behavior.

We also oppose the provision of school-based social services, including school-based clinics and mental health programs, which attempt to bypass parental authority and responsibility.

Just as discourse on public policy relies on moral principles based on spiritual convictions, so also learning must rely on moral principles supported by our deepest convictions. We believe America must be neutral toward religion itself. But mindful of our country's Judeo-Christian heritage and rich religious pluralism, we also support the right of students to engage in voluntary prayer in school and the right of others to pray as well at public occasions such as commencement exercises. We also strongly support equal access to school facilities.

Justice

One of the first duties of government is maintaining law and order so that citizens are free to pursue the blessings of life and liberty.

The crime rate is much too high, and law-abiding citizens often live in constant fear of crime in their neighborhoods and schools. By better allocation of resources and tax dollars, the state can insure the rights of innocent people and victims, as well as the legitimate rights of the accused. We support the principle of victim restitution.

We believe the death penalty does deter crime. But we also believe crime calls for punishment that is directly proportional to the wrong perpetrated against its victims and against the moral order. Therefore, we believe the death penalty is the right punishment for premeditated murder, whether or not it serves to deter other criminal acts. We call for legislation to restrict the time and number of endless appeals that make a mockery of the law.

Drug and alcohol abuse are major problems in North Carolina. We support effective educational programs to address these problems. We call for stiffer punishment for drunk or drug-impaired drivers. We oppose decriminalizing or legalizing drugs that are currently illegal. Drug users must face stiffer penalties for contributing to the demand that makes the drug trade profitable. We applaud new laws that have lengthened prison terms for persons convicted of selling illegal drugs.

We are repulsed by the rise of gratuitous violence and pornography in literature, music and the electronic media. Therefore, we support mandatory labeling of commercial products of this kind, and we oppose using tax dollars to support these offensive materials. We also vigorously endorse constitutional laws to control obscene materials that degrade everyone or exploit anyone—particularly women and children.

We endorse new laws that stiffen penalties for abducting, exploiting or abusing children. We oppose domestic violence and spousal abuse. We support community organizations that work with the justice system to provide efficient and effective solutions for family members facing domestic violence and abuse.

We also support the construction of more military-style boot camp prison facilities with less attention to inmate comfort and more direction toward security, labor and education. Prison labor should be used for construction of the facilities when possible. All inmates should be required to work and pay for their incarceration.

As more individuals have abandoned responsibility for their children, the cost of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to responsible citizens has increased. We support efforts to force “dead-beat” parents to meet their financial obligations.

We support tort reform, including the elimination of excessive punitive damages and limits on medical malpractice awards. Out of control tort litigation is endangering both the health and the economic welfare of North Carolina citizens.

Environment

We affirm our continuing commitment to being responsible stewards of our God-given natural heritage that contributes so much to the quality of life in North Carolina. In this spirit, Republicans believe we all have a duty to protect air quality, water quality, productive forests and abundant wildlife.

In general, we believe extending and enforcing private property rights protects the environment better than increasing government regulation. To the extent government regulation is needed, it should not proceed without first proving that the ecological benefits of new regulations will be greater than all other social and economic costs.

We believe when government takes the economic value of property by environmental regulatory action, it should compensate landowners in proportion to their loss. We also recognize that local economies and local levels of government are both adversely affected when land is removed from the local tax base by environmental “set-asides” for conservation or easements.

National Policy

We fully support President George W. Bush as he leads our war on terrorism. The attack on our nation was reprehensible, and the only just answer is denying safe harbor for terrorists anywhere they may hide. We support our troops in all phases of the war against terrorism, because the freedom and security of all Americans rests on their shoulders.

The most important responsibility of the federal government assigned in the U. S. Constitution is “to provide a common defense” for the states and the nation. We believe our borders must be made more secure and opposing “racial profiling” in absolute terms is neither wise nor moral if imposed blindly at the expense of national security. We caution against raising unnecessary alarms, but we also believe it is the duty of every citizen to be wary and to always remain vigilant for the sake of freedom.

America's defense must come second to none. The Republican Party of North Carolina opposes any attempts to weaken our national defense. We support efforts to: (1) restore the ban against known homosexuals in the military; (2) prevent women from being assigned to front-line combat roles; (3) restore the American armed forces to full combat readiness; and (4) prohibit deployment of U. S. troops under United Nations or any other foreign command.

We believe a "one world" government and a "one world" economy are threats to the sovereignty of the United States. Furthermore, we oppose any foreign effort to influence our elections process and our ability to self-govern.

We believe American participation in the United Nations, or any other form of international cooperation, must never sacrifice the constitutional sovereignty of the United States. Therefore, we oppose giving up U. S. freedom and independence to any organization or agency claiming authority to impose and enforce global regulations or standards upon the United States of America.

The North Carolina Republican Party recognizes the need for legally binding treaties between nations, but we only support treaties that preserve American freedom and independence and are consistent with serving the common good of our people. Therefore, we strongly support efforts by President George W. Bush to revise or withdraw from any treaty that compromises our constitutional sovereignty, that undermines national defense, or that hinders American companies from competing internationally on a free market basis.

As Republicans, we support a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. We support spending cuts and tax reduction as the right means to balance the federal budget and eliminate our national debt.

We support requiring individuals to work in return for public assistance. Because citizens who work should be free to spend their money as they see fit, all spending restrictions on workfare workers should be abolished. Advances in technology now make it possible to administer gradual removal of welfare benefits so that one can gain more from working in the private sector than staying in a workfare program. Our nation needs to change from a welfare state to an opportunity society, and we believe gradual withdrawal is the right approach.

We share President George W. Bush's commitment to keep faith with both the past and the future by saving Social Security. We oppose annual raids on the Social Security trust funds, and we support protecting these funds by balancing the federal budget apart from Social Security reserves, which are all entirely dedicated toward meeting future obligations. We support innovative solutions offered by President George W. Bush that will strengthen Social Security by offering today's workers more choice and control over their own retirement security, but in ways that do not harm anyone already on Social Security or anyone who is now close to being eligible for Social Security benefits.

We believe all Americans need access to high quality healthcare at affordable prices with a range of options from which they can choose what is best for their own needs. We also believe government should do nothing to harm the quality of healthcare in the private sector. Therefore, we support President George W. Bush's efforts to enhance available healthcare by balancing public policy with private sector enterprise and personal responsibility.

We agree with President Bush that government actions on healthcare must always complement and never supplant the private sector, always support and never hinder individual and family responsibilities, and should always take the least intrusive option. We support medical savings accounts as a good innovation because they combine personal responsibility with access to affordable healthcare.

We believe the only honest and correct approach to the interpretation of our constitution and laws requires keeping faith with their original intent. We call on Congress, the President, and the courts to abide by the Tenth Amendment's constraints on federal power, and to oppose and reverse federal encroachments upon all powers and rights the Constitution of the United States has reserved to the states, or to the people.

Conclusion

As North Carolina Republicans, we are proud to be citizens of the United States of America—a nation that has become the greatest in history because it is a nation built on the promise of freedom and opportunity for all. We pledge eternal vigilance in guarding the freedoms and opportunities now enjoyed by every citizen of the United States.

We open the arms of the North Carolina Republican Party to welcome every citizen who shares the core beliefs and values stated in this our Party platform. We invite all North Carolinians to join the ranks of the Republican Party of North Carolina, a mighty fortress for the conservative values and vision that make us a nation that is good as well as great.

May we always enjoy the heritage and bounties with which we are now so richly blessed in the state of North Carolina.

For more information on the North Carolina Republican Party:

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UNITED

United States Government

On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first "Constitution" of the new United States. It proved to be ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While North Carolina's legislature had approved the Articles of Confederation with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before a constitutional convention meeting in Fayetteville ratified it on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged by the draft version of the Articles of Confederation, which he believed ceded too much authority to a national government and reserved too little to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell "[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth." Burke feared that the governmental structure established in the Articles would allow power to coalesce around a small group of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke instead argued convincingly for a "constitution" that would secure state powers against encroachment by a national government. Burke believed this balance of power would create "a firm league of friendship" among the states.

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many in the former colonies that the arrangement of power in the Continental Congress was not "firm" and was decidedly lacking in "friendship." During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states, including five representatives from North Carolina, assembled in Philadelphia to write a new Constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his "wish . . . that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not." Many leaders in the states and among the delegates attending the Philadelphia convention agreed with Washington's sentiment. All were concerned that the nation's experiment in republican democracy might collapse before it had an opportunity to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the "repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government."

STATES GOVERNMENT

Most of the convention delegates assembled in Philadelphia agreed with General Washington on the nation's need for a "radical cure." From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a "more perfect union," always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and that their efforts might not prove timely or radical enough to rescue the fruits of self-government won during the American Revolution. The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided more scope for national intervention in the affairs of the individual. At the same time, the proposed Constitution set limits on what states might do and expanded the national government's abilities to establish economic policy and carry it out.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflects the rapid social, political and economic changes that swept the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. Those choices presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

North Carolina Creates Its First Government

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in self-government began with the creation of their own state constitution in 1776. It was one thing to declare oneself independent, however, and quite another to determine how best to use that independence. In November, 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress. The congress was slated to meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. The instructions issued to the Mecklenburg representatives required them to try "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible." The instructions also urged the Mecklenburg delegates to seek a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision and a supremacy clause in the final draft of the constitution. Most important, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large." Although the North Carolina constitution ratified on December 17-18, 1776, did not fully reflect the demands of the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people. It was prefaced, moreover, with a declaration securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion, among other rights.

North Carolina's constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights. It vested almost total sovereignty in the states and failed to clearly establish the structure and powers of the new national government. The national government established by the Articles lacked both an executive and a judiciary branch (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While North Carolina's state government was often ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, it did provide an adequate framework for governance once the war ended. Some might complain — and many North Carolina citizens at the time did — that the General Assembly was too quick to issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt. It was able, though, to provide leadership and direction in reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution. The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. Unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states, it could not effectively enforce the peace or make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

The Crisis of National Leadership

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor outstanding debts to English merchants or return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led the British to maintain troops on American territory and prevent U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully, despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to broker agreements that would settle the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade. States that lacked adequate harbors — North Carolina among them — were adversely affected by import duties imposed by other states. One constant source of friction between individual states involved the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by the security threats many states faced on their western borders, where they were confronted by the hostile English and Spanish empires, restive Native American tribes, as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

In 1785, for example, the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, lodged an official protest of the treaty "as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State." Such dual interpretations reinforced the confusion of settlers over who actually exercised political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what is today Tennessee had assembled to clarify their relationship to the state of North Carolina and the Continental Congress. The North Carolina General Assembly had ceded its western territories to the national government in 1784, an action it later tried to reverse. Anticipating statehood, the western citizens signed and ratified a constitution for the new state of Franklin on December 17, 1784. Although they did so under the impression that they would soon be separated politically from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after North Carolina revoked the secession. The creation of the state of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, signaled widespread dissatisfaction among settlers in the western regions with the way they had been treated by the easterners who dominated the N.C. General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored and excluded from the benefits of representative government, yet forced to pay taxes to sustain that government.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many states were emerging from a post-war economic slump by the late 1780s. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia convention, many observers thought the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Many others, however, believed the individual states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They instead called for a unified and powerful national government to overcome the economic provincialism fostered by the Articles of Confederation.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy came during the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy and interstate currency rates. Most importantly, the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss "such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony." The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting. In the end, only five states sent representatives to Annapolis

for the meeting, which convened in September, 1786. North Carolina, like several other states, had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina's representative, apparently arrived in Annapolis the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis convention frustrated attempts to resolve the economic and political problems plaguing the new nation. The Annapolis convention did, however, pass one significant measure — delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union..." The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and every state except Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

North Carolina and the Constitution

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25. James Iredell, one of North Carolina's leading attorneys, was concerned for the health of the fledgling nation and keenly aware of how North Carolina's society and economy had changed since the Revolution. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strengthening the union, they needed to move promptly. Iredell, however, was in New Bern, not Philadelphia, on May 25. Why such a staunch advocate of changing the current national political arrangement did not attend a convention clearly intended to do just that is unknown. Regardless of his tardiness, however, Iredell took a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina four months later. Blessed with a quick pen and an insightful mind, Iredell was a formidable proponent of a strengthened American union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina's requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state's paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and support of trade, commerce and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations.

Five North Carolina delegates eventually made their way to the convention. In November, 1786, the North Carolina General Assembly selected five state leaders to participate in the Philadelphia convention: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Martin and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes

proposed by the Philadelphia convention. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia, arrived at the convention on May 15, 1787. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the convention, but returned home an ardent federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was one of three North Carolina delegates who remained at the convention long enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for North Carolina at the convention. An early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature, Davie sat on the committee that drafted a compromise between the Virginia plan, which based a state's national representation on its population, and the New Jersey plan, which relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. The committee forged this first great compromise of the convention over the Fourth of July recess, supporting the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflect equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. During the next two years of debate in North Carolina, Davie's voice rang out as one of the principal advocates of the Constitution. Of the five North Carolinians who participated in the Philadelphia convention, only he and Spaight also served at the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the Philadelphia convention opened on May 25, 1787, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged. William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune," although public speaking was apparently not among those abilities. Williamson, however, still contributed his share to the debates. He served on the committee that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was Williamson who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation, a practice subsequently adopted and followed to this day. Williamson was also greatly concerned with the powers and limitations of the executive branch. He feared a single executive and thought that the executive should serve only one term. Williamson spoke in favor of limited executive veto. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, Williamson published a series of essays under the pseudonym "Sylvius." Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He outlined the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs, as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution. He did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July, 1788, opting instead to attend the Continental Congress in order to protect the state's interests. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the spring of 1789 without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalist and antifederalist camps in North Carolina. A fellow delegate of Martin's described, rather tartly, his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Martin ultimately contributed little to the discussions on the new Constitution. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20, 1787. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document — the third of the state's signers. Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough, but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The Philadelphia convention's final product received a chilly response in North Carolina. A long battle began with leading federalists like Iredell and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution. In a series of essays published in January, 1788, under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention — where he refused to sign the Constitution — and was widely respected for his disinterested dedication to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, principally its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council. While his refutation of Mason's objections proved thoughtful and measured in tone, other defenders of the Constitution were less willing to adopt a dispassionate, reasoned argument. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic, referring to the Constitution's opponents as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came, naturally, during the Hillsborough convention held from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention should have been somewhat anticlimactic, starting as it did after ten states had already ratified the Constitution and thus assured the formation of a new national government under its auspices. The imminent inauguration of a new national government, however, did not deter a majority of the Hillsborough convention from rejecting the Constitution by a 184-83 vote. Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution — the lack of a bill of rights and concerns that the new national arrangement vested too much authority in a distant government. Thomas Burke's suspicions of centralized government remained potently alive in a North Carolina where memories of the bloodshed and agony required to escape the control of a distant colonial government were recent.

Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford and William Lenoir of Wilkes led the opposition to the Constitution at the Hillsborough convention. There was, however, little unity among the opponents. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in North Carolina, Spencer appeared especially concerned at the prospect of his authority being overshadowed by a federal judiciary. David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister renowned for the school he operated in Guilford County, Caldwell objected to the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework through which Americans might accurately judge the Constitution. Willie Jones seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

The federalists, though not in the majority at the Hillsborough convention, suffered none of these fissures of opinion. They prepared admirably for the event, anticipating the arguments that opponents of the Constitution would make and practicing their own responses. James Iredell took on the role of theorist and Governor Samuel Johnston acted as a peacemaker, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie played the proverbial "loose cannons" at the convention. Yet, despite all the federalists could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November, 1789, at Fayetteville on a vote of 194-77. Historians know quite a bit about the Hillsborough convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for the Fayetteville convention, however. This gap in the historical record renders subsequent explanations of why sentiment among the delegates shifted so dramatically in a year's time far more conjectural. The decision by the U.S. Congress to present a bill of rights to the states for ratification may well have paved the way for North Carolina's decision to join the Union. Fear of being left outside the Union — and in a subsequently precarious position when it came to trade and commerce — may also have convinced the delegates at Fayetteville to approve the Constitution. George Washington's election as president probably dampened fears of an overmighty chief executive. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven days to ratify and report out their vote. One month later, North Carolina became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights. The legacy of the Constitutional debates in North Carolina fostered a lasting appreciation among the state's citizens of the role of popular discussion in settling critical issues and how political power may be rationally — and peacefully — balanced between the nation, the states and the people.

N.C. Signers of the U.S. Constitution

William Blount

William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. He became a leading businessman with his brother, John Grey Blount, after Independence. His heavy financial speculation and questionable business activities in the western territories, however, created enormous problems for him later in life.

Blount was first elected to the General Assembly in 1780 as a town representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783 and 1784. He returned to North Carolina to represent Craven County in 1783, 1784 and 1784-85. He was elected Speaker of the House during the latter session.



On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected as one of the state's delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. In 1789, he served at the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution. Blount then returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790, Blount was appointed governor of the territories south of the Ohio River. The appointment gave Blount nearly autocratic authority in the territories. In 1791, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Holston, which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding a large portion of their homeland to the United States, much of it already occupied by whites. In 1794, when the population in the western territories grew large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

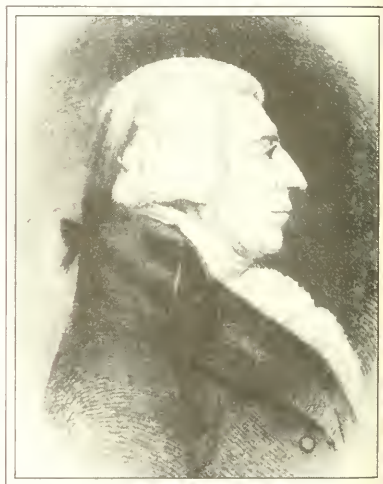
On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. A rumor that Spain planned to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France ignited concern in the U.S. that the move would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan already underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians for a war against Great Britain to seize the Mississippi basin. (Great Britain was bound by the Peace Treaty of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to the United States and France.)

President John Adams obtained a letter, written by Blount, outlining plans for the war. In July, 1797, he turned the letter over to Congress. Blount's expulsion swiftly followed. On December 17, 1797, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial, the first such legal proceeding in United States history. In 1799, the impeachment proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The people of Tennessee still had faith in Blount, however, electing him to the State Senate in 1798, where he was elected speaker. He died in Tennessee in 1800.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight. He studied abroad, finishing his education at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly in the Revolution as military aide-de-camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a town representative from New Bern in the assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress. On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.



Spaight returned to the N.C. General Assembly in 1785, representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the federal convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first North Carolina delegate to arrive, staying long enough to be one of the signers of the Constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the town representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. Re-elected governor twice, he served one final term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801. In 1798, Spaight was elected to the 5th United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress, but was defeated for re-election to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly fueled a bitter personal rivalry. An acrimonious argument over one of these differences led Stanly to challenge Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. Public outrage over the pardon prompted the General Assembly to pass a law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."

Hugh Williamson

Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant and politician, the versatile Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina." Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition led him to contract a fever from one of his patients, abruptly ending his formal career in medicine. His scientific interests and reputation resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to study the transit of Venus (June 3, 1769), and Mercury (November



9, 1769). Afterwards, he published "An Essay on Comets," for which the University of Leyden awarded him an LL.D. degree.

Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and learned of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland. Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war, as well as the British. Williamson's work made him a pioneer advocate of inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a town representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson, he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785, representing Chowan County. In 1787, Governor Caswell appointed him to replace Willie Jones at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention. He also attended the 1789 state convention in Fayetteville, where delegates finally ratified the Constitution.

Williamson spent the last years of his political career in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793. Williamson then retired to New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, published in 1812. The extraordinary North Carolinian died in 1819.

Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.¹

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3-1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.²

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.³
3. No person shall be a Senator who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.
5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.
6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.
7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.
3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and postroads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; —and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9-1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁴
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Article II

Section 1-1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority; and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.⁵

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 2-1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2-1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; —to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; —to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; —to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; —to controversies between two or more States; —between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3-1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No

person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2-1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3-1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the

one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil[lia]m Livingston
David Brearley
W[illia]m Patterson
Jona[than] Dayton

Pennsylvania

B[enja]min Franklin
Rob[er]t Morris
Tho[ma]s Fitzsimons
James Wilson
Thomas Mifflin

Geo[rge] Clymer
 Jared Ingersoll
 Gouv[erneru] Morris

Delaware

Geo[rge] Read
 John Dickinson
 Jaco[b] Broom
 Gunning Bedford, Jr.
 Richard Bassett

Maryland

James McHenry
 Dan[iel] Carroll
 Dan[iel] of St. Tho[ma]s. Jenifer

Virginia

John Blair
 Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.
 George Washington

North Carolina

W[illia]m Blount
 Hu[gh] Williamson
 Rich[ard] Dobbs Spaight

South Carolina

J[ames] Rutledge
 Charles Pinckney
 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
 Abr[aham] Baldwin
 Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary

The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

- ¹ See Article XIV Amendments.
- ² See Article XVII, Amendments.
- ³ See Article XVII, Amendments.
- ⁴ See Article XVI, Amendments.

⁵ This clause is superseded by Article VII, Amendments.

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

*The Ten Original Amendments**

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely";

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

* These amendments, known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified those ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, Laws of 1789).

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Subsequent Amendments**Article XI**

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

[Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.]

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or any constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the

whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, Public Laws of 1865). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas took no action.]

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities for citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State

Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

Article XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee, it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, Public Laws of 1911).]

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.
2. When vacancies happen in the presentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.
3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution.

[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, Public Laws of 1913).]

Article XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, Public Laws of 1919).]

Article XIX

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, Session Laws of 1971). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]

Article XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.
2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.
4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons for whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.
6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, Public Laws of 1933).]

Article XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.]

Article XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.
2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 30th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, Session Laws of 1951).]

Article XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

Article XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962, and ratified by the 38th State January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

Article XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, Session Laws of 1967).]

Article XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, Session Laws of 1971).]

George Walker Bush **President of the United States**

Early Years

Born on July 6, 1946.

Educational Background

B.A. in History, Yale University, 1968; MBA, Harvard University.

Professional Background

Owner, Oil and Gas Business; Partner, Texas Rangers Baseball Team.

Political Activities

President of the United States, 2001-Present; Governor, State of Texas, 1994-2000.

Military Service

Pilot, Texas Air National Guard.

Personal Information

Married to Laura Welch Bush. Two children.



Richard B. Cheney

Vice President of the United States

Early Years

Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 30, 1941.

Educational Background

B.A. in Political Science, University of Wyoming;

M.A. in Political Science, University of Wyoming.

Professional Background

CEO, Halliburton Company.

Political Activities

Vice President of the United States, 2001-Present;

White House Chief of Staff, 1975-76; U.S.

Congressman, 1978-88; Secretary of Defense,

1989-93.

Honors and Awards

Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Lynne Ann Vincent Cheney. Two children. Three grandchildren.



Presidents of the United States

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
George Washington (F)	Virginia	1732	1789
John Adams (F)	Massachusetts	1735	1797
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Virginia	1743	1801
James Madison (D-R)	Virginia	1751	1809
James Monroe (D-R)	Virginia	1758	1817
John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Massachusetts	1767	1825
Andrew Jackson (D)	North Carolina	1767	1829
Martin Van Buren (Whig)	New York	1782	1837
William H. Harrison ¹ (W)	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler (W)	Virginia	1790	1841
James Knox Polk (D)	North Carolina	1795	1845
Zachary Taylor ² (W)	Virginia	1784	1849
Millard Fillmore (W)	New York	1800	1850
Franklin Pierce (D)	New Hampshire	1804	1853
James Buchanan (D)	Pennsylvania	1791	1857
Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)	Kentucky	1809	1861
Andrew Johnson⁴ (D)	North Carolina	1808	1865
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vermont	1830	1881
Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1885
Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1893
William McKinley ⁸ (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	New York	1858	1901
William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
Woodrow Wilson (D)	Virginia	1856	1913
Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vermont	1872	1923
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)	New York	1882	1933
Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953

Presidents of the United States (continued)

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R)	California	1913	1969
Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981
George H.W. Bush (R)	Massachusetts	1924	1989
William J. Clinton (D)	Arkansas	1946	1993
George W. Bush (R)	Texas	1946	2001

¹ Harrison died on April 4, 1841.

² Taylor died on July 9, 1850.

³ Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

⁴ Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated Vice President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

⁵ Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.

⁶ According to a ruling of the State Department, Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 42 individuals have been President.

⁷ See footnote 6.

⁸ McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.

⁹ Harding died on August 2, 1923.

¹⁰ Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

¹¹ Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

¹² Nixon resigned August 9, 1974, following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" break-in and subsequent cover-up.

Presidential Cabinet

Vice President
 Secretary of Agriculture
 Secretary of Commerce
 Secretary of Defense
 Secretary of Education
 Secretary of Energy
 Secretary of Health and Human Services
 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
 Secretary of the Interior
 Secretary of Labor
 Secretary of State
 Secretary of Transportation
 Secretary of the Treasury
 Secretary of Veterans Affairs
 Attorney General
 Ambassador to the United Nations

Richard Cheney
 Ann Veneman
 Don Evans
 Donald Rumsfeld
 Rod Paige
 Spencer Abraham
 Tommy Thompson
 Mel Martinez
 Gale Norton
 Elaine Chao
 Colin Powell
 Norman Mineta
 Paul O'Neill
 Anthony Principi
 John Ashcroft
 John Negroponte

Major Appointments

White House Chief of Staff
 National Security Adviser
 U.S. Trade Representative
 Press Secretary
 Director, Central Intelligence Agency
 Director, Office of Management and Budget
 Chair, Council of Economic Advisors
 Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
 Director, Homeland Security
 Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Andrew Card
 Condoleezza Rice
 Robert Zoellick
 Ari Fleischer
 George J. Tenet
 Mitchell Daniels, Jr.
 R. Glenn Hubbard
 Christie Todd Whitman
 Tom Ridge
 John Walters

One Hundred and Seventh U.S. Congress

The Senate

President of the Senate
 President Pro-Tempore
 Secretary of the Senate
 Majority Leader
 Minority Leader
 Majority Whip
 Minority Whip

Richard Cheney (Vice President)
 Robert Byrd (West Virginia)
 Jeri Thomsen
 Thomas A. Daschle (South Dakota)
 Trent Lott (Mississippi)
 Harry Reid (Nevada)
 Don Nickles (Oklahoma)

North Carolina Senators

Jesse Helms (Senior Senator)
 John Edwards (Junior Senator)

Standing Committees of the U.S. Senate

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Appropriations
Armed Services	Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Budget	Commerce, Science and Transportation
Energy and Natural Resources	Environment and Public Works
Finance	Foreign Relations
Governmental Affairs	Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
Judiciary	Rules and Administration
Small Business	Veterans Affairs

Special and Select Committees of the U.S. Senate

Aging	Ethics
Intelligence	Indian Affairs

Joint Committees of Congress

Economic	Printing
Taxation	

Jesse Helms **United States Senator** **North Carolina, Republican**

Early Years

Born in Monroe on October 18, 1921, to Jesse A. and Ethel Mae Helms.

Educational Background

Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest College.

Professional Background

Former Executive Vice President, Vice Chairman of the Board and Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Company.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1973-Present (Elected 1972; Re-elected 1978, 1984, 1990 and 1996); Raleigh City Council, 1957-1961; Administrative Assistant to United States Senators Willis Smith and Alton Lennon; Director of Radio/Television, Richard B. Russell Campaign (Democratic Candidate for President, 1952).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Former President and Vice President, Raleigh Rotary Club; Former President, Raleigh Exchange Club; Former Director, United Fund of Raleigh.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Campbell University, Wingate University, Meredith College, John F. Kennedy College.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Degrees, Wingate University, Grove City College and Bob Jones University.

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Jane Coble Helms. Three children; Seven grandchildren. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Committee Assignments

Foreign Relations (Chair, 1995-2001); Member, Agriculture (Former Chair, 1981-87), Nutrition and Forestry, Rules and Administration.



John Edwards

United States Senator

North Carolina, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Seneca, South Carolina, on June 10, 1953, to Wallace and Bobbie Edwards.

Educational Background

North Moore High School, Robbins, N.C.; B.S. with Honors, N.C. State University, 1974; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1999-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth Anania Edwards. Four children. Methodist.

Committee Assignments

Member, Commerce; Science and Transportation; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Intelligence; Judiciary; Small Business.



House of Representatives

Speaker of the House	Dennis Hastert (Illinois)
Clerk of the House	Jeff Trandahl
Majority Leader	Tom DeLay (Texas)
Minority Leader	Richard A. Gephardt (Missouri)
Majority Whip	Roy Blunt (Missouri)
Minority Whip	Steny Hoyer (Maryland)

North Carolina Representatives

Eva Clayton (First District)
Bob Etheridge (Second District)
Walter B. Jones (Third District)
David E. Price (Fourth District)
Richard Burr (Fifth District)
J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)
Mike McIntyre (Seventh District)
Robin Hayes (Eighth District)
Sue Myrick (Ninth District)
T. Cass Ballenger (Tenth District)
Charles H. Taylor (Eleventh District)
Melvin L. Watt (Twelfth District)

Standing Committees

Agriculture	Appropriations
Armed Services	Budget
Education and the Workforce	Energy and Commerce
Financial Services	Government Reform
House Administration	International Relations
Judiciary	Resources
Rules	Science
Small Business	Standards of Official Conduct
Transportation & Infrastructure	Veterans
Ways and Means	

Select Committees

Intelligence	Homeland Security
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Joint Committees

Economics	Printing
Taxation	

Eva McPherson Clayton

U.S. Representative

First District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Savannah, Georgia, on September 16, 1934, to Thomas, Sr., and Josephine McPherson.

Educational Background

Lucy C. Laney High School, 1951; B.S. in Biology, Johnson C. Smith University, 1955; M.S. in Biology, N.C. Central University, 1962; M.S. in General Science, N.C. Central University, 1962.

Professional Background

Founder/President, Technical Resources, Ltd., 1981-92.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-2000; Member, Warren County Commission, 1982-92 (Chair, 1982-90).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Cancer Drive; Community Health; Rural Housing; Family Institute.

Personal Information

Married to Theaoseus T. Clayton, Sr. Four children. Member, Cotton Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Department Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; Member, Agriculture, Budget.



Bob Etheridge
U.S. Representative
Second District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Turkey, Sampson County, on August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice Coats Etheridge.

Educational Background

Cleveland School, Johnston County, 1947-59; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965.

Professional Background

Businessman; Director, Standard Bank, Dunn; Licensed Realtor.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present (New Member Whip, 1997-Present); N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1989-96; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1988 (five terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-1976 (Chairman, 1974-76).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Past President, Industrial Management Club; Past President, Lillington Lions Club; American Legion.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member and Director, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Advisory Board, Mathematics/Science Education Network; Board, North Carolina Council on Economic Education.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1965-67.

Honors and Awards

1987 Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award; Honorary Member, Phi Kappa Phi; 1990 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell University.

Personal Information

Married, Faye Cameron Etheridge. Three children. Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Science.



Walter B. Jones, Jr.
U.S. Representative
Third District

Republican

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on February 10, 1943.

Educational Background

Hargrove Military Academy; N.C. State University; Bachelors in History, Atlantic Christian College.

Professional Background

Self-employed Businessman.

Political Background

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Representative, N.C. House.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1967-71.

Personal Information

Married to JoeAnne Jones. One child.

Committee Assignments

Member, Armed Services, Banking and Financial Services and Resources; Founding Member, Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus; Co-Founder, Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus.



David Eugene Price

U.S. Representative

Fourth District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna Harrell Price.

Educational Background

Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee; Mars Hill College; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; B.D. (1964) and Ph.D. (1969), Yale University.

Professional Background

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986 and 1994-96; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-94 and 1996-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Political Science Association; National Academy of Public Administration.

Honors and Awards

1990 Hubert Humphrey Public Service Award, American Political Science Association; 1992 Pi Sigma Alpha Award, National Capital Area Political Science Association; 1993 National Education Service Award, Association of Community College Trustees.

Personal Information

Married, Lisa Beth Kanwit Price. Two children. Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Budget.



Richard Burr

U.S. Representative

Fifth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 30, 1955, to Dr. David and Martha Gilliam Burr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1974; B.A. in Communications, Wake Forest University, 1978.

Professional Background

Sales Manager, Carswell Distributing.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

State Co-Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free North Carolina; Board Member, Brenner Children's Hospital.

Honors and Awards

2002 Legislator of the Year, Biotechnology Industry Organization; 2001 Outstanding Leadership Award, AdvaMed; 2001 Distinguished Community Health Champion, National Association for Community Health Centers.

Personal Information

Married, Brooke Burr. Two children. Member, Centenary Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of Commerce; Member, International Relations.

J. Howard Coble

U.S. Representative

Sixth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. Holt Coble.

Educational Background

Alamance High School, 1949; Attended Appalachian State University, 1949; A.B. in History, Guilford College; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1973-1979; Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Middle District, 1969-1973.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, 1952-1982 (Commanding Officer, Wilmington Unit).

Personal Information

Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee; Member, Transportation and Infrastructure.



Mike McIntyre

U.S. Representative

Seventh District, Democrat

Early Years

Born on August 6, 1956, in Lumberton, Robeson County, to Douglas Carmichael and Thelma Hedgpeth McIntyre.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School; Bachelors Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce (Former Chair, Legislative Committee; Member, Executive Committee); Member, Lumberton All-American City Delegation, 1995; N.C. Bar Association (Former State Chair, Citizenship Education Committee, Young Lawyers Division).

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Charter Member, N.C. Commission on Children & Youth; Charter Member, N.C. Commission on the Family; Vice-Chair, Lumberton Commission for Youth & the Family.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; 1978 Morehead Scholar, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1978 Sullivan Award, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married, Dee Strickland McIntyre. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services.



Robin Cannon Hayes

U.S. Representative

Eighth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, to Robert and Mariam Cannon Hayes.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1963; B.A. in History, Duke University, 1967.

Professional Background

Owner/Operator, Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mill.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1998-Present; N.C. House of Representatives (Majority Whip), 1992-96; Concord Board of Aldermen, 1978.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

National Federation of Independent Businesses; Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce; Cannon Foundation.

Honors and Awards

1996 Legislator of the Year, National Republican Legislators Association.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Weiland Hayes. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Concord.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services, Resources.



Sue Myrick

U.S. Representative

Ninth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Tiffin, Ohio, on August 1, 1941, to William and Margaret Wilkins.

Educational Background

Port Clinton High School, Port Clinton, Ohio; Heidelberg College.

Professional Background

Former Co-Owner, President and Chief Executive Officer, Myrick Advertising; Former President and CEO, Myrick Enterprises.



Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Mayor, City of Charlotte, 1987-89 and 1989-91; Member, Charlotte City Council, 1983-85.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

March of Dimes; Elks Auxiliary; Foster Parent.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Highway Safety Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Member, President Bush's Affordable Housing Commission.

Honors and Awards

Champion of Small Business Award, 1998-2001; Hero of the Taxpayer Award, 1998-2000; Advocacy Award, National Breast Cancer Coalition, 2000-2001.

Personal Information

Married, Ed Myrick. Five children. Six grandchildren. Member, United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Rules.

Thomas Cass Ballenger **U.S. Representative** **Tenth District, Republican**

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy Collins Ballenger.

Educational Background

Episcopal High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1944-45; B.A., Amherst College, 1948.

Professional Background

Founder and Chairman of the Board, Plastic Packaging, Inc.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives (Deputy Whip, 104th, 105th and 106th Congress; Republican Steering Committee, 104th, 105th and 106th Congress), 1987-Present; N.C. Senate (Former Minority Leader), 1977-1986; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76; Catawba County Board of Commissioners (Chair, 1970-74), 1966-1974.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Community Ridge Day Care Center, Hickory (Co-Founder); Greater Hickory United Fund (Past Chairman); Director, Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Development and Board of Directors, Lenoir Rhyne College; Board of Directors, Salvation Army; Board of Trustees, Florence Crittenton Home.

Military Service

Airman Cadet, U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1944-45.

Honors and Awards

1988-95 Spirit of Enterprise Award, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; 1986-96 Guardian of Small Business Award, NFIB; 1987-96 Watchdog of the Treasury Award.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Davis Ballenger. Three children. Member, Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; Member, Education and the Workforce, International Relations.



Charles H. Taylor
U.S. Representative
Eleventh District, Republican



Early Years

Born in Transylvania County on January 23, 1941, to Robert and Loe Taylor.

Educational Background

Brevard High School; B.A. and Juris Doctor, Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Managing Director, Transylvania Tree Farm; Registered Forester.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1991-Present; Minority Leader of the House for two years; N.C. Senate Minority Leader.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation; Chairman, Conservation Committee, N.C. Energy Policy Council.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church of Brevard.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations.

Melvin Watt
U.S. Representative
Twelfth District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945.

Educational Background

York Road High School, Charlotte; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., Yale University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham; Part Owner, East Towne Manor Health Care Facility.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate, 1985-86.

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

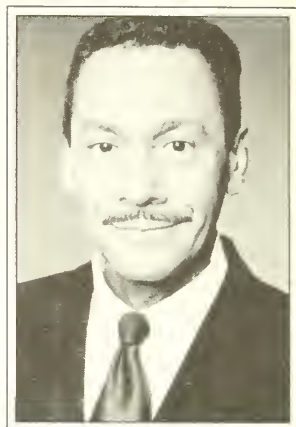
President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation.

Personal Information

Married, Eulada Paysour Watt. Two children. Member, Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Financial Services, Judiciary, Joint Economic.



United States Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Associate Justice	John Paul Stevens	Illinois
Associate Justice	Sandra Day O'Connor	Arizona
Associate Justice	Antonin Scalia	Virginia
Associate Justice	Anthony M. Kennedy	California
Associate Justice	David H. Souter	New Hampshire
Associate Justice	Clarence Thomas	District of Columbia
Associate Justice	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	New York
Associate Justice	Stephen G. Breyer	Massachusetts

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

(The Fourth Circuit encompasses North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The court sits at Richmond, Virginia, on the first full week of each month, October through June.)

Circuit Justice	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Chief Judge	J. Harvie Wilkinson, III	Virginia
Circuit Judge	H. Emory Widener, Jr.	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Paul V. Niemeyer	Maryland
Circuit Judge	J. Michael Luttig	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Karen J. Williams	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	M. Blane Michael	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Diana G. Motz	Maryland
Circuit Judge	William B. Traxler, Jr.	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Robert B. King	West Virginia
Senior Judge	John D. Butzner, Jr.	Virginia
Senior Judge	J. Dickson Phillips, Jr.	North Carolina
Senior Judge	Robert F. Chapman	South Carolina
Senior Judge	Clyde H. Hamilton	South Carolina

United States District Court in North Carolina

Eastern District (Federal Building, Raleigh)

Chief Judge	Terrence W. Boyle*	Elizabeth City
Judge	James C. Fox	Wilmington
Judge	Malcolm J. Howard	Greenville
Senior Judge	W. Earl Britt	Raleigh
Clerk	David W. Daniel	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	Frank D. Whitney	Raleigh

Middle District (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)

Chief Judge	N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	Frank W. Bullock, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	William L. Osteen	Greensboro
Judge	James A. Beaty, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge	Richard C. Erwin	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge	Hiram H. Ward	Winston-Salem
Clerk	Joseph P. Creekmore	Greensboro
U.S. Attorney	Anna Mills Wagoner	Greensboro

Western District (Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)

Chief Judge	Graham C. Mullen	Charlotte
Judge	Richard L. Voorhees	Charlotte
Judge	Lacy H. Thornburg	Asheville
Senior Judge	Robert D. Potter	Charlotte
Clerk	Frank G. Johns	Charlotte
U.S. Attorney	Robert J. Conrad, Jr.	Charlotte

* Judge Boyle declined to provide biographical information

James Carroll Fox

Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in Atchinson, Kansas, on November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel Carrol Fox.

Educational Background

Woodberry Forest School, 1946; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950; LL.B. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-Present; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-81; Attorney, Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960-1982 (Associate, 1958-59).

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1951-59 (Corporal).

Personal Information

Married, Katharine deRosset Rhett. Three children. Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington.

Malcolm Jones Howard

Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

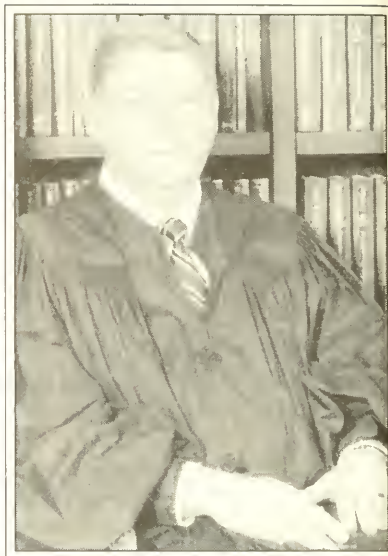
Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, on June, 24, 1939, to Clayton and Thelma Lee Jones Howard.

Educational Background

Deep Run School; The Citadel; B.S., U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.), 1962; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1988-Present; Attorney and Senior Partner, Howard, Browning, Sams, and Poole, 1975-88; Counsel, Executive Office of the President (White House, Washington, D.C.), 1974; Assistant U.S. Attorney (Raleigh, N. C.), 1973-74.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Rotary Club of Greenville; East Carolina Vocational Center (Director).

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1988-Present.

Military Service

Lt. Col., U.S. Arm, 1962-72; Reserves, 1972-82; Silver Star, Bronze Star of Valor (2), Meritorious Service Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal (2), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachute Badge.

Personal Information

Married, Eloise K. McGinty Howard. Two children. Member, Memorial Baptist Church, Greenville.

W. Earl Britt

Senior Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in McDonald, Robeson County, on December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae Hall Britt.

Educational Background

Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1956; LL.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1958.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Fourth Circuit Representative, Judicial Conference of the United States, 1996-97; Federal Judges Association (President, 1995-97).

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1953-50 (Corporal).

Honors and Awards

Tar Heel of the Week, The News and Observer, 1981 and 1994.

Personal Information

Married to Judith Moore Britt on April 17, 1976. Six children. Eleven grandchildren.

N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

Chief Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill on December 16, 1943, to Norwood Carlton and Rebecca Westbrook Tilley.

Educational Background

Rock Hill High School, 1962; B.S. in Biology, Wake Forest College, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

U.S. District Judge; Law Clerk to the Honorable Eugene A. Gordon, U.S. District Judge, Middle District of N.C., 1969-71; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1971-74; U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1974-77; Partner, Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Walker, 1977-88.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

Personal Information

Married Greta Medlin.

Frank William Bullock, Jr.

Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Oxford on November 3, 1938, to Frank William and Wilma Long Bullock.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1957; Duke University; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1982-Present (Chief Judge, 1992-99); Attorney (Private practice), 1964-68 and 1973-82; Assistant Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1968-73; Law Clerk to Federal Judge, 1963-64.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married, Frances D. Haywood Bullock. One child. Member, Presbyterian Church.

William L. Osteen

Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on July 15, 1930.

Educational Background

A.B. in Economics, Guilford College, 1953; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1956.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, 1991-Present; Attorney, Osteen, Adams & Osteen, 1974-91; U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-74; Attorney, Booth & Osteen, 1959-69; William L. Osteen, 1958-59; W.H. McElwee, Jr., 1956-58.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar, 1989-91; Greensboro Bar Association, 1989-90 (Member, Executive Committee, 1988-Present).

Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Committee on Code of Conduct for Federal Judges, 1995-2001 (Chair, 2001-2004).

Military Service

Staff Sgt., U.S. Army, 1950-51; U.S. Army Reserves, 1948-51.

Honors and Awards

Martindale-Hubbell A Rating.

Personal Information

Married, Joanne Bennett Snow Osteen.

James A. Beaty, Jr. **Judge, Middle District**

Early Years

Born on June 28, 1949, in Whitmire, S.C.

Educational Background

Thomasville Senior High, 1967; B.A. in Political Science Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1974.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, Middle District, 1994-Present; N.C. Superior Court Judge, 1981-94; Attorney, Beaty & Friende, 1978-81; Partner, Erwin-Beaty Attorneys, 1974-77; N.C. Real Estate Commission, 1979-81; Faculty, National Judicial College, 1990-92.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association.

Honors and Awards

1990 Trial Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1994 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University; 2002 Honorary Doctor of Laws, Western Carolina University.

Personal Information

Married, Toyoko C. Townsend Beaty. One child. Member, United Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Richard Cannon Erwin **Senior Judge, Middle District**

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on August 23, 1923, to John Adam and Flora Cannon Erwin.

Educational Background

McDowell County Public Schools; B.A., Johnson C. Smith University, 1947; LL.B., Howard University School of Law, 1951.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1978-80; Attorney, Erwin and Beatty.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-77.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Forsyth County Bar Association (Former President); N.C. State Bar Association; Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Sergeant).

Honors and Awards

L.L.D., Pfeiffer College, 1980; L.L.D., Johnson C. Smith University, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Demerice Whitley Erwin. Two children. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church.

Hiram Hamilton Ward

Senior Judge, Middle District

Deceased, April, 4, 2002.

Early Years

Born in Thomasville, Davidson County, on April 29, 1923, to O. L. Ward and Margaret A. Lowdermilk Ward.

Educational Background

Denton High School; Wake Forest University; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1972-Present (Chief Judge, 1982-88; Senior Judge, 1988-Present).

Political Activities

Member, Republican Party; N.C. State Board of Elections, 1964-72.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Mason.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1940-45; Air Medal, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation.

Honors and Awards

Federal Building in Winston-Salem named the "Hiram H. Ward Federal Building and United States Courthouse" by the United States Congress, 1999; 1996 Honorary LL.D., Wake Forest University; 1994 Liberty Bell Award, N.C. Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married, Evelyn McDaniel Ward. Two children. Member, Baptist Church.

Graham C. Mullen

Chief Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on April 21, 1940, to James and Margaret Calder Mullen.

Educational Background

Frank L. Ashley High, Gastonia, 1958; A.B. in History, Duke University, 1962; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1990-Present; Attorney, Mullen, Holland & Cooper, P.A., 1969-90.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Board of Governors, 1980-83).

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1962-66 (Lieutenant).

Personal Information

Married, Judith Marie Graves Mullen. Two children.

Richard Lesley Voorhees

Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Syracuse, New York, on June 5, 1941, to Henry Austin and Catherine Adeline Fait Voorhees.

Educational Background

R.J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; A.B. in French, Davidson College, 1963; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1968.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1988-Present; Attorney (Sole Practitioner, 1980-88; Firm of Garland and Alala, 1968-80; Partner, Garland and Alala, 1972-80); Instructor, Business Law and Medical Law and Ethics, Gaston College, 1980-82.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Gaston County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1963-65 (1st Lieutenant); Korea, 1963-64; Reserves, 1969 (Captain).

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Holway Humphries Voorhees. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia.

Lacy H. Thornburg

Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on December 20, 1939, to Jesse L. and Sara Ann Ziegler Thornburg.

Educational Background

A.A., Mars Hill College, 1950; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1952; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1954.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1995-Present; Superior Court Judge, 30th Judicial District, 1967-83 and 1993-94; Member, Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior, 1994-95.

Political Activities

N.C. Attorney General, 1985-92; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961-66.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

N.C. Bar, 1954-Present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1947-48 (PFC).

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Frances Todd Thornburg. Four children.

Robert D. Potter

Senior Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on April 4, 1923, to Elisha Lindsay and Louise McLean Potter.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1941; A.B. in Chemistry, Duke University, 1947; LL.B., Duke University, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1981-Present (Chief Judge, 1984-91; Senior Judge, 1994-Present); Attorney, 1951-81.

Political Activities

Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners, 1966-68.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference.

Military Service

2nd Lieutenant, 78th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, European Theater of Operations, 1945-47.

Personal Information

Married, Catherine Neilson Potter. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Charlotte.

COUNTIES AND

Counties and Their Governments

In pre-Revolutionary North Carolina, the county was the primary political and geographical unit. The colony relied heavily upon the county for the administration of local government. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. The justices were usually chosen from the ranks of the county's wealthiest leaders. Independence from the British crown brought no major changes in this system. In the early days of statehood, the governor appointed justices. In making his appointments, however, the governor often relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Members of the legislature had a powerful voice in the selection of justices of the peace for their county, a voice that also gave legislators a good deal of influence in the government at the county level.

Justices of the peace in each county formed a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. Justices typically met each January to select a chairman and five of their members to hold regular court session for the year. During their early existence, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed county sheriffs, coroners and constables. These offices later became elective positions with the sheriff and coroner elected from the county at large and constables from captain's militia muster districts. Justices of the peace also appointed clerks of court, registers of deeds, county attorneys, county trustees or treasurer, county surveyors and wardens of the poor.

Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions undertook judicial, as well as administrative, functions. The administrative duties included assessing and levying taxes; establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; granting licenses to taverns and controlling food prices; and erecting and controlling mills. Through their power of appointment, justices supervised the work of law enforcement officers, administrative officers of the court, surveyors and the wardens of the poor. Sheriffs typically collected taxes. In their judicial capacity, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard all civil cases except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court. Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions adjudicated probate, dower and guardianship cases and administered estates. They had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb or member.

The county itself was a single political unit. There were no townships and Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through their appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. Voters effectively had no direct control over these courts, which meant they had no direct control over county government. This rather undemocratic arrangement continued until the end of the Civil War.

THEIR GOVERNMENTS

When the Constitution of North Carolina was rewritten in 1868, the drafters, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and more democratic plan of organization for the counties. The position of justice of the peace was retained, but their powers were substantially reduced and the old Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were eliminated. Judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the North Carolina Superior Court, while the administrative powers justices had once exercised were assigned to county commissions composed of five members elected at large by each county's voters. County commissions managed public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and all county financial affairs, including taxation and collection. The wide appointive powers of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the county commissions. Voters in each county now elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor and treasurer. Sheriffs continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships, a distinct innovation in North Carolina, and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. The township board, under the direct supervision of its county commission, managed road and bridge construction, maintenance and repair. The township boards also conducted property assessments for taxation purposes. Each township had a constable and a school committee.

The post-war changes in county government were designed initially to favor the Republican Party. The party's base in North Carolina consisted at first of newly-enfranchised blacks who had been slaves just three years before, as well as of poorer whites who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War. Ending the ability of justices of the peace to dominate county governments was meant to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people and merchants who had dominated state government before the war and, in many cases, had led the secession movement. Most of the former ruling class had been disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy. These elites formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. One of their primary targets was the new system of county government contained in the Constitution of 1868.

Seven years after the signing of the Constitution of 1868 established county commissions and townships, political control of state government shifted back to the antebellum ruling class. They wasted little time in re-arranging the system of county government to retain that control permanently. A constitutional convention in 1875 amended the Constitution of North Carolina to allow the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868.

The legislature was quick to exercise its newly-won authority. County commissions were not abolished outright, but their members would now be selected by each county's justices of the peace rather than by vote of the people. And, while county commissions retained most of the administrative responsibilities entrusted to them in the 1868 constitution, their decisions on matters of substance required approval of the majority of county justices, all of whom were elected by the legislature. Justices of the peace administered all elections. In many counties, the board of commissioners was appointed by the state legislative.

This troubling arrangement lasted for twenty years. The right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties in 1895. At the same time, the requirement that county commissions gain the approval of a majority of the county's justices of the peace before their administrative decisions could be implemented was repealed. Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient administrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties in North Carolina regained direct control of their respective county commissions through the ballot box.

Counties remain a fundamental unit of local government in North Carolina to this day. They are not, however, completely independent entities. Nearly 50 years ago, a majority of the North Carolina Supreme Court had this to say about the relationship between counties and state government:

In the exercise of ordinary government functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions.

This statement still adequately sums up the balance of power between counties and the state in North Carolina. If the General Assembly decides to assign counties any given power or responsibility and the state constitution does not specifically prohibit it, county administrations must accept the legislature's decisions. The role counties play in administering policies set by the General Assembly, however, shifts almost constantly as successive generations of legislators adopt different policies and implementation strategies.

Financial emergency and stress have often led state legislators to re-examine of the allocation of governmental responsibilities between state and local governments. Until Governor Angus W. McLean's administration (1925-1929), the state allowed counties, cities and other local units almost unlimited freedom to borrow money and issue bonds for various local purposes. Many counties, their commissions unsophisticated in matters of governmental finance, issued too much debt and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest.

Some counties even faced bankruptcy because of their fiscal imprudence. Based on this experience and recognizing a statewide concern with excessive local debt, the legislature in 1927 established the County Government Advisory Commission, giving it the statutory authority necessary to correct the situation. This commission worked hard to reform local government financing throughout the state and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the General Assembly recognized that the state's future economic interests dictated a coordinated transportation planning and construction effort on a scale far greater than any single county could undertake on its own. The legislators defined state policy on roads accordingly and the impetus for transportation planning and construction passed to the state.

Comparable re-definitions of the proper balance of responsibilities between state and county governments have become commonplace in the latter part of the 20th century. Responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture has shifted, in large measure, between the county and the state level for much of this century. Some of these functions are the responsibility of county commissions, others are assigned to other county government boards that have varying relationships with their respective county commission. It appears clear, however, that North Carolina will continue to depend on its county governments to carry out a large number of essential governmental operations for the foreseeable future.

Each county in the state has a county commission, but no two commissions are exactly alike. North Carolina's county commissions display a sometimes bewildering diversity in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman and administrative structure. These variations usually bear no correlation to county population or any other objective criteria. Fifty counties have commissions elected at-large, while another 31 require commissioners to meet district residency requirements, but run for election at large throughout the entire county. Three counties actually require nomination by district residency while conducting county commission races at-large. A growing number of counties have either a combination of at-large and district elected seats (11) or solely district-elected seats (5). In nearly all counties, the commission chair is chosen by commissioners themselves. In Jackson County, however, the chairman is elected separately by the voters. A referendum held in

November, 1988, in Haywood County ended that county's elected chairmanship position as of November, 1990.

All county commissions are elected by vote of the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years, the same time as elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. Not every county elects all members of its commission every two years. Due to staggered four-year terms, two-year terms and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly-elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election. Candidates for county commissioner do not have to campaign as members of a political party in order to run for office, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1988 elections, 364 of the 521 county commissioners were Democrats and 157 were Republicans. This resulted in 68 of the 100 county commissions being Democrat-controlled while 32 were Republican-controlled.

Vacancies on county commissions are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she replaces if the former commissioner was elected as the nominee of a political party. The county executive committee of the party in question has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the commission is not required by law to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a county commission finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the county commissions have an odd number of members, one vacancy can leave the remaining commissioners equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, state law provides that when a county commission fails to fill a vacancy in its membership within 60 days, the clerk to the commission must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must then fill the vacancy within 10 days after the vacancy is reported.

State law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred among North Carolina county commissions. If the number of vacancies on a commission leaves it without a quorum, the chair must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the commission then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If the office of the chair is one of those vacancies, the clerk of superior court may act in the chair's place upon the petition of any remaining member of the commission or any five registered voters of the county. Each appointee must be a member of the same political party as

the person he or she is to replace and that party's county executive committee must be consulted.

If a newly-elected commissioner, due to illness or some other reason, is unable to take the oath of office in the December following his or her election, the oath may be administered at a later time. The state constitution, however, requires public officers to continue in office until their successors are elected and have qualified by taking the oath of office. A member of a county commission who is defeated for election or chooses not to seek re-election must continue in office until a successor takes the oath of office.

In all counties, the commission itself must choose a vice-chair to act in the absence or disability of the chair. Except in the nine counties mentioned, each commission designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. The method of selection varies according to local custom. In most counties, the chair serves as long as he or she is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the commissioner who garnered the highest vote in the general election is usually designated the chair. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The commission chair presides at all meetings. By law, chairs must vote on all questions pending before a commission unless they are excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. Chairs may not, however, vote to break a tie vote in which they participated. Chairs are generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of their position. While chairs have no more legal power than other members of a commission, they do have special authority to declare states of emergency under state laws governing riots and civil disorders. They also have the statutory authority to call special meetings of the commission on their own initiative.

Commissions are required by state law to hold at least one meeting each month, although they may meet as frequently as they deem necessary. Many county commissions in North Carolina now hold two regular meetings each month. Commissions may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for their regular meetings. In the absence of a formal resolution of the commission selecting some other time and place, however, state law requires county commissions to meet on the first Monday of each month at the local county courthouse. State law has never specified a time of day for regularly-scheduled county commission meetings; however, many commissions currently meet at 10 a.m. In recent years, some commissions have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special commission meetings may be called by the chair or by a majority of the other commissioners. State law provides specific rules for calling special meetings. A

special meeting must be called by written notice stating the time and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice must be posted on the courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the commission at least 48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an emergency, which is not defined by state law. Even when calling a session for an emergency, however, the persons who call the meeting must take “reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting.”

County commissions are subject to the Open Meetings Statute of 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The General Assembly has revised the law during the last decade to simplify its language and remove many exceptions to the general rule that public bodies must meet in open session. In general, the law prohibits a majority of the members of a county commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of “conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business,” except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

Acquisition, lease or sale of property.

Negotiations with county employees or their representatives or independent contractors as to the terms or conditions of employment.

Matters concerning hospital management, operation and discipline.

Any matter falling under physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege.

Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.

Matters relating to the location or expansion of industries or other businesses.

Matters relating to contingency plans for riots, civil disorders or other emergencies involving criminal misconduct.

The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the commission, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The commission may take no action unless a quorum is present and the law defines a quorum as a majority of the full membership of the commission without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members, even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he or she is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent

members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. Such action, however, can be taken only when a quorum is already present. State law requires all members to vote on each question that comes before the commission unless they are excused by their colleagues. Excuses are permitted only when the matter before the commission concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

Commissions are required to make certain that the clerk to the commission keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection and the results of each vote taken by the commission must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the commission and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

Commissions have the power to adopt their own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure." Except for the few special powers held by the commission chair, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the commission acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his or her own. When meeting with fellow commissioners in a validly-called and held meeting, however, a majority of the commission has and may exercise control of those functions of county government entrusted to the care of the county commissioners. Commissions take formal action in one of three ways — through orders, resolutions and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how a commission acts.

Orders usually direct a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a commission may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before commission, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolutions usually express the consensus of a commission on a question before it. For example, a commission may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to introduce a local bill or it may resolve to petition the N.C. Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An ordinance is a formal legislative action of the commission. An ordinance is the county-level equivalent of an act of the General Assembly. Commissions adopt

ordinances governing such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, stray dogs and cats, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill and other legislative matters.

State law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by county commissions, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present. There are, however, several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting in which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the commission present and voting. If it passes with a less-than-unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to budget ordinances, which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present, or to bond ordinances, which always require a public hearing before passage and, in most cases, approval by the voters as well. The law also doesn't apply to any ordinance, such as a zoning ordinance, that state law requires a public hearing on before adoption.

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book that is separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book in which it appears. County commissions have the statutory authority to adopt and issue entire codes of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a county commission in North Carolina will hold several public hearings. Some hearings, such as those held for the county budget or bonds or zoning ordinances, are required by state law. Some commissions hold public hearings on their own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the commission on controversial issues such as animal control ordinances. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. The law does, however, allow a commission to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend and maintaining order and decorum.

State law dictates many, if not most, features of county government organization. Sheriffs and registers of deeds are elected by vote of the people. Each county has a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services and a board of elections. Many North Carolina counties now have a board of alcoholic beverage control. Commissioners directly appoint their county's tax supervisor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager and clerk to the county commission. Every county has a

number of county departments, agencies and offices that the county commission administers without state intervention. Commissions have the authority to organize their county's government in any way they see fit.

Except two counties in which the commission chair is a full-time administrative officer, each county commission in North Carolina has the discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager. The commission must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the commission. In the past, registers of deeds usually doubled as clerk to the county commission, but this custom is quickly fading. A few commissions now have a clerk solely dedicated to providing administrative staff support to the commission. Most commissions, however, have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk. Clerks are appointed directly by commissions and serve at their pleasure.

County commissions must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the commission's legal adviser. The county attorney's duties vary from county to county, as does the amount and method of their compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney. In those counties, the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education, which always employs its own attorney. The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term, instead serving at the pleasure of the county commission.

Alamance

124 W. Elm St., Graham, 27253

www.alamance-nc.com

county seat: Graham

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (336) 438-1002

population: 133,596

North Carolina Senate

Hugh Webster, *republican*

21st-Caswell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

Alamance County gets its name from Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought the battle between the Colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators on May 17, 1771.

Alexander

255 Liledoun Rd., Taylorsville, 28681

www.co.alexander.nc.us

county seat: Taylorsville

formed: 1847

clerk of court: (828) 632-2215

population: 33,962

North Carolina Senate

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

John A. Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Tracy Walker, *republican*

41st-Wilkes

George M. Holmes, *republican*

41st-Yadkin

Edgar Starnes, *republican*

91st-Caldwell

Alexander County was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons.

Alleghany

P.O. Box 366, Sparta, 28675

www.sparta-nc.com

county seat: Sparta

formed: 1859

clerk of court: (336) 372-8949

population: 10,736

North Carolina Senate

Philip F. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Eugene W. Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

Alleghany County was named for a Native American Indian tribe. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe's name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant "a fine stream."

Anson

Courthouse, 114 N. Greene St., Wadesboro, 28170

www.co.Anson.nc.us

county seat: Wadesboro

formed: 25,324

clerk of court: (704) 694-2314

population: 25,324

North Carolina Senate

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*

33rd-Montgomery

Anson County was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe.

Ashe

150 Government Circle, Jefferson, 28640

www.ashechamber.com

county seat: Jefferson

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (336) 246-5641

population: 24,806

North Carolina Senate

Philip E. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

W. Eugene Wilson, <i>republican</i>	40th-Watauga
William S. Hiatt, <i>republican</i>	40th-Surry
Rex L. Baker, <i>republican</i>	40th-Stokes

Ashe County was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, superior court judge and Governor of the state.

Avery

Administration Bldg., P.O. Box 640, Newland, 28657 www.banner-elk.com

<i>county seat:</i> Newland	<i>formed:</i> 1911
<i>clerk of court:</i> (828) 733-2900	<i>population:</i> 17,706

North Carolina Senate

Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell
John A. Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes

North Carolina House of Representatives

Gregory J. Thompson, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell
Charles F. Buchanan, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell

Avery County was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and Attorney General of North Carolina.

Beaufort

121 W. 3rd St., Washington, 27889 www.co.beaufort.nc.us/

<i>county seat:</i> Washington	<i>formed:</i> 1712
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 946-5184	<i>population:</i> 45,332

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
Ed N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Beaufort
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Beaufort County is named in honor of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who, in 1709, became one of the Lords Proprietor.

Bertie

P.O. Box 530 Windsor, 27983

www.co.bertie.nc.us

county seat: Windsor

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 794-3039

population: 19,855

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, *democrat*

6th-Martin

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat*

5th-Northampton

Bertie County was named in honor of James Bertie, Lord Proprietor.

Bladen

Courthouse, Elizabethtown, 28337

www.ncsc.org/bladen.html

county seat: Elizabethtown

formed: 1734

clerk of court: (910) 862-2143

population: 32,417

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

David Weinstein, *democrat*

30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Edd Nye, *democrat*

96th-Bladen

Bladen County was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which had charge of colonial affairs.

Brunswick

Government Ctr., Box 249, Bolivia, 28422

www.brunsko.net/welcome.htm

county seat: Bolivia

formed: 1764

clerk of court: (910) 253-8502

population: 76,904

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

98th-New Hanover

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

Brunswick County was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which in turn was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

Buncombe

Courthouse, Asheville, 28801

www.buncombecounty.org

county seat: Asheville

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (828) 255-4702

population: 208,592

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr., *democrat*

51st-Buncombe

Mark Crawford, *republican*

51st-Buncombe

Wilma M. Sherrill, *republican*

51st-Buncombe

Trudi Walend, *republican*

68th-Transylvania

Buncombe County was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and, in May of 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia.

Burke

P.O. Box 219, 200 Avery Ave., Morganton, 28680-0219 www.co.burke.nc.us

county seat: Morganton

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (828) 432-2806

population: 89,025

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

John Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Walter G. Church, Sr., *democrat*

47th-Burke

Charles F. Buchanan, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*

49th-McDowell

Gregory J. Thompson, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Burke County was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and Governor of North Carolina from 1781-1782.

Cabarrus

Govt. Center, Box 707, Concord, 28025

www.co.cabarrus.nc.us

county seat: Concord

formed: 1792

clerk of court: (704) 786-4137

population: 136,312

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher I. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

22nd-Cabarrus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican*

82nd-Stanly

Jeffrey L. Barnhart, *republican*

81st-Cabarrus

Linda P. Johnson, *republican*

90th-Cabarrus

Cabarrus County was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the legislature and four times Speaker of the House of Commons.

Caldwell

905 West Avenue, NW, P.O. Box 2200, Lenoir, 28645 www.co.caldwell.nc.us

county seat: Lenoir

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (828) 757-1375

population: 77,622

North Carolina Senate

John Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Charles E. Buchanan, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Gregory J. Thompson, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Edgar V. Starnes, *republican*

91st-Caldwell

Caldwell County was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad which would run across the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee.

Camden

Courthouse, 117 N. 343, Camden, 27921

www.ecamden.cc

county seat: Camden

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (252) 331-4871

population: 7,024

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Camden County was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, British jurist and Member of Parliament. Camden opposed taxation of the American colonies.

Carteret

Courthouse Square, Beaufort, 28516

www.co.carteret.nc.us

county seat: Beaufort

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 728-8500

population: 59,601

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Scott Thomas, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

North Carolina House of Representatives

Jean Rouse Preston, *republican*

4th-Carteret

Ronald L. Smith, *democrat*

4th Carteret

Carteret County is named in honor of Sir John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietor.

Caswell

Courthouse, Yanceyville, 27379

www.caswellnc.com

county seat: Yanceyville

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 694-4171

population: 23,713

North Carolina Senate

Hugh Webster, *republican*

21st-Caswell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

Caswell County was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first Governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence and Major General in the Revolutionary Army.

Catawba

P.O. Box 389, Newton, 28658

www.cocatawba.nc.us

county seat: Newton

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (828) 466-6100

population: 145,113

North Carolina Senate

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

26th-Catawba

North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitchell S. Setzer, *republican*

43rd-Catawba

Charles E. Buchanan, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Joe L. Kiser, *republican*

45th-Lincoln

Gregory J. Thompson, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Edgar V. Starnes, *republican*

91st-Caldwell

Mark K. Hilton, *republican*

45th-Catawba

Catawba County was named for a Native American Indian tribe that lived in that part of the state.

Chatham

P.O. Box 87, Pittsboro, 27312

www.co.chatham.nc.us

county seat: Pittsboro

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (919) 542-3240

population: 50,954

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Howard N. Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Verla Insko, *democrat*

24th-Orange

Arlie E. Culp, *republican*

30th-Randolph

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

24th-Orange

Chatham County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, an eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution.

Cherokee

Courthouse, 75 Peachtree St., Murphy, 28906

www.main.nc.us/cherokee/index.html

county seat: Murphy

formed: 1839

clerk of court: (828) 837-2522

population: 24,702

North Carolina SenateRobert Carpenter, *republican* 42nd-Macon**North Carolina House of Representatives**Roger West, *republican* 53rd-Cherokee

Cherokee County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe which still inhabits the western part of the state.

Chowan

P.O. Box 1030, Edenton, 27932

www.co.chowan.nc.us

county seat: Edenton

formed: 1670

clerk of court: (252) 482-2323

population: 14,538

North Carolina SenateMarc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare**North Carolina House of Representatives**William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat* 86th-Chowan

Chowan County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northeastern part of North Carolina at the time of colonial settlement.

Clay

Courthouse, P.O. Box 118, Hayesville, 28904

www.main.nc.us/clay

county seat: Hayesville

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 389-8334

population: 9,018

North Carolina SenateRobert Carpenter, *republican* 42nd-Macon**North Carolina House of Representatives**Roger West, *republican* 53rd-Cherokee

Clay County was named in honor of Henry Clay, an antebellum U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate.

Cleveland

100 Justice Place, Shelby, 28150

www.clevelandcounty.com

county seat: Shelby

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (704) 484-4851

population: 96,808

North Carolina Senate

Walter Dalton, *democrat*

37th-Rutherford

David Hoyle, *democrat*

25th-Gaston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

John Hugh Weatherly, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Cleveland County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier during the Revolutionary War era and one of the commanding officers of the American patriot forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Columbus

111 Washington St., Whiteville, 28472

www.columbus.nc.us

county seat: Whiteville

formed: 1808

clerk of court: (910) 641-3000

population: 54,828

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

98th-New Hanover

Columbus County was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World.

Craven

Adm. Bldg., 406 Craven St., New Bern, 28560 www.cravencounty.com

county seat: New Bern	formed: 1705
clerk of court: (252) 514-4774	population: 91,970

North Carolina Senate

Scott Thomas, <i>democrat</i>	3rd-Craven
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Beaufort
William L. Wainwright, <i>democrat</i>	79th-Craven
Alice G. Underhill, <i>democrat</i>	3rd-Craven

Craven was first created as the Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712 to honor William, Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina. The county seat was first called Chattawaka (or Chattoocka), then changed to Newbern in 1723. State legislators legalized the current spelling, New Bern, in 1897.

Cumberland

Courthouse, 117 Dick St., Fayetteville, 28301 www.co.cumberland.nc.us

county seat: Fayetteville	formed: 1754
clerk of court: (910) 678-2902	population: 301,098

North Carolina Senate

Anthony E. Rand, <i>democrat</i>	24th-Cumberland
David F. Weinstein, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Robeson
Larry Shaw, <i>democrat</i>	41st-Cumberland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
Marvin W. Lucas, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Cumberland
Mary McAllister, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Cumberland
Mia Morris, <i>republican</i>	18th-Cumberland
John W. Hurley, <i>democrat</i>	18th-Cumberland
Alex Warner, <i>democrat</i>	75th-Cumberland
Edd Nye, <i>democrat</i>	96th-Bladen

Cumberland County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George, III of Great Britain. Cumberland crushed the Jacobite uprising in Scotland at Culloden in 1746. The subsequent clearance of the Scots Highlands launched a wave of emigrants to the North Carolina frontier.

Currituck

Courthouse, Currituck, 27929

www.co.currituck.nc.us

county seat: Currituck

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 232-2010

population: 18,839

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

W. C. "Bill" Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Currituck County is traditionally said to be named after a Native American Indian word for the region's indigenous wild geese, "Coratank."

Dare

Administration Bldg., Manteo, 27954

www.co.dare.nc.us

county seat: Manteo

formed: 1870

clerk of court: (252) 473-2950

population: 31,209

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat*

86th-Chowan

Dare County was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in North America.

Davidson

Governmental Center, 913 Greensboro St., Lexington, 27292 www.co.davidson.nc.us

county seat: Lexington

formed: 1822

clerk of court: (336) 249-0351

population: 149,104

North Carolina Senate

Robert G. Shaw, *republican*

19th-Guilford

Cal Cunningham, *democrat*

23rd-Davidson

Stan Bingham, *republican*

38th-Davidson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Jerry C. Dockham, <i>republican</i>	94th-Davidson
Julia C. Howard, <i>republican</i>	74th-Davie
L. Hugh Holliman, <i>democrat</i>	37th-Davidson
John M. Blust, <i>republican</i>	27th-Guilford

Davidson County was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, an American patriot commanding officer killed in action at Cowan's Ford.

Davie

123 S. Main St., Mocksville, 27028

www.co.davie.nc.us

county seat: Mocksville	<i>formed:</i> 1836
clerk of court: (336) 751-3507	<i>population:</i> 36,232

North Carolina Senate

Stan Bingham, <i>republican</i>	38th-Davidson
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard, <i>republican</i>	74th-Davie
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Davie County was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, Governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary to France and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

Duplin

P.O. Box 910, Kenansville, 28349

www.duplincounty.org

county seat: Kenansville	<i>formed:</i> 1750
clerk of court: (910) 296-1686	<i>population:</i> 49,597

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, <i>democrat</i>	5th-Duplin
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Duplin
Larry Moseley Bell, <i>democrat</i>	97th-Sampson

Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman and member of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

Durham

Gov. Administration Complex, Durham, 27701

www.co.durham.nc.us

county seat: Durham

formed: 1881

clerk of court: (919) 564-7070

population: 228,086

North Carolina Senate

Jeanne H. Lucas, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Wilbur Gulley, democrat

13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

Paul Luebke, *democrat*

23rd-Durham

Henry M. Michaux, democrat

23rd-Durham

Jennifer Weiss, democrat

63rd-Wake

Russell J. Capps, *republican*

92nd-Wake

George Miller, Jr., democrat

23rd-Durham

Durham County takes its name from the county seat, which in turn was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham, who donated the land on which the railroad station was located.

Edgcombe

Adm. Bldg., Box 10, Tarboro, 27886

www.edgecombe.cc.nc.us/county

county seat: Tarboro

formed: 1741

clerk of court: (252) 823-6161

population: 54,698

North Carolina Senate

A. B. Swindell, *democrat*

10th-Nash

R. L. Martin, *democrat*

6th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, *democrat*

7th-Halifax

Milton F. Fitch, Jr., *democrat*

70th-Wilson

Joe P. Tolson, *democrat*

71st-Edgecombe

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*

8th-Pitt

Edgecombe County was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, an English nobleman, Member of Parliament and a lord of the Treasury who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742.

Forsyth

700 Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, 27101

www.co.forsyth.nc.us

county seat: Winston-Salem

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (336) 761-2250

population: 310,331

North Carolina Senate

Hamilton C. Horton, Jr., *republican*

20th-Forsyth

Stan Bingham, *republican*

38th- Davidson

Linda Garrou, *democrat*

20th-Forsyth

North Carolina House of Representatives

Lyons Gray, *republican*

39th-Forsyth

Michael P. Decker, *republican*

84th-Forsyth

Theresa H. Esposito, *republican*

88th-Forsyth

Larry W. Womble, *democrat*

66th-Forsyth

Warren Claude Oldham, *democrat*

67th-Forsyth

P. Wayne Sexton, *republican*

73rd-Rockingham

Forsyth County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

Franklin

113 Market St., Louisburg, 27549

www.co.franklin.nc.us

county seat: Louisburg

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 496-5104

population: 48,818

North Carolina Senate

Allen H. Wellons, *democrat*

11th-Johnston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech, *republican*

20th-Johnston

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

Gaston

P.O. Box 1578, Gastonia, 28053 www.co.gaston.nc.us

<i>county seat:</i> Gastonia	<i>formed:</i> 1846
<i>clerk of court:</i> (704) 852-3100	<i>population:</i> 191,110

North Carolina Senate

David Hoyle, <i>democrat</i>	25th-Gaston
James Forrester, <i>republican</i>	39th-Gaston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Daniel W. Barefoot, <i>democrat</i>	44th-Lincoln
Andrew T. Dedmon, <i>democrat</i>	48th-Cleveland
Debbie A. Clary, <i>republican</i>	48th-Cleveland
Michael Harrington, <i>republican</i>	76th-Gaston
John M. Rayfield, <i>republican</i>	93rd-Gaston
Mark K. Hilton, <i>republican</i>	45th-Catawba
Joe L. Kiser, <i>republican</i>	45th-Lincoln
John Hugh Weatherly, <i>republican</i>	48th-Cleveland

Gaston County was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of the U.S. Congress and a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Gates

Courthouse, Gatesville, 27938 www.albemarle-nc.com/gates

<i>county seat:</i> Gatesville	<i>formed:</i> 1779
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 357-1365	<i>population:</i> 10,560

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Warren
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	5th-Northampton
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Gates County was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War.

Graham

Courthouse, Robbinsville, 28771

www.main.nc.us/graham/index.htm

county seat: Robbinsville

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (828) 479-7986

population: 8,033

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

52nd-Jackson

Margaret M. Carpenter, *republican*

52nd-Haywood

Graham County was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy and a Senator in the Confederate Congress.

Granville

P.O. Box 906, Oxford, 27565

www.granvillecounty.org

county seat: Oxford

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 693-2649

population: 49,670

North Carolina Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Jeanne Lucas, *democrat*

13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Stanley H. Fox, *democrat*

78th-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

Granville County was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville and Lord Proprietor, who owned the Granville District.

Greene

229 Kingold Boulevard, Suite D, Snow Hill, 28580

www.co.greene.nc.us

county seat: Snow Hill

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (252) 747-3505

population: 19,000

North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

8th-Wayne

North Carolina House of Representatives

Marian N. McLawhorn, *democrat*

9th-Pitt

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*

8th-Pitt

Carolyn B. Russell, *republican*

77th-Wayne

Greene County was originally named in honor of James Glasgow, North Carolina Secretary of State during the Revolutionary War era. When Glasgow became publicly involved in land frauds, however, state legislators changed the county's name to honor Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose leadership of the American patriot army in South Carolina and North Carolina frustrated British attempts to hold onto the two colonies and ultimately led to the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis' British army at Yorktown.

Guilford

301 W. Market St., P.O. Box 3427, Greensboro, 27402 www.co.guilford.nc.us

county seat: Greensboro

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 574-4302

population: 424,032

North Carolina Senate

William N. Martin, *democrat*

31st-Guilford

Robert G. Shaw, *republican*

19th-Guilford

Kay R. Hagan, *democrat*

32nd-Guilford

Philip Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Alma S. Adams, *democrat*

26th-Guilford

John M. Blust, *republican*

27th-Guilford

Flossie Boyd-McIntyre, *democrat*

28th-Guilford

Joanne W. Bowie, *republican*

29th-Guilford

Harold J. Brubaker, *republican*

38th-Randolph

Mary L. Jarrell, *democrat*

89th-Guilford

Margaret M. Jeffus, *democrat*

89th-Guilford

Michael P. Decker, *republican*

84th-Forsyth

Arlie F. Culp, *republican*

30th-Randolph

Guilford County was named in honor of Francis North, first Earl of Guilford. He was father of the Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution.

Halifax

Historic Courthouse, P.O. Box 38, Halifax, 27839 www.halifaxnc.com

<i>county seat:</i> Halifax	<i>formed:</i> 1758
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 583-5061	<i>population:</i> 57,134

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Warren
A. B. Swindell, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Nash

North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Halifax
James W. Crawford, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Granville
Gordon P. Allen, <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Person

Halifax County was named in honor of George Montagu, second Earl of Halifax and president of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London during the later colonial era.

Harnett

County Admin. Bldg., P.O. Box 759, Lillington, 27546 www.harnett.org

<i>county seat:</i> Lillington	<i>formed:</i> 1855
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 893-5164	<i>population:</i> 93,684

North Carolina Senate

Oscar N. Harris, <i>democrat</i>	15th-Johnston
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North Carolina House of Representatives

A Leslie Cox, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	19th-Lee
Donald S. Davis, <i>republican</i>	19th-Harnett

Harnett County was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Council of Safety, president of the Provincial Council, delegate to the Continental Congress and author of the Halifax Resolves of April 12, 1776.

Haywood

Courthouse, 215 N. Main St., Waynesville, 28786

www.gov.co.haywood.nc.us

county seat: Waynesville

clerk of court: (828) 456-3540

formed: 1808

population: 54,595

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, *republican*

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

42nd-Macon

29th-Jackson

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

Margaret M. Carpenter, *republican*

52nd-Jackson

52nd-Haywood

Haywood County is named in honor of John Haywood, Treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827.

Henderson

100 N. King St., Hendersonville, 28792

www.hendersoncountync.org

county seat: Hendersonville

clerk of court: (828) 697-4872

formed: 1838

population: 91,544

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

Robert Carpenter, *republican*

29th-Jackson

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Larry T. Justus, *republican*

Trudi Walend, *republican*

50th-Henderson

68th-Transylvania

Henderson County was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina during the 1830s.

Hertford

County Office Bldg., #1, P.O. Box 116, Winton, 27986

www.cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/hertcp.pdf

county seat: Winton

clerk of court: (252) 358-7845

formed: 1759

population: 22,156

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Warren
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	5th-Northampton
Richard Eugene Rogers, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Martin

Hertford County was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl (later Marquis) of Hertford, Lord of the Bedchamber and Knight of the Garter during the reign of George II.

Hoke

227 N. Main St., Box 210, Raeford, 28376	www.ncse.org/hoke.html
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<i>county seat:</i> Raeford	<i>formed:</i> 1911
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 875-3728	<i>population:</i> 34,844

North Carolina Senate

Aaron W. Plyler, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Union
William R. Purcell, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Scotland
David Weinstein, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
Ronnie N. Sutton, <i>democrat</i>	85th-Robeson
Donald A. Bonner, <i>democrat</i>	87th-Robeson

Hoke County was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army.

Hyde

Courthouse, Swan Quarter, 27885	albemarle-nc.com/hyde
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<i>county seat:</i> Swan Quarter	<i>formed:</i> 1712
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 926-4101	<i>population:</i> 5,742

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Beaufort
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Hyde County was named in honor of Edward Hyde, a colonial Governor of North Carolina and grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, one of the original Lords Proprietor.

Iredell

P.O. Box 788, Statesville, 28687 www.co.iredell.nc.us

county seat: Statesville	formed: 1788
clerk of court: (704) 878-4204	population: 127,896

North Carolina Senate

James Forrester, <i>republican</i>	39th-Gaston
E. LaFontaine Odom, Sr., <i>democrat</i>	34th-Mecklenburg
Cal Cunningham, <i>democrat</i>	23rd-Davidson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Beverly M. Earle, <i>democrat</i>	60th-Mecklenburg
Mitchell S. Setzer, <i>republican</i>	43rd-Iredell
W. Franklin Mitchell, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Iredell

Iredell County was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the earliest post-colonial leaders in the state and advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution. President George Washington appointed him a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1790.

Jackson

Jackson County Justice Center, 401 Grindstaff Cove Road, Sylva, 28779
main.nc.us/jackson

county seat: Sylva	formed: 1851
clerk of court: (828) 586-7511	population: 33,657

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, <i>democrat</i>	29th-Jackson
Robert Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Jackson
Roger West, <i>republican</i>	53rd-Cherokee
Margaret M. Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	52nd-Haywood

Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who won an overwhelming victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 and was twice elected President of the United States.

Johnston

Courthouse, Box 1049, Smithfield, 27577

www.co.johnston.nc.us

county seat: Smithfield

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 934-3191

population: 127,791

North Carolina Senate

Allen H. Wellons, *democrat*

11th-Johnston

Eric Miller Reeves, *democrat*

14th-Wake

Brad Miller, *democrat*

14th-Wake

Oscar N. Harris, *democrat*

15th-Harnett

North Carolina House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech, *republican*

20th-Johnston

Namon Leo Daughtry, *republican*

95th-Johnston

Johnston County was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, a colonial Governor of North Carolina.

Jones

Administration Building, Box 340, Trenton, 28585

www.co.jones.nc.us

county seat: Trenton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 448-7351

population: 10,303

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Kever M. Clark, *democrat*

7th-Onslow

North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Jones County was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax, who was one of the leaders of the Revolution and president of the Council of Safety. Jones later opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify a federal Constitution.

Lee

Lee County Govt. Center, Box 1968, Sanford, 27331-1968
www.lee-countync.com

county seat: Sanford	formed: 1907
clerk of court: (919) 708-4414	population: 49,246

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Orange
Howard N. Lee, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Orange
Oscar N. Harris, <i>democrat</i>	15th-Harnett

North Carolina House of Representatives

A. Leslie Cox, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	19th-Lee
Donald S. Davis, <i>republican</i>	19th-Harnett

Lee County was named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War.

Lenoir

Courthouse, P.O. Box 3289, Kinston, 28501 www.co.lenoir.nc.us

county seat: Kinston	formed: 1791
clerk of court: (252) 527-6231	population: 59,292

North Carolina Senate

Kever M. Clark, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Onslow
John H. Kerr, III, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Wayne
Ed N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	11th-Wayne
Carolyn B. Russell, <i>republican</i>	77th-Wayne
William L. Wainwright, <i>democrat</i>	79th-Craven

Lenoir County was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the commanders of the American patriot army at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.

Lincoln

115 W. Main St., Lincolnton, 28092

www.lincolncounty.org

county seat: Lincolnton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (704) 736-8568

population: 65,402

North Carolina Senate

David Hoyle, *democrat*

25th-Gaston

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

26th-Catawba

Thomas L. Odom, Sr., *democrat*

34th-Mecklenburg

James Forrester, *republican*

39th-Gaston

N.C. House of Representative

Daniel W. Barefoot, *democrat*

44th-Lincoln

Mark K. Hilton, *republican*

45th-Catawba

Joe L. Kiser, *republican*

45th-Lincoln

Lincoln County was named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom Gen. George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Charles Cornwallis when he surrendered his army at Yorktown.

Macon

Courthouse, Franklin, 28734

www.main.nc.us/macon/macon.html

county seat: Franklin

formed: 1828

clerk of court: (828) 349-2042

population: 30,428

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

Robert Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican*

53rd-Cherokee

Macon County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator and president of the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835.

Madison

Courthouse, Box 579, Marshall, 28753 www.main.nc.us/madison/index.html

county seat: Marshall	formed: 1851
clerk of court: (828) 649-2531	population: 19,780

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe
Stephen M. Metcalf, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Jackson
Margaret M. Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	52nd-Haywood

Madison County was named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

Martin

P.O. Box 668, Williamston, 27892 www.albemarle-nc.com/martin

county seat: Williamston	formed: 1774
clerk of court: (252) 792-2515	population: 25,339

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt
Ed N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Martin
John D. Hall, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Halifax
Edith D. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Pitt

Martin County was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, North Carolina governor from 1782-1785 and again from 1789-1792.

McDowell

County Administration Bldg., 60 E. Court St., Marion, 28752

main.nc.us/mcdowellcounty

county seat: Marion

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (828) 652-7717

population: 42,834

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*

49th-McDowell

McDowell County was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the American patriot army who fought at Kings Mountain and later served in the U.S. Congress and as a member of the commission established to settle the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mecklenburg

Charlotte-Meck. Govt. Center, 600 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 31787, Charlotte, 28231

www.co.mecklenburg.nc.us

county seat: Charlotte

formed: 1762

clerk of court: (704) 347-7811

population: 713,780

North Carolina Senate

Charlie S. Dannelly, *democrat*

33rd-Mecklenburg

Thomas L. Odom, Sr., *democrat*

34th-Mecklenburg

Daniel Clodfelter, *democrat*

40th-Mecklenburg

Robert A. Rucho, *republican*

35th-Mecklenburg

North Carolina House of Representatives

James B. Black, *democrat*

36th-Mecklenburg

Drew P. Saunders, *democrat*

54th-Mecklenburg

W. Edwin McMahan, *republican*

55th-Mecklenburg

Martha B. Alexander, *democrat*

56th-Mecklenburg

Constance K. Wilson, *republican*

57th-Mecklenburg

Ruth Easterling, *democrat*

58th-Mecklenburg

W. Pete Cunningham, *democrat*

59th-Mecklenburg

Beverly Earle, *democrat*

60th-Mecklenburg

Jim Gulley, *republican*

69th-Mecklenburg

Michael Harrington, *republican*

76th-Gaston

John M. Rayfield, *republican*

93rd-Gaston

Mecklenburg County was named in honor of Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of King George III.

Mitchell

Administration Building, PO Box 409, Bakersville, 28705-0409

www.mitchellcounty.org

county seat: Bakersville

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 688-2161

population: 15,874

North Carolina Senate

John A. Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Charles E. Buchanan, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Gregory J. Thompson, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Mitchell County was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor at the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He is buried on top of the mountain.

Montgomery

P.O. Box 425, Troy, 27371

county seat: Troy

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (910) 576-4211

population: 26,965

North Carolina Senate

Aaron J. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin, *democrat*

32nd-Richmond

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*

33rd-Montgomery

Montgomery County was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the Battle of Quebec during Gen. Benedict Arnold's disastrous attempt to conquer Canada.

Moore

Courthouse Square, PO Box 905, Carthage, 28327 www.co.moore.nc.us

county seat: Carthage	formed: 1784
clerk of court: (910) 947-2396	population: 76,358

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Orange
Howard Lee, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
Richard T. Morgan, <i>republican</i>	31st-Moore

Moore County was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick County, a soldier in the American patriot army and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nash

Administration Building, 120 W. Washington St., Nashville, 27856

county seat: Nashville	formed: 1777
clerk of court: (252) 459-4081	population: 88,346

North Carolina Senate

A.B. Swindell, IV, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Nash
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North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Halifax
Billy J. Creech, <i>republican</i>	20th-Johnston
Milton F Fitch, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	70th-Wilson
Joe P. Tolson, <i>democrat</i>	71st-Edgecombe
Gene G. Arnold, <i>republican</i>	72nd-Nash

Nash County was named in honor of General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington at the Battle of Germantown.

New Hanover

320 Chestnut St., Wilmington, 28401

www.co.new-hanover.nc.us

county seat: Wilmington

formed: 1729

clerk of court: (910) 341-4430

population: 163,828

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Kever M. Clark, *democrat*

7th-Onslow

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Daniel E. McComas, *republican*

13th-New Hanover

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

Edd Nye, *democrat*

96th-Bladen

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

98th-New Hanover

New Hanover County was named in honor of the royal family of England during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the House of Hanover.

Northampton

108 W. Jefferson St., P.O. Box 808, Jackson, 27845

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/nortcp.pdf

county seat: Jackson

formed: 1741

clerk of court: (919) 534-1631

population: 22,008

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat*

5th-Northampton

Northampton County was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman.

Onslow

118 Old Bridge St., Jacksonville, 28540-4259

www.co.onslow.nc.us

county seat: Jacksonville

formed: 1731

clerk of court: (910) 455-4458

population: 148,454

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Kever M. Clark, *democrat*

7th-Onslow

North Carolina House of Representatives

Ronald L. Smith, *democrat*

4th-Carteret

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

Nurham O. Warwick, *democrat*

12th-Sampson

W. Robert Grady, *republican*

80th-Onslow

Jean R. Preston, *republican*

4th-Carteret

Onslow County was named in honor of Sir Arthur Onslow who, for more than thirty years, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament during the mid-17th Century.

Orange

Orange County Gvt. Services Ctr., 200 S. Cameron, Hillsborough, 27278

www.co.orange.nc.us

county seat: Hillsborough

formed: 1752

clerk of court: (919) 732-8181

population: 120,952

North Carolina Senate

Eleanor Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Howard Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Verla Insko, *democrat*

24th-Orange

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

24th-Orange

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

Orange County was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange, grandson of King George II of Great Britain.

Pamlico

Courthouse, Box 776, Bayboro, 28515

www.pamlico.com

county seat: Bayboro

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (252) 745-6000

population: 12,848

North Carolina Senate

Scott Thomas, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

North Carolina House of Representatives

Alice G. Underhill, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Pamlico County was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of a Native American Indian tribe settled along the sound.

Pasquotank

Courthouse, Room E201, Elizabeth City, 27909

www.co.pasquotank.nc.us

county seat: Elizabeth City

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 331-4751

population: 35,028

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Pasquotank County was derived from an Indian word, "pask-e'tan-ki," which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks."

Pender

Administration Building, Box 5, Burgaw, 28425

www.pender-county.com

county seat: Burgaw

formed: 1875

clerk of court: (910) 259-1229

population: 42,051

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Kever M. Clark, *democrat*

7th-Onslow

North Carolina House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick, <i>democrat</i>	12th-Sampson
Edd Nye, <i>democrat</i>	96th-Bladen
Thomas E. Wright, <i>democrat</i>	98th-New Hanover

Pender County was named in honor of General William Dorsey Pender of Edgecombe County. Pender, a commanding officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Perquimans

P.O. Box 45, Hertford, 27944 www.albemarle-nc.com/hertford

county seat: Hertford	formed: 1668
clerk of court: (252) 426-5676	population: 11,522

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
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North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	1st-Pasquotank
William T. Culpepper, III, <i>democrat</i>	86th-Chowan

Perquimans County was named in honor of a Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northern shores of the Albemarle sound.

Person

300 S. Morgan St., Roxboro, 27573 www.personcounty.net

county seat: Roxboro	formed: 1791
clerk of court: (336) 597-0554	population: 36,131

North Carolina Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley, <i>democrat</i>	13th-Durham
Hugh Webster, <i>republican</i>	21st-Caswell
Jeanne Lucas, <i>democrat</i>	13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Granville
Gordon P. Allen, <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Person

Person County was named in honor of General Thomas Person, an American patriot leader during the Revolution, member of the Council of Safety and benefactor of the University of North Carolina.

Pitt

1717 West Fifth St., Greenville, 27834 www.co.pitt.nc.us/index.shtml

county seat: Greenville	formed: 1760
clerk of court: (252) 695-7100	population: 134,936

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt
Fel N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Beaufort
Richard Eugene Rogers, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Martin
Edith D. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Pitt
Marian N. McLawhorn, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt
Joe P. Tolson, <i>democrat</i>	71st-Edgecombe

Pitt County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State for the British crown and de facto prime minister of Britain in the mid-18th Century.

Polk

Box 308, Columbus, 28722 www.polkcounty.org

county seat: Columbus	formed: 1855
clerk of court: (828) 894-8231	population: 18,828

North Carolina Senate

Robert Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Macon
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon, <i>democrat</i>	48th-Cleveland
Larry T. Justus, <i>republican</i>	50th-Henderson
John H. Weatherly, <i>republican</i>	48th-Cleveland
Debbie A. Clary, <i>republican</i>	48th-Cleveland

Polk County was named in honor of Colonel William Polk “who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded.”

Randolph

725 McDowell Rd., P.O. Box 4728, Asheboro, 27204-4728

www.co.randolph.nc.us

county seat: Asheboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (336) 318-6701

population: 132,139

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Robert G. Shaw, *republican*

19th-Guilford

Howard Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Arlie F. Culp, *republican*

30th-Randolph

Harold J. Brubaker, *republican*

38th-Randolph

Jerry C. Dockham, *republican*

94th-Davidson

Randolph County was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress.

Richmond

Box 504, Rockingham, 28380

www.co.richmond.nc.us

county seat: Rockingham

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (910) 997-9100

population: 46,569

North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin, *democrat*

32nd-Richmond

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. Richmond was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence.

Robeson

Courthouse, Lumberton, 28358

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/robecp.pdf

county seat: Lumberton

formed: 1787

clerk of court: (910) 671-3377

population: 124,122

North Carolina Senate

David Weinstein, *democrat*

30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

16th-Scotland

Ronnie N. Sutton, *democrat*

85th-Robeson

Donald A. Bonner, *democrat*

87th-Robeson

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Robeson County was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the Battle of Elizabethtown in September, 1781.

Rockingham

Courthouse, PO Box 206, Wentworth, 27375

www.rcpl.org

county seat: Wentworth

formed: 1785

clerk of court: (336) 342-8700

population: 91,806

North Carolina Senate

Philip E. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

P. Wayne Sexton, Sr., *republican*

73rd-Rockingham

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

Rockingham County was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. Rockingham was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed.

Rowan

130 W. Innes St., Salisbury, 28144

www.co.rowan.nc.us

county seat: Salisbury

formed: 1753

clerk of court: (704) 639-7505

population: 131,731

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

22nd-Cabarrus

Betsy L. Cochrane, *republican*

38th-Davie

Stan Bingham, *republican*

38th-Davidson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Lorene T. Coates, *democrat*

35th-Rowan

W. Eugene McCombs, *republican*

83rd-Rowan

Rowan County was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent North Carolina leader before the Revolution and, for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston, acting governor of the colony.

Rutherford

289 N. Main St., Rutherfordton, 28139

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/ruthcp.pdf

county seat: Rutherfordton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (828) 286-9136

population: 63,394

North Carolina Senate

Walter H. Dalton, *democrat*

37th-Rutherford

North Carolina House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

John H. Weatherly, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

Rutherford County was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. Rutherford led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776 and rendered important services both in the colonial legislature and on the battlefield as a general officer.

Sampson

County Office Bldg., 435 Rowan Rd., Clinton, 28328

www.sampson.cc.nc.us/onestop

county seat: Clinton	formed: 1784
clerk of court: (910) 592-5191	population: 60,928

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, <i>democrat</i>	5th-Duplin
Oscar N. Harris, <i>democrat</i>	15th-Harnett
David Weinstein, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick, <i>democrat</i>	12th-Sampson
A. Leslie Cox, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	19th-Lee
Edd Nye, <i>democrat</i>	96th-Bladen
Larry M. Bell, <i>democrat</i>	97th-Sampson
Donald S. Davis, <i>republican</i>	19th-Harnett

Sampson County was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Sampson served in the colonial House of Commons and was a member the governor's council under Govs. Dobbs, Tryon and Martin.

Scotland

County Annex, P.O. Box 489, Laurinburg, 28352 www.scotlandcounty.org

county seat: Laurinburg	formed: 1899
clerk of court: (910) 277-3240	population: 35,731

North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Scotland
Aaron W. Plyler, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
G. Wayne Goodwin, <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Richmond
Donald A. Bonner, <i>democrat</i>	87th-Robeson

Scotland County was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. Many of the county's earliest settlers were Scots.

Stanly

201 S. Second St., Albemarle, 28001

www.co.stanly.nc.us

county seat: Albemarle

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (704) 982-2161

population: 58,792

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

22nd-Cabarrus

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*

33rd-Montgomery

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican*

82nd-Stanly

Stanly County was named in honor of John Stanly who, for many years in the early 19th Century, was a member of the General Assembly — several times Speaker of the House of Commons — and a member of the U.S. Congress.

Stokes

Government Center, P.O. Box 201, Danbury, 27016

www.co.stokes.nc.us

county seat: Danbury

formed: 1789

clerk of court: (336) 593-2811

population: 45,262

North Carolina Senate

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

Philip E. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

North Carolina House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Stokes County was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier in the American patriot cause who was seriously wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre during the Revolutionary War. After the war, President George Washington appointed him a judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina. Stokes also served in the colonial legislature and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1789.

Surry

118 Hamby Road, Dobson, 27017

www.co.surry.nc.us

county seat: Dobson

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 386-8131

population: 71,394

North Carolina Senate

Philip E. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Surry County was named in honor of the county Surrey in England, birthplace of then-Gov. William Tryon.

Swain

P.O. Box 2321, Bryson City, 28713

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/swaicp.pdf

county seat: Bryson City

formed: 1871

clerk of court: (828) 488-2288

population: 13,200

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

52nd-Jackson

Margaret M. Carpenter, *republican*

52nd-Haywood

Swain County was named in honor of Gov. David L. Swain, who also served as president of the University of North Carolina.

Transylvania

208 E. Main St., Brevard, 28712

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/trancp.pdf

county seat: Brevard

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 884-3120

population: 29,349

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

Robert Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Trudi Walend, *republican* 68th-Transylvania

Transylvania County was derived from the Latin words “trans,” meaning “across,” and “sylva” meaning “woods”.

Tyrrell

County Office Bldg., 108 S. Water St., Columbia, 27925

www.albemarle-nc.com/columbia

county seat: Columbia *formed:* 1729

clerk of court: (252) 796-6281 *population:* 4,149

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat* 86th-Chowan

Tyrrell County was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, Lord Proprietor.

Union

Courthouse, 500 N. Main St., Monroe, 28112

www.co.union.nc.us

county seat: Monroe *formed:* 1842

clerk of court: (704) 283-3681 *population:* 132,086

North Carolina Senate

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat* 17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat* 17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Fern Shubert, *republican* 34th-Union

Jeffrey L. Barnhart, *republican* 81st-Cabarrus

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican* 82nd-Stanly

At the time the county was formed, there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats over whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name “Union” was suggested and adopted as a compromise.

Warren

Box 619, Warrenton, 27589

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/warrecp.pdf

<i>county seat:</i> Warrenton	<i>formed:</i> 1779
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 257-3261	<i>population:</i> 19,982

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Warren
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North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Granville
Stanley H. Fox, <i>democrat</i>	78th-Granville
Gordon P. Allen, <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Person

Warren County was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, a Massachusetts physician and American patriot leader who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Washington

Courthouse, P.O. Box 1007, Plymouth, 27962

<i>county seat:</i> Plymouth	<i>formed:</i> 1799
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 793-3013	<i>population:</i> 13,598

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Martin
William T. Culpepper, III, <i>democrat</i>	86th-Chowan

Washington County was named in honor of George Washington.

Watauga

Courthouse, 842 W. King St., Boone, 28607

www.wataugacounty.org

county seat: Boone

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (828) 265-5364

population: 42,690

North Carolina Senate

Philip E. Berger, *republican*

12th-Rockingham

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Watauga County was named for the Watauga River whose name came from a Cherokee phrase meaning "beautiful water."

Wayne

P.O. Box 227, Goldsboro, 27533-0227

www.esn.net/waynecounty

county seat: Goldsboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 731-7910

population: 113,170

North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

8th-Wayne

North Carolina House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr., *democrat*

11th-Wayne

Carolyn B. Russell, *republican*

77th-Wayne

Larry M. Bell, *democrat*

97th-Sampson

Wayne County was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary War hero and one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted soldiers.

Wilkes

Wilkes Co. Office Bldg., Wilkesboro, 28697

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/wilkecp.pdf

<i>county seat:</i> Wilkesboro	<i>formed:</i> 1777
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 667-1201	<i>population:</i> 66,104

North Carolina Senate

John A. Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Tracy Walker, <i>republican</i>	41st-Wilkes
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	41st-Yadkin

Wilkes County was named in honor of John Wilkes, an outspoken opponent of the ruling Tory party in England during the American Revolution. Because of his controversial stands in favor of American political rights, Wilkes was not allowed to take the seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. Many Americans at the time believed Wilkes was suffering in the cause of their liberty and named this county in his honor.

Wilson

Wilson County Administrative Office, Box 1728, Wilson, 27894-1728

www.wilson-co.com

<i>county seat:</i> Wilson	<i>formed:</i> 1855
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 291-7500	<i>population:</i> 74,386

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt
A.B. Swindell, IV, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Nash
Allen H. Wellons, <i>democrat</i>	11th-Johnston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Milton F. Fitch, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	70th-Wilson
Joe P. Tolson, <i>democrat</i>	71st-Edgecombe
Gene G. Arnold, <i>republican</i>	72nd-Nash

Wilson County was named in honor of Louis Dicken Wilson, long-time representative from Edgecombe County in the General Assembly. Wilson served as a delegate to the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835. He died of fever near Vera Cruz, Mexico while serving as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War.

Yadkin

Human Resources Bldg., Box 146, Yadkinville, 27055
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/outlook/yadkecp.pdf

county seat: Yadkinville	formed: 1850
clerk of court: (336) 679-8838	population: 36,587

North Carolina Senate

John Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Tracy Walker, <i>republican</i>	+1st-Wilkes
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	+1st-Yadkin

Yadkin County's name was derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it.

Yancey

Courthouse, Rm 11, Burnsville, 28714 www.main.nc.us/yancey

county seat: Burnsville	formed: 1833
clerk of court: (828) 682-2122	population: 18,012

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe
Stephen M. Metcalf, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitch Gillespie, <i>republican</i>	49th-McDowell
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Yancey County was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, a long-time member of the General Assembly in the early 19th Century, Speaker of the North Carolina Senate and member of the U.S. Congress. Yancey was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina.

ELECTIONS

Elections and Voting Records

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration for the 100 counties in North Carolina. The first report, released in July of that year, showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters: 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. The report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. Subsequent reports have been issued at periodic intervals, usually every two years, following the close of the registration books for each voting period.

During the past 20 years, there has been a steady increase in voter registration in North Carolina. The growth in the voting population can be attributed to the state's increase in population following the post-World War II "baby boom" years. The passage of Amendment XXVI to the Constitution of the United States and organized efforts to encourage non-white, eligible citizens to register to vote may have also played a role in expanding the electorate. The amendment, adopted in June, 1971, extended the right to vote to those citizens 18-20 years old. It did not, however, produce a sudden, dramatic increase in the number of registered voters. Many newly-eligible voters did not immediately exercise their new right by registering. The 1970 census counted nearly 400,000 people between the ages of 18 and 20 living in North Carolina. An October, 1973, report by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 in that age group had actually registered. Voter registration among 18-20 year-olds in North Carolina has improved only slightly since then.

Better results appear to have occurred in the area of minority voter registration. Political parties and leaders in the minority rights movement have spent much time and effort encouraging non-white citizens to register to vote since 1966. In October, 1968, records indicated there were 326,487 non-white registered voters in North Carolina. Ten years later, in 1978, this figure had increased only 20 percent to 393,327. Since then voter registration among minorities has grown. The State Board of Elections counted 1,029,045 non-white registered voters in North Carolina in April, 2000, an increase of 16.7% since 1996 and an increase of 162% over the 1978 figures. An April, 2000, statewide voter registration report released by the North Carolina Board of Elections showed a total registration of 4,930,319 voters: 2,495,399 Democrats (50.6% of all registered voters), 1,671,571 Republicans (33.9%), 5,627 Libertarians (0.1%) and 757,722 unaffiliated registrations (15.4%).

Voter registration is a function of the county Boards of Elections, which operate under guidelines set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. Each county has its own board and citizens are registered based on the county in which they reside.

AND VOTING RECORDS

Periodically, purges of voter registration files are conducted in accordance with law to remove voters who have not exercised their right to vote during a specified period of time. G.S. 163-69 states that "Any voter who neither voted in the first or the second of the two most recent consecutive presidential elections, and who failed to vote in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections shall be purged." Removal is not, however, automatic. Individuals are notified of their impending removal and given an opportunity to keep their names on the books. The purge process ensures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books as up to date as possible.

How to register

In order to register to vote in North Carolina, applicants must sign a voter declaration attesting that:

They are citizens of the United States.

They will have been a resident of North Carolina and the county in which they are registering for 30 days prior to the next election.

They will be at least 18 years old by the time the next general election is held.

They are not currently registered to vote and will not vote in any other county or state.

They have had their rights of citizenship restored if they have been convicted of a felony.

Numerous agencies throughout the state — including the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles drivers license offices — offer voter registration programs. Applicants may register to vote at drivers license offices at the same time they are conducting official business with DMV, such as applying for or renewing their drivers licenses. The following agencies and programs offer voter registration to anyone applying for, receiving benefits from or conducting official business with them:

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Food Stamps

Medicaid

Services for the Blind

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Vocational Rehabilitation

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Employment Security Commission

Citizens may also register to vote in North Carolina through mail-in forms. The forms are self-explanatory and can be filled out quickly. You must return completed forms to the Board of Elections of the county in which you are registering to vote. All county Boards of Elections provide the mail-in form to citizens who want to register to vote. Most public libraries and high schools throughout the state also have copies of the mail-in form available to the public.

Residents of North Carolina can register to vote until 25 days before the next election. Forms received by a local Board of Elections or postmarked by the deadline are accepted as valid applications for the upcoming election. Each county board notifies applicants of their precinct and polling place assignments.

North Carolina will accept a Federal Voter Registration form as long as it is of card stock quality. Local county Boards of Elections will not process registration forms downloaded from the Internet onto regular bond paper. Instead, residents will receive a mail-in registration form printed on the appropriate card stock. Local boards will not accept a photocopy of a completed registration form because state law requires that all voter registration forms have an original signature on them.

For more information, call your local county Board of Elections. You can also call the N.C. Board of Elections at (919) 733-7173. You can visit the board's Web site at www.sboe.state.nc.us.

The North Carolina Electoral College

The Electoral College originated with the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787. One of the most difficult tasks facing delegates to the convention was the question of how best to structure the federal executive branch. The colonial experience of a single powerful executive had hardened many Americans against allowing one chief executive. Delegates deliberated for a long time before agreeing to an executive headed by a president. They also carefully examined how presidents would be selected. The delegates had to consider checks and balances on the three branches of government, the balance of power between the large and small states and the role of the citizens in the democracy they were establishing.

Five basic plans were suggested and debated. They fell, one by one, as the delegates debated the advantages and disadvantages of each. A plan recommending that the governors of each state choose the president was rejected because large states felt it gave smaller states a disproportionate share of the vote in the selection process. Another idea called for Congress to select the president. This plan was rejected because the delicate system of checks and balances might be destroyed through corruption. A proposal to allow the state legislatures to select the president was thrown out with little debate. A fourth proposal providing for the direct election of the president met with resistance from the delegates. These men viewed the average voter as uneducated and uninformed. Voters, they believed, could not be trusted to make an informed decision. The framers of the Constitution feared voters would be easily manipulated by candidates or might just vote for the candidate from their state. No conclusive answer to these concerns seemed possible.

Finally, James Wilson proposed a plan whereby citizens in each state would select a special group of people called electors, who would then vote for president. If uninformed citizens selected the wrong person, then electors, in their wisdom, could correct the mistake. Although the electoral college system was a bit confusing, the convention delegates were confident that this method would place the final selection of a president in the hands of some of the most educated and knowledgeable leaders in the nation.

The mechanics of the electoral college are outlined in Article II of the Constitution of the United States. Each state was given a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. State legislatures in each state were given the power to determine how electors would be chosen. Senators, representatives or other "Persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States" could not be electors. Electors were to convene in their state to vote for two people. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president, while the candidate with the second-highest number of votes would become vice-president. Electors were allowed to vote for only one candidate from their own state. Each state sent its electoral votes to the President of the Senate. These votes were totaled with those of the other states to determine the winners.

The Electoral College today

Each state is assigned a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. There are 538 electors representing the 100 senators and 435 representatives, plus three for the District of Columbia. A total of 270 electoral votes is needed to win the election. If no candidate receives a majority, the United States House of Representatives selects the president and the United States Senate selects the vice-president.

Selection of electors

Today, each state selects its electors on a statewide basis except for Maine and Nebraska, where two electors are chosen at-large by state-wide popular vote and the rest are selected by popular vote in each Congressional district. In 35 states, including North Carolina, entire slates of electors are nominated by party conventions. The state political committees of each party choose slates of electors in five states, while Arizona has a primary for presidential elector. Pennsylvania calls for national candidates from each party to select 25 people to serve in the college. Eight other states use a combination of these methods.

In North Carolina, each party selects its 14 electors in conventions. Twelve electors, one chosen from each of the state's Congressional districts during party district conventions, are called district electors. Two others, representing the United States Senators, are selected statewide at each political party's state convention and are called the at-large electors.

Ballots

Voting methods have undergone many changes in North Carolina. In 1796, voters cast their ballots at the courthouse of any county where they held land and voted. From 1796 to 1808, either voice voting or a voter signature beneath the name of the nominee was used. The sheriff in each county was responsible for conducting the election. Since presidential ballots typically carried only two candidates, there were usually no problems with polling, unless a sheriff held the election on the wrong day as happened in Montgomery County in 1804 and in Chatham County in 1808. In both cases, the winning candidate lost the district election when that county's returns were thrown out.

After the legislature returned to choosing electors by popular vote in 1816, ballots became much more complex. Each ballot consisted of 15 statewide electoral candidates per party. To cast a vote for a candidate for president, voters had to select all 15 electoral candidates from their party.

Because newspapers owned the only printing presses in many areas, they printed paper ballots used in the elections. The newspapers then sold the ballots to county political leaders. These party leaders, in turn, dispersed ballots to those voters they

thought could be trusted to vote for the party's slate of electors. Eventually, newspapers began printing ballots in their editorial columns.

When the Republicans gained control of the state in 1868, they recognized the need for a better system of voting. Most whites — and practically all of North Carolina's newly-freed blacks — could not read. Many were tricked into voting for the Conservative Party ticket in the state elections of April, 1868. After that election, the General Assembly required parties to print colored ballots, thus allowing illiterate voters to know the party for which they were voting.

A major problem with ballots of the period was that the names of presidential candidates from each party did not appear on them. In 1920, Democrats were worried so much about women voting for their candidate, James M. Cox, that they nominated Albert L. Cox for elector.

The General Assembly of 1929 passed the Australian ballot. This ballot is still in use today and lists the nominees of each party. Ballots used earlier carried only the names of the candidates of the party which printed them. The Socialist and Prohibition parties could not retain "ballot status" and disappeared from North Carolina's elections after 1929. The names of electors were removed the ballot in 1936. Instead, voters selected "electors pledged to" a national ticket. Today, these words have also been removed and only the names of each presidential nominee appear on ballots.

In some states, the names of electors still appear on the ballot. This practice makes voters more aware that they are voting for electors who will in turn vote for president as specified in the Constitution of the United States. Ballots in Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia list the electors.

Weaknesses in the Electoral College system

Its history has revealed many weaknesses in the electoral college system. Over 500 proposals (one as early as 1797) have been made during the past two centuries to improve the electoral system. Only one, the 12th Amendment, has passed. Many people believe the electoral college system is undemocratic because it violates the principle of "one man, one-vote." The system gives smaller states a larger voice in the electoral process than their actual population would otherwise provide, giving more weight, for instance, to an electoral vote from Alaska than one from California. This inequity would be magnified if electors could not provide the necessary number of votes to elect a president. The 12th Amendment requires the U.S. House of Representatives to select a president if the Electoral College cannot. The amendment allots only one vote per state when a president is selected by the House of Representatives, nullifying any advantages states with large populations would otherwise have in the selection process.

The winner-take-all theory is another area of concern. Regardless of whether a candidate carries a state by one vote or one million, he or she receives all of that state's electoral votes. Votes cast for any minority candidates are not reflected in the make-up of the electors from each state.

The composition of the Electoral College has not reflected the results of the popular vote in two recent elections. In 1984, President Reagan received 98% of the electoral votes while obtaining only 58% of the popular votes in his race against Democratic candidate Walter Mondale. In 1988, Vice President George Bush won 79% of the electoral votes but received only 54% of the popular votes.

A third area of concern rests with the electors themselves. In a majority of the states, they are not bound to vote for the candidate who carries their state. Since 1848, there have been six "faithless electors" (a term commonly used by those states with laws that punish electors who do not vote for the candidates to whom they are committed) who did not vote for their party's nominee.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia have taken legislative action to make sure this will not happen in their states. Fifteen states including Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia require their electors to vote according to the popular vote in their state. Failure to do so results in fines in some states, including North Carolina. California, Tennessee and Wisconsin require electors to vote for the winner in their state if he is living. Massachusetts and Oregon require their electors to make a pledge of support for the candidate they represent. South Carolina, however, provides for the unbinding of its electors if it deems it necessary.

Finally, the system always faces the inherent possibility that a nominee could win a majority of the electoral votes without a majority of the popular votes. Grover Cleveland lost the presidency in 1888 when he failed to carry the electoral college after winning the popular vote. Cleveland received 48.7% of the popular votes to 47.9% for his opponent, Benjamin Harrison, but lost in the electoral college by a vote of 233 to 168. John Quincy Adams was selected over Andrew Jackson by vote in the United States House in 1824. Rutherford B. Hayes won in 1876 after a special electoral commission decided the election in his favor, despite the fact that Samuel Tilden had received 51% of the popular vote.

While small states have a disproportionate share of the electoral vote, a few large states can also control the election of the President. If a Presidential candidate wins in the 11 most heavily-populated states, including North Carolina, he or she would have 267 electoral votes, only three less than the number required for election. It is possible for a candidate to win in only 12 states and become President while, at the same time, being rejected by the voters of the other 38 states and the District of Columbia.

North Carolina Voter Registration –2002

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
ALAMANCE	35,152	26,207	88	11,979	60,162
ALEXANDER	9,398	10,394	18	3,456	22,051
ALLEGHANY	3,681	1,899	6	757	6,242
ANSON	11,309	2,046	7	1,348	8,009
ASHE	7,623	8,210	28	2,549	18,251
AVERY	1,751	8,178	12	2,227	12,069
BEAUFORT	17,018	8,349	56	3,220	20,868
BERTIE	11,856	1,253	7	851	5,478
BLADEN	15,116	2,801	13	2,401	13,045
BRUNSWICK	23,838	19,097	66	9,566	46,132
BUNCOMBE	63,357	44,359	404	27,733	125,244
BURKE	24,387	20,217	85	10,164	51,050
CABARRUS	33,175	36,879	109	16,373	75,267
CALDWELL	17,236	21,540	66	7,622	43,570
CAMDEN	3,287	1102	11	1060	4,443
CARTERET	16,931	16,898	31	8,421	39,753
CASWELL	9,587	2,524	10	1,754	8,628
CATAWBA	32,123	44,546	237	17,113	85,652
CHATHAM	18,134	9,130	80	5,802	27,245
CHEROKEE	8,691	8,333	38	3,021	19,626
CHOWAN	5,851	1,912	15	1069	6,073
CLAY	2,922	3,044	17	1,379	7,321
CLEVELAND	30,212	16,374	69	7,490	43,093
COLUMBUS	26,503	5,617	17	4,019	24,278
CRAVEN	27,106	19,476	77	10,520	43,327
CUMBERLAND	83,139	43,256	338	31,785	91,868
CURRITUCK	5,696	3,544	19	3,298	11,549
DARE	9,527	6,604	36	5,005	20,559

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
12,2817	94	648	32,916	40,469	73,426
1,036	22	121	11,006	12,256	23,266
69	7	20	2,991	3,352	6,343
6,598	27	62	6,400	8,303	14,710
94	9	46	8,598	9,804	18,410
45	12	37	5,845	6,322	12,168
7,574	18	147	12,656	15,974	28,643
8,401	15	30	5,780	8,131	13,967
6,926	224	102	8,998	11,331	20,339
5,889	80	340	23,364	28,149	52,567
7,828	199	1335	60,705	74,333	135,853
3,148	38	536	25,103	29,734	54,853
9,976	133	803	39,807	46,622	86,536
2,353	37	185	21,464	24,938	46,464
931	11	42	2,632	2,826	5,460
2,185	72	278	19,720	22,574	42,311
5,159	9	63	6,179	7,686	13,875
6,842	63	1151	43,191	50,746	94,019
5,340	36	467	15,008	18,099	33,146
243	91	95	9,261	10,820	20,083
2,705	2	55	3,884	4,957	8,847
15	5	12	3,468	3,893	7,362
10,555	51	391	24,372	29,771	54,145
10,725	1008	138	16,115	20,041	36,156
12,870	106	756	25,186	31,967	57,179
56,236	1,568	8,387	70,523	87,931	158,518
849	34	113	5,908	6,640	12,557
405	16	161	10,044	11,125	21,172

North Carolina Voter Registration – 2002

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
DAVIDSON	34,943	43,722	125	12,808	83,034
DAVIE	5,777	12,140	35	3,046	19,512
DUPLIN	15,950	6,378	24	3,398	17,387
DURHAM	94,050	33,961	446	29,461	96,923
EDGECOMBE	27,879	5,819	19	2,309	15,760
FORSYTH	85,821	69,856	292	28,726	139,402
FRANKLIN	15,573	8,242	36	3,644	19,661
GASTON	45,816	44,218	116	19,841	95,933
GATES	4,758	977	7	867	4,112
GRAHAM	2,638	2,787	5	824	5,929
GRANVILLE	17,072	5,766	40	3,134	17,172
GREENE	7,696	1,544	9	874	6,297
GUILFORD	137,517	95,036	533	47,197	198,054
HALIFAX	26,010	4,929	18	3,397	16,586
HARNETT	26,064	16,339	61	7,160	38,135
HAYWOOD	21,780	11,206	75	6,532	38,898
HENDERSON	18,955	32,697	149	16,043	65,528
HERTFORD	11,533	1,774	9	1200	6,039
HOKE	12,186	3,227	42	3,261	9,114
HYDE	2,816	393	2	315	2,563
IREDELL	30,509	32,535	102	13,415	66,909
JACKSON	11,479	6,670	33	5,149	21,514
JOHNSTON	35,242	28,856	104	12,228	64,475
JONES	5,000	1114	9	750	4,320
LEE	15,669	7,836	38	4,556	22,297
LENOIR	23,767	8,057	22	3,453	21,205
LINCOLN	16,392	17,025	59	7,145	38,484
MACON	8,623	9,088	72	4,638	22,093

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
7,848	178	522	42,284	49,314	91,598
1,337	2	123	9,809	11,179	20,998
7,958	29	261	11,058	14,580	25,750
54,443	258	3,406	67,342	89,357	157,918
20,037	9	198	15,163	20,857	36,026
42,190	250	1,957	81,158	103,424	184,695
7,440	47	191	12,545	14,866	27,495
13,128	102	779	49,240	60,742	109,991
2,449	0	39	2,996	3,610	6,609
1	284	35	3,020	3,234	6,254
8,521	42	251	11,255	14,747	26,012
3,771	3	48	4,431	5,691	10,123
77,644	617	3,968	123,706	156,546	280,283
16,542	1,010	192	14,149	20,202	34,354
10,278	255	755	22,177	27,353	49,624
390	80	204	18,308	21,273	39,593
1,493	61	566	30,822	36,918	67,844
8,287	90	85	5,986	8,521	14,516
7,724	1,723	431	7,977	10,735	18,713
944	5	11	1,574	1,952	3,526
8,677	73	588	35,213	41,271	76,561
290	1,223	149	10,925	12,269	23,332
10,851	160	884	34,726	41,675	76,431
2,506	8	26	3,121	3,745	6,873
5,214	65	445	12,542	15,537	28,099
13,710	41	206	14,829	20,418	35,299
2,288	31	297	19,309	21,837	41,161
150	20	82	10,338	12,071	22,421

North Carolina Voter Registration – 2002

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
MADISON	7,589	4,072	17	2,263	13,789
MARTIN	12,008	2,906	21	1,838	9,807
MCDOWELL	11,567	8,988	37	4,453	24,027
MECKLENBURG	192,787	160,902	916	92,227	321,951
MITCHELL	1,268	8,300	9	2,000	11,528
MONTGOMERY	9,179	4,495	15	1,935	11,979
MOORE	17,661	23,384	74	10,033	43,968
NASH	29,783	18,476	40	5,397	37,346
NEW HANOVER	46,866	44,885	529	23,943	99,496
NORTHAMPTON	11,717	1006	4	1059	5,997
ONSLOW	27,083	21,924	184	12,891	48,556
ORANGE	50,752	22,109	381	20,948	78,721
PAMLICO	5,000	2,205	12	1,297	6,634
PASQUOTANK	12,926	4,588	28	4,455	13,785
PENDER	13,134	8,113	52	3,936	19,235
PERQUIMANS	4,804	1,723	5	1,433	5,904
PERSON	12,123	4,683	12	2,671	14,411
PITT	45,816	23,514	155	12,705	56,669
POLK	5,634	5,988	26	3,461	14,259
RANDOLPH	21,388	38,066	91	11,479	66,537
RICHMOND	21,435	5,096	29	3,448	20,586
ROBESON	58,032	7,026	29	5,471	26,475
ROCKINGHAM	31,055	17,449	79	9,643	46,577
ROWAN	32,169	34,949	105	13,953	68,257
RUTHERFORD	19,488	12,350	41	6,673	34,499
SAMPSON	18,295	12,658	38	3,049	22,720
SCOTLAND	14,426	3,641	17	3,183	12,596
STANLY	14,222	14,701	26	6,035	31,530

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
60	18	34	6,637	7,284	13,941
6,870	17	77	7,183	9,596	16,783
828	17	140	11,545	13,490	25,045
111,061	956	8,989	201,646	244,742	446,923
18	3	18	5,401	6,171	11,577
3,398	21	182	7,106	8,511	15,624
6,582	187	390	23,252	27,900	51,152
15,557	147	620	23,867	29,816	53,696
14,812	208	1164	52,967	62,720	116,223
7,728	14	32	5,884	7,900	13,786
10,926	203	2,196	27,599	34,390	62,082
11,365	160	3,040	42,041	52,118	94,190
1,801	15	44	3,829	4,672	8,514
7,853	31	250	9,727	12,261	21,997
5,628	40	155	11,488	13,613	25,235
2,035	3	19	3,658	4,307	7,965
4,812	96	105	8,743	10,740	19,489
23,943	144	1073	35,933	46,228	82,190
761	6	77	6,690	8,414	15,109
3,695	147	491	32,575	38,428	71,024
8,906	126	157	13,320	16,677	30,008
17,530	25,380	860	30,640	39,752	70,558
10,958	88	375	25,722	32,474	58,226
11,821	127	676	37,441	43,642	81,176
3,646	42	203	17,517	20,924	38,552
10,318	517	451	15,265	18,757	34,040
7,584	916	143	9,036	12,166	21,267
3,201	29	200	16,250	18,731	34,984

North Carolina Voter Registration – 2002

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
STOKES	10,654	13,240	29	3,338	25,787
SURRY	18,843	15,914	24	6,256	39,104
SWAIN	5,748	2,836	15	2,117	8,791
TRANSYLVANIA	8,525	8,833	31	4,983	21,259
TYRRELL	1,936	202	1	273	1,603
UNION	29,354	36,274	145	15,851	71,380
VANCE	16,923	3,519	17	2,345	12,345
WAKE	175,331	147,628	1145	86,375	325,034
WARREN	10,552	1,401	5	1057	5,439
WASHINGTON	6,747	1,121	7	701	4,550
WATAUGA	12,690	14,717	153	9,337	35,989
WAYNE	30,511	18,441	60	7,055	38,025
WILKES	12,127	20,986	47	5,235	36,613
WILSON	27,485	12,561	86	4,699	27,936
YADKIN	5,223	13,328	23	3,333	21,061
YANCEY	6,641	5,292	13	1,792	13,591
<i>total</i>	<i>2,444,246</i>	<i>1,740,489</i>	<i>9,245</i>	<i>873,979</i>	<i>3,954,541</i>

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
1,207	31	189	12,740	14,512	27,261
1,528	16	243	18,906	22,071	41,037
196	1,659	53	5,063	5,643	10,716
911	16	162	10,531	11,770	22,372
791	1	16	1,069	1,343	2,412
8,882	170	849	38,343	43,071	81,624
10,168	20	249	9,644	13,159	22,804
70,734	617	10,666	190,145	218,704	410,479
6,989	77	479	5,718	7,287	13,016
3,958	9	28	3,723	4,835	8,576
526	39	290	17,594	19,294	36,897
17,162	90	704	24,527	31,522	56,069
1,490	10	176	18,199	20,102	38,395
16,385	29	464	19,652	25,173	44,831
668	18	114	10,290	11,575	21,907
89	4	39	6,539	7,197	13,738
978,500	43,090	70,102	2,283,768	2,776,400	5,067,694

2000 General Election for U.S. President

county	Albert Gore, Jr. (D)	George W. Bush(R)	Harry Browne (L)	Pat Buchanan(RFM)
ALAMANCE	17,459	29,305	157	170
ALEXANDER	4,166	9,242	36	43
ALLEGHANY	1,715	2,531	16	51
ANSON	4,792	3,161	14	18
ASHE	4,011	6,226	42	37
AVERY	1,686	4,956	24	28
BEAUFORT	6,634	10,531	63	40
BERTIE	4,660	2,488	11	17
BLADEN	5,889	4,977	18	24
BRUNSWICK	13,118	15,427	136	158
BUNCOMBE	38,545	46,101	471	359
BURKE	11,924	18,466	125	143
CABARRUS	16,284	32,704	242	151
CALDWELL	8,588	17,337	95	95
CAMDEN	1,187	1,628	9	7
CARTERET	8,839	17,381	106	132
CASWELL	4,091	4,270	26	35
CATAWBA	16,246	34,244	209	141
CHATHAM	10,461	10,248	148	58
CHEROKEE	3,239	6,305	52	78
CHOWAN	2,430	2,415	28	17
CLAY	1,361	2,416	30	25
CLEVELAND	13,455	19,064	109	104
COLUMBUS	9,986	8,342	48	49
CRAVEN	12,213	19,494	113	165
CUMBERLAND	38,626	38,129	237	159
CURRITUCK	2,595	4,095	31	18
DARE	5,589	7,301	79	33

2000 General Election for U.S. President

county	Albert Gore(D)	George W. Bush(R)	Harry Browne(L)	Pat Buchanan (RFM)
DAVIDSON	16,199	35,387	173	288
DAVIE	3,651	10,184	67	96
DUPLIN	6,475	7,840	36	32
DURHAM	53,907	30,150	433	103
EDGECOMBE	11,315	6,836	30	21
FORSYTH	52,457	67,700	442	343
FRANKLIN	7,454	8,501	62	34
GASTON	19,281	39,453	253	192
GATES	1,944	1,480	5	7
GRAHAM	1,006	2,304	21	26
GRANVILLE	7,733	7,364	70	27
GREENE	2,478	3,353	8	30
GUILFORD	80,787	84,394	569	485
HALIFAX	10,222	6,698	25	25
HARNETT	9,155	14,762	72	74
HAYWOOD	9,793	12,118	107	104
HENDERSON	12,562	25,688	183	174
HERTFORD	5,484	2,382	17	14
HOKE	5,017	3,439	91	35
HYDE	1,088	1,132	10	7
IREDELL	15,434	29,853	163	136
JACKSON	5,722	6,237	88	74
JOHNSTON	13,704	27,212	157	82
JONES	1,822	2,114	13	15
LEE	6,785	9,406	51	41
LENOIR	9,527	11,512	43	53
LINCOLN	8,412	15,951	90	76
MACON	4,683	8,406	73	72

2000 General Election for U.S. President

county	Albert Gore(D)	George W. Bush(R)	Harry Browne(L)	Pat Buchanan (RFM)
MADISON	3,505	4,676	40	55
MARTIN	4,929	4,420	4	13
MCDOWELL	4,747	9,109	39	57
MECKLENBURG	126,911	134,068	487	279
MITCHELL	1,535	4,984	26	55
MONTGOMERY	3,979	4,946	19	20
MOORE	11,232	19,882	106	81
NASH	12,376	17,995	73	69
NEW HANOVER	29,292	36,503	377	147
NORTHAMPTON	5,513	2,667	9	11
ONslow	10,269	19,657	167	122
ORANGE	30,921	17,930	392	75
PAMLICO	2,188	2,999	36	19
PASQUOTANK	5,874	4,943	38	48
PENDER	6,415	7,661	37	41
PERQUIMANS	2,033	2,230	23	20
PERSON	5,042	6,722	43	26
PITT	19,685	23,192	115	81
POLK	3,114	5,074	62	53
RANDOLPH	11,366	30,959	149	222
RICHMOND	7,935	6,263	30	41
ROBESON	17,834	11,721	52	81
ROCKINGHAM	13,260	18,979	75	127
ROWAN	14,891	28,922	146	174
RUTHERFORD	7,697	13,755	93	171
SAMPSON	8,768	10,410	33	28
SCOTLAND	5,627	3,740	11	25
STANLY	7,066	15,548	69	135

2000 General Election for U.S. President

county	Albert Gore(D)	George W. Bush(R)	Harry Browne(L)	Pat Buchanan(RFM)
STOKES	5,030	12,028	56	68
SURRY	7,757	15,401	85	115
SWAIN	2,097	2,224	22	25
TRANSYLVANIA	5,044	9,011	91	79
TYRRELL	849	706	5	6
UNION	14,890	31,876	247	146
VANCE	7,092	5,564	32	13
WAKE	123,466	142,494	1,754	497
WARREN	4,576	2,202	7	8
WASHINGTON	2,704	2,169	7	10
WATAUGA	7,959	10,438	151	57
WAYNE	13,005	20,758	65	56
WILKES	7,226	16,826	79	120
WILSON	11,266	13,466	51	43
YADKIN	3,127	10,435	53	67
YANCEY	3,714	4,970	20	59
<i>total</i>	<i>1,257,692</i>	<i>1,631,163</i>	<i>12,307</i>	<i>8,874</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House
1st Congressional District

County	Eva M. Clayton (D)	Duane E.Christopher Kratzer (R)	Sean Delaney (L)
BEAUFORT	4,674	3,753	150
BERTIE	5,082	1,743	57
CRAVEN	6,059	3,466	256
EDGECOMBE	12,601	5,515	234
GATES	2,278	1,127	44
GRANVILLE	5,643	2,420	80
GREENE	2,961	2,610	93
HALIFAX	11,934	5,004	472
HERTFORD	5,844	1,778	74
JONES	2,110	1,454	54
LENOIR	7,164	3,384	76
MARTIN	5,677	3,604	161
NORTHAMPTON	6,113	2,024	210
PERSON	4,388	2,566	143
PITT	9,605	5,804	141
VANCE	8,357	4,220	175
WARREN	5,105	1,692	89
WASHINGTON	2,585	1,244	88
WAYNE	7,282	4,374	96
WILSON	8,709	4,416	106
<i>total</i>	<i>124,171</i>	<i>62,198</i>	<i>2,799</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 2nd Congressional District

county	Bob Etheridge (D)	Doug Haynes (R)	Mark D. Jackson (L)
FRANKLIN	9,609	6,313	116
GRANVILLE	3,786	2,851	56
HARNETT	14,581	9,696	178
JOHNSTON	22,081	19,534	305
LEE	9,481	6,416	157
NASH	17,204	13,638	161
SAMPSON	5,625	3,527	44
WAKE	58,988	35,476	1,018
WILSON	5,378	5,560	59
<i>total</i>	<i>146,733</i>	<i>103,011</i>	<i>2,094</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 3rd Congressional District

county	Leigh Harvey McNairy(D)	Walter B. Jones (R)	David F. Russell (L)
BEAUFORT	2,649	5,759	63
CAMDEN	1,288	1,472	33
CARTERET	8,353	17,667	360
CHOWAN	2,426	2,111	75
CRAVEN	6,928	14,732	269
CURRITUCK	2,520	3,969	113
DARE	5,764	7,036	194
HYDE	988	1,221	27
JONES	97	239	8
LENOIR	3,840	6,589	75
ONSLOW	10,577	18,716	607
PAMLICO	2,165	3,017	55
PASQUOTANK	6,406	4,264	108
PERQUIMANS	2,078	2,085	57
PITT	9,182	17,315	221
TYRRELL	825	708	15
WASHINGTON	519	663	4
WAYNE	7,453	14,377	173
<i>total</i>	<i>74,058</i>	<i>121,940</i>	<i>2,457</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 4th Congressional District

county	David Price (D)	Jess Wark (R)	C. Brian Towey (L)
CHATHAM	10,889	6,454	285
DURHAM	61,565	21,293	1,436
ORANGE	35,297	13,281	1,002
PERSON	2,373	1,885	42
WAKE	90,761	76,499	2,808
<i>total</i>	<i>200,885</i>	<i>119,412</i>	<i>5,573</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 5th Congressional District

county	Richard M. Burr (R)	Steven Francis LeBoeuf (L)
ALAMANCE	20,075	1,586
ALLEGHANY	2,913	188
ASHE	7,279	449
CASWELL	4,443	414
DAVIE	11,010	629
FORSYTH	73,229	6,691
ROCKINGHAM	23,266	2,023
STOKES	13,564	691
SURRY	16,710	695
<i>total</i>	<i>172,489</i>	<i>13,366</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 6th Congressional District

county	Howard Coble (R)	Jeffrey Dean Bentley (L)	Gene Gay (WI)
ALAMANCE	10,308	1,920	5
CHATHAM	2,108	152	0
DAVIDSON	18,109	1,058	9
GUILFORD	88,062	10,341	276
MOORE	19,633	1,010	2
RANDOLPH	33,749	1,752	296
ROWAN	23,758	2,493	44
<i>total</i>	<i>195,727</i>	<i>18,726</i>	<i>632</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 7th Congressional District

county	Mike McIntyre (D)	James R. Adams (R)	Bob Burns (L)
BLADEN	8,442	1,849	70
BRUNSWICK	18,987	8,937	601
COLUMBUS	15,259	2,984	189
CUMBERLAND	29,671	15,818	462
DUPLIN	8,982	4,762	113
NEW HANOVER	42,541	20,932	1,264
PENDER	9,155	4,573	164
ROBESON	21,633	2,317	114
SAMPSON	5,515	4,291	41
<i>total</i>	<i>160,185</i>	<i>66,463</i>	<i>3,018</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 8th Congressional District

county	Mike Taylor (D)	Robert C. "Robin" Hayes (R)	Jack Schwartz (L)
ANSON	4,945	2,988	42
CABARRUS	15,803	33,432	612
CUMBERLAND	19,804	10,891	260
HOKE	34,562	2,902	114
MONTGOMERY	4,276	4,647	62
RICHMOND	7,275	7,213	94
ROBESON	4,621	2,119	39
SCOTLAND	5,660	3,421	50
STANLY	8,120	14,139	194
UNION	14,439	30,198	542
<i>total</i>	<i>89,505</i>	<i>111,950</i>	<i>2,009</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 9th Congressional District

county	Ed McGuire (D)	Sue Myrick (R)	Christopher S. Cole(L)	James M. Cahaney (RFM)
CLEVELAND	10,967	21,693	178	146
GASTON	15,466	43,379	449	323
IREDELL	37	101	3	1
MECKLENBURG	52,912	115,988	1,829	748
<i>total</i>	<i>79,382</i>	<i>181,161</i>	<i>2,459</i>	<i>1,218</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 10th Congressional District

county	Delmas Parker (D)	T.Cass Ballenger (R)	Deborah G. Eddins (L)
ALEXANDER	4,251	9,153	199
AVERY	1,170	4,969	265
BURKE	10,841	18,377	541
CALDWELL	7,240	18,450	485
CATAWBA	13,705	35,909	1,041
FORSYTH	0	0	0
IREDELL	8,204	19,609	682
LINCOLN	7,709	15,720	597
MITCHELL	1,212	4,972	153
WATAUGA	6,794	10,647	775
WILKES	6,954	16,187	550
YADKIN	2,797	10,189	311
<i>total</i>	<i>70,877</i>	<i>164,182</i>	<i>5,599</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 11th Congressional District

county	Sam Neill (D)	Charles Taylor (R)	Charles Barry Williams (L)
BUNCOMBE	40,071	42,760	2,803
CHEROKEE	3,070	5,882	95
CLAY	1,452	2,427	42
GRAHAM	1,006	2,374	42
HAYWOOD	10,626	11,646	675
HENDERSON	12,990	23,127	1,020
JACKSON	6,096	5,793	342
MACON	5,102	7,592	368
MADISON	3,524	4,337	163
MCDOWELL	4,708	8,999	342
POLK	3,276	4,650	266
RUTHERFORD	8,735	12,005	571
SWAIN	2,076	2,171	62
TRANSYLVANIA	5,579	8,029	561
YANCEY	3,923	4,885	114
<i>total</i>	<i>112,234</i>	<i>146,677</i>	<i>7,466</i>

2000 General Election for U.S. House 12th Congressional District

county	Mel Watt (D)	Chad Mitchell (R)	Anna Lyon(L)
DAVIDSON	10,309	16,902	750
FORSYTH	15,068	2,253	201
GUILFORD	35,032	11,829	882
IREDELL	7,025	8,469	344
MECKLENBURG	61,095	25,127	1,574
ROWAN	7,041	5,016	227
<i>total</i>	<i>135,570</i>	<i>69,596</i>	<i>3,978</i>

2000 General Election for N.C. Governor

county	Mike Easley	Richard Vinroot	Barbara Howe	Douglas Schell
ALAMANCE	22,180	24,447	588	119
ALEXANDER	5,381	8,218	160	33
ALLEGHANY	2,293	1,938	53	28
ANSON	5,473	2,481	87	23
ASHE	4,831	5,494	160	27
AVERY	2,187	4,343	151	35
BEAUFORT	9,108	8,438	149	42
BERTIE	5,568	1,679	34	20
BLADEN	7,689	3,112	94	31
BRUNSWICK	16,685	11,682	411	143
BUNCOMBE	43,436	39,802	2,252	471
BURKE	13,408	15,068	372	110
CABARRUS	19,540	29,641	802	141
CALDWELL	10,963	14,958	580	94
CAMDEN	1,621	1,121	54	11
CARTERET	11,786	13,536	343	90
CASWELL	4,968	3,349	77	17
CATAWBA	20,001	30,595	737	167
CHATHAM	12,371	8,746	381	37
CHEROKEE	4,050	5,492	128	27
CHOWAN	3,057	1,636	94	30
CLAY	1,597	2,238	77	24
CLEVELAND	17,218	15,586	342	99
COLUMBUS	13,689	4,964	179	43
CRAVEN	15,970	15,531	348	89
CUMBERLAND	46,386	30,952	974	167
CURRITUCK	3,389	3,074	185	35
DARE	7,589	5,195	270	53

2000 General Election for N.C. Governor

county	Mike Easley	Richard Vinroot	Barbara Howe	Douglas Schell
DAVIDSON	22,505	28,583	717	133
DAVIE	5,214	8,377	277	47
DUPLIN	8,291	6,148	101	23
DURHAM	59,667	25,250	1,195	124
EDGECOMBE	13,753	4,864	77	23
FORSYTH	62,677	56,369	1,852	378
FRANKLIN	9,528	6,515	187	23
GASTON	23,572	35,101	822	207
GATES	2,473	974	58	11
GRAHAM	1,471	1,874	48	14
GRANVILLE	9,706	5,461	144	25
GREENE	3,435	2,329	29	10
GUILFORD	94,523	70,922	2,382	431
HALIFAX	12,691	4,927	124	40
HARNETT	13,037	11,277	290	50
HAYWOOD	12,698	9,853	404	93
HENDERSON	15,138	23,043	601	120
HERTFORD	6,193	1,587	41	20
HOKE	5,797	2,469	108	16
HYDE	1,396	774	20	5
IREDELL	18,620	26,496	644	133
JACKSON	6,695	5,258	250	48
JOHNSTON	21,369	20,214	534	92
JONES	2,309	1,658	28	6
LEE	8,856	7,230	188	29
LENOIR	12,802	8,499	82	39
LINCOLN	10,465	14,003	368	75
MACON	5,930	7,231	225	57

2000 General Election for N.C. Governor

county	Mike Easley	Richard Vinroot	Barbara Howe	Douglas Schell
MADISON	4,352	3,748	155	36
MARTIN	6,563	3,005	48	11
MCDOWELL	6,458	7,336	330	62
MECKLENBURG	126,480	133,728	3,349	616
MITCHELL	1,971	4,540	100	36
MONTGOMERY	5,194	3,861	99	30
MOORE	14,032	17,738	201	73
NASH	18,261	12,953	185	40
NEW HANOVER	36,971	27,992	1,332	212
NORTHAMPTON	6,636	1,850	66	19
ONslow	13,622	15,804	720	158
ORANGE	33,837	15,528	1,042	100
PAMLICO	2,852	2,325	56	18
PASQUOTANK	6,995	3,576	159	36
PENDER	7,993	6,052	185	29
PERQUIMANS	2,604	1,548	70	15
PERSON	6,800	5,071	122	24
PITT	25,738	16,969	320	83
POLK	3,559	4,395	201	49
RANDOLPH	16,410	26,235	532	126
RICHMOND	9,658	4,567	1,454	46
ROBESON	23,118	7,517	324	114
ROCKINGHAM	17,525	14,681	490	89
ROWAN	18,643	24,978	720	163
RUTHERFORD	10,190	10,736	385	83
SAMPSON	10,943	8,455	126	29
SCOTLAND	6,777	2,759	62	41
STANLY	9,197	13,015	296	67

2000 General Election for N.C. Governor

county	Mike Easley	Richard Vinroot	Barbara Howe	Douglas Schell
STOKES	7,488	9,841	234	48
SURRY	10,454	12,602	204	83
SWAIN	2,437	1,855	73	10
TRANSYLVANIA	5,557	8,219	355	69
TYRRELL	1,118	402	11	0
UNION	16,986	28,892	729	101
VANCE	8,875	4,147	63	15
WAKE	150,014	117,283	4,336	492
WARREN	5,138	1,804	38	17
WASHINGTON	3,526	1,581	50	8
WATAUGA	9,177	9,015	624	129
WAYNE	17,526	16,608	302	44
WILKES	10,448	14,463	301	72
WILSON	15,463	9,706	141	60
YADKIN	4,980	8,719	190	48
YANCEY	4,513	4,259	126	25
<i>total</i>	<i>1,530,324</i>	<i>1,360,960</i>	<i>42,674</i>	<i>8,104</i>

2000 General Election for Lieutenant Governor

	Beverly Perdue	Betsy Cochrane	Catherine Carter
<i>total</i>	1,500,206	1,315,825	50,352

2000 General Election for Secretary of State

	Elaine F. Marshall	Harris Durham Blake
<i>total</i>	1,512,076	1,265,654

2000 General Election for Attorney General

	Roy Cooper	Dan Boyce	Margaret Palms
<i>total</i>	1,500,206	1,315,825	50,352

2000 General Election for State Auditor

	Ralph Campbell	Leslie Merritt
<i>total</i>	1,392,211	1,363,890

2000 General Election for State Treasurer

	Richard Moore	Henry McKoy
<i>total</i>	1,539,761	1,242,202

2000 General Election for Commissioner of Agriculture

	Meg Scott Phipps	Steve Troxler
<i>total</i>	1,418,164	1,386,311

2000 General Election for Commissioner of Insurance

	Jim Long	Mike Causey
<i>total</i>	1,590,139	1,222,527

**2000 General Election for
Superintendent of Public Instruction**

	Mike Ward	Michael Barrick
<i>total</i>	1,475,309	1,289,472

2002 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr.	Duke Underwood	David E. Tidwell	Elaine F. Marshall
ALAMANCE	316	120	112	645
ALEXANDER	78	134	91	431
ALLEGHANY	25	27	25	108
ANSON	74	93	72	399
ASHE	28	25	24	151
AVERY	11	8	5	41
BEAUFORT	167	112	106	1,426
BERTIE	116	65	73	572
BLADEN	161	185	120	1,137
BRUNSWICK	280	172	151	1,308
BUNCOMBE	283	176	173	1,181
BURKE	123	86	70	839
CABARRUS	75	68	77	408
CALDWELL	41	32	79	327
CAMDEN	63	91	51	304
CARTERET	118	77	78	1,332
CASWELL	312	176	169	336
CATAWBA	105	98	80	536
CHATHAM	143	97	146	1,703
CHEROKEE	154	181	137	301
CHOWAN	60	35	19	213
CLAY	41	52	50	108
CLEVELAND	231	169	266	1,475
COLUMBUS	203	265	194	1,356
CRAVEN	215	164	85	1,099
CUMBERLAND	341	246	338	4,823
CURRITUCK	74	52	44	274
DARE	111	95	117	592

Randy Crowe	Cynthia D. Brown	Ersine B. Bowles	Dan Blue	Bob Ayers
29	182	2,841	2,040	75
60	289	1,988	325	105
12	20	842	132	27
62	151	1,813	1,599	99
18	48	972	112	24
6	23	197	26	12
76	301	3,099	1,153	196
63	225	1,561	1,903	160
103	276	2,361	2,026	145
92	233	3,464	1,193	132
93	1,734	5,712	1,534	220
52	162	2,644	1,120	176
39	108	2,973	965	81
30	78	1,620	402	78
70	89	410	214	116
261	131	2,828	435	92
51	395	1,535	1,144	113
57	291	3,025	1,137	104
68	431	4,256	2,642	147
117	226	1,086	146	178
19	25	494	157	22
12	65	232	77	33
150	406	4,859	2,509	285
159	395	4,277	2,125	181
330	238	2,934	1,252	107
216	819	8,718	7,619	324
36	84	413	164	80
50	197	1,666	275	161

2002 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr.	Duke Underwood	David E. Tidwell	Elaine F. Marshall
DAVIDSON	128	168	143	637
DAVIE	36	29	32	141
DUPLIN	176	96	75	1,107
DURHAM	240	77	141	3,933
EDGECOMBE	112	87	92	982
FORSYTH	248	234	292	1,645
FRANKLIN	93	94	82	1,563
GASTON	125	96	287	656
GATES	131	87	94	343
GRAHAM	39	28	45	66
GRANVILLE	46	32	40	933
GREENE	85	54	65	668
GUILFORD	317	192	356	1,555
HALIFAX	166	108	171	1,567
HARNETT	79	47	71	4,338
HAYWOOD	235	191	135	724
HENDERSON	101	81	70	290
HERTFORD	60	60	42	404
HOKE	78	102	144	655
HYDE	23	29	21	309
IREDELL	43	68	93	548
JACKSON	158	165	111	512
JOHNSTON	105	171	106	2,820
JONES	70	53	47	444
LEE	50	44	30	1,877
LENOIR	187	89	132	1,604
LINCOLN	100	146	120	913
MACON	129	134	133	571

Randy Crowe	Cynthia D. Brown	Erskine B. Bowles	Dan Blue	Bob Ayers
72	393	4,830	1,509	184
12	73	902	291	26
55	249	2,126	1,719	131
93	1,535	8,513	12,201	137
50	366	2,224	3,248	163
83	678	10,947	8,440	311
39	253	1,878	1,670	84
59	211	3,601	1,466	112
49	217	346	276	105
35	47	390	32	75
13	188	1,350	1,760	54
34	94	1,390	640	93
116	682	14,006	10,375	354
84	417	2,862	4,010	220
49	129	1,640	1,371	73
151	444	3,555	617	262
26	227	1,949	290	111
22	148	608	1,420	74
81	238	1,410	1,914	92
27	90	501	103	46
38	182	3,113	1,040	70
117	510	1,955	293	207
88	243	3,109	2,259	128
58	624	803	312	39
21	59	1,532	1,036	56
63	259	2,899	2,188	130
76	202	3,450	889	114
88	211	1,243	162	180

2002 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr.	Duke Underwood	David E. Tidwell	Elaine F. Marshall
MADISON	64	75	62	419
MARTIN	48	38	33	619
MCDOWELL	44	33	41	431
MECKLENBURG	595	353	303	1,966
MITCHELL	3	5	5	25
MONTGOMERY	67	59	70	367
MOORE	118	60	46	632
NASH	128	87	105	1,518
NEW HANOVER	102	118	97	1,256
NORTHAMPTON	91	78	102	909
ONSLOW	188	131	179	1,574
ORANGE	113	96	78	1,964
PAMLICO	127	119	46	305
PASQUOTANK	109	79	64	627
PENDER	67	100	65	484
PERQUIMANS	49	36	32	190
PERSON	100	109	130	1,089
PITT	286	239	153	2,064
POLK	75	49	73	224
RANDOLPH	62	67	140	375
RICHMOND	120	107	93	903
ROBESON	588	499	524	2,873
ROCKINGHAM	113	127	204	741
ROWAN	90	116	170	776
RUTHERFORD	340	94	129	646
SAMPSON	108	120	66	1,575
SCOTLAND	115	90	74	568
STANLY	116	160	95	512

Randy Crow	Cynthia D. Brown	Erskine B. Bowles	Dan Blue	Crow Ayers
65	218	1,298	220	112
33	234	1,681	1,147	96
11	93	922	141	181
122	806	19,084	10,186	221
3	31	132	20	11
47	122	1,459	759	66
19	115	2,078	885	28
46	269	2,842	2,213	150
123	266	6,198	2,935	97
46	319	1,505	2,674	154
78	638	2,825	1,343	212
58	617	6,929	4,905	142
228	90	982	283	49
46	167	1,037	929	111
44	184	1,628	1,226	70
14	38	503	147	25
62	299	2,197	1,519	138
148	708	5,884	2,706	232
56	123	943	106	83
21	116	2,499	506	75
85	279	2,457	1,549	166
296	1,076	4,602	8,215	532
80	745	3,754	2,121	182
72	234	3,729	1,860	191
83	174	2,054	454	191
30	217	1,714	1,713	111
58	241	1,577	1,864	102
57	137	2,779	744	99

2002 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr.	Duke Underwood	David E. Tidwell	Elaine F. Marshall
STOKES	41	35	55	246
SURRY	107	106	119	621
SWAIN	41	53	64	263
TRANSYLVANIA	61	27	33	168
TYRRELL	41	35	51	175
UNION	83	91	81	362
VANCE	43	26	34	808
WAKE	395	189	378	9,507
WARREN	73	53	47	562
WASHINGTON	67	58	61	376
WATAUGA	51	41	44	468
WAYNE	99	60	71	1,123
WILKES	45	73	54	328
WILSON	211	55	61	1,307
YADKIN	20	20	45	86
YANCEY	12	11	11	130
total	12,725	9,940	10,510	97,392

Randy Crowe	Cynthia D. Brown	Erskine B. Bowles	Dan Blue	Bob Ayers
43	68	1,631	446	50
75	119	3,112	965	181
53	106	708	70	68
29	69	911	165	56
25	60	530	162	49
60	121	2,665	1,779	98
23	126	1,102	1,795	40
179	1,085	18,434	20,535	335
29	152	1,123	1,789	43
33	119	1,203	1,251	104
34	121	1,428	298	59
46	130	2,072	2,412	106
28	91	1,929	413	68
44	157	1,910	2,523	75
14	47	804	244	32
12	81	513	42	31
6,788	27,799	277,329	184,216	12,326

2002 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Jim Snyder	Douglas J. Sellers	Jim Parker	Ada M. Fisher
ALAMANCE	1,287	42	133	42
ALEXANDER	181	17	33	25
ALLEGHANY	135	1	7	1
ANSON	31	14	5	3
ASHE	265	9	33	31
AVERY	307	59	119	87
BEAUFORT	340	19	57	37
BERTIE	3	4	7	3
BLADEN	31	9	11	9
BRUNSWICK	356	68	101	45
BUNCOMBE	1,444	116	283	104
BURKE	403	43	99	100
CABARRUS	893	61	80	158
CALDWELL	393	47	105	43
CAMDEN	14	4	11	2
CARTERET	471	49	125	63
CASWELL	111	6	13	4
CATAWBA	1,132	97	294	134
CHATHAM	332	21	63	54
CHEROKEE	291	72	135	48
CHOWAN	32	11	6	11
CLAY	24	29	15	7
CLEVELAND	279	27	59	57
COLUMBUS	53	17	17	5
CRAVEN	443	31	112	39
CUMBERLAND	548	65	238	81
CURRITUCK	37	11	19	9
DARE	41	17	34	18

Elizabeth Dole	Timothy Cook	Venkat Challa
4,873	26	11
1,520	10	2
410	2	2
366	8	0
1,655	12	2
3,316	69	22
2,555	17	7
213	4	4
487	7	3
3,269	31	15
6,278	41	51
3,594	45	15
4,568	32	25
4,402	43	14
177	5	0
4,736	28	18
454	4	2
9,157	70	40
2,452	30	9
2,094	42	12
297	1	4
554	4	0
2,966	27	14
925	7	5
4,191	26	12
6,845	58	31
521	5	1
1,115	4	2

2002 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Jim Snyder	Douglas J. Sellers	Jim Parker	Ada M. Fisher
DAVIDSON	4,492	62	121	63
DAVIE	1,262	38	62	73
DUPLIN	139	6	26	10
DURHAM	520	30	76	129
EDGECOMBE	62	8	9	11
FORSYTH	5,191	89	291	215
FRANKLIN	413	12	34	15
GASTON	942	68	143	136
GATES	14	2	10	2
GRAHAM	128	21	28	21
GRANVILLE	135	8	18	11
GREENE	22	1	3	4
GUILFORD	3,780	100	276	373
HALIFAX	34	14	29	16
HARNETT	478	31	79	22
HAYWOOD	340	33	58	40
HENDERSON	1,960	177	330	226
HERTFORD	9	3	7	1
HOKE	53	5	34	6
HYDE	21	0	2	0
IREDELL	1,144	58	142	84
JACKSON	91	22	42	13
JOHNSTON	744	49	136	60
JONES	44	3	6	2
LEE	223	27	37	21
LENOIR	81	10	43	5
LINCOLN	630	61	166	91
MACON	317	87	124	61

Elizabeth H. Dole	Timothy Cook	Venkat Challa
7,060	37	12
3,516	20	12
1,300	9	1
5,156	22	39
672	13	0
16,316	71	170
1,613	13	3
6,316	47	42
121	0	2
1,164	11	5
806	3	4
273	0	0
16,360	67	69
965	27	5
3,211	27	8
1,563	8	6
10,712	95	85
224	1	0
475	9	4
118	1	1
6,231	42	23
851	9	6
5,891	44	15
219	3	0
1,727	13	2
1,651	9	3
5,802	49	18
2,913	76	18

2002 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Jim Snyder	Douglas J. Sellers	Jim Parker	Ada M. Fisher
MADISON	142	21	46	20
MARTIN	24	3	19	5
MCDOWELL	328	21	35	10
MECKLENBURG	3,100	253	489	808
MITCHELL	578	79	194	76
MONTGOMERY	133	10	18	14
MOORE	947	102	270	94
NASH	711	29	65	34
NEW HANOVER	1,651	57	120	50
NORTHAMPTON	15	5	9	0
ONSLOW	453	47	82	35
ORANGE	452	17	53	77
PAMLICO	44	3	12	6
PASQUOTANK	48	17	17	12
PENDER	229	24	58	14
PERQUIMANS	31	5	5	6
PERSON	109	20	30	22
PITT	339	32	88	48
POLK	271	51	65	53
RANDOLPH	2,963	112	219	90
RICHMOND	69	12	36	11
ROBESON	54	19	132	9
ROCKINGHAM	700	23	57	39
ROWAN	1,505	245	124	213
RUTHERFORD	240	28	42	33
SAMPSON	195	26	75	16
SCOTLAND	52	12	25	18
STANLY	460	31	65	61

Elizabeth H. Dole	Timothy Cook	Venkat Challa
1,038	17	11
492	1	1
1,232	15	2
22,503	139	252
3,429	79	20
967	7	2
7,981	57	30
3,999	14	12
8,116	40	30
201	1	1
3,884	36	12
2,817	22	38
610	2	2
547	3	1
1,889	12	7
245	2	1
1,372	10	3
3,691	20	12
2,120	18	18
9,793	77	23
769	5	3
958	12	2
2,648	26	9
8,483	51	28
1,809	18	5
3,686	33	9
545	7	1
3,043	16	8

2002 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Jim Snyder	Douglas J. Sellers	Jim Parker	Ada M. Fisher
STOKES	1,002	26	75	50
SURRY	624	16	55	36
SWAIN	42	5	15	3
TRANSYLVANIA	341	17	55	57
TYRRELL	4	0	2	0
UNION	1,324	91	247	206
VANCE	37	3	5	4
WAKE	3,751	164	714	527
WARREN	28	5	3	2
WASHINGTON	24	4	6	2
WATAUGA	450	19	104	78
WAYNE	196	8	75	36
WILKES	1,152	40	154	81
WILSON	322	13	37	11
YADKIN	1,631	54	180	138
YANCEY	110	11	29	9
total	60,477	3,771	8,752	6,045

Elizabeth H. Dole	Timothy Cook	Venkat Challa
2,816	27	12
2,200	21	7
302	2	4
1,911	11	9
67	0	0
7,623	64	46
410	6	1
31,229	179	171
276	1	2
229	4	0
3,927	82	41
3,226	4	9
4,826	36	16
1,854	7	6
4,778	69	40
874	6	4
342,631	2,643	1,787

2002 Primary for House 1st Congressional District

county	Christine L. Fitch (D)	Sam Davis (D)	Janice M. Cole (D)	Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D)
BEAUFORT	229	592	622	925
BERTIE	146	1,433	592	2,814
CHOWAN	31	378	838	140
CRAVEN	196	419	498	1,037
EDGECOMBE	954	1,719	1,098	3,494
GATES	123	526	821	423
GRANVILLE	119	508	120	1,052
GREENE	452	1,359	406	880
HALIFAX	664	2,427	946	5,506
HERTFORD	83	643	567	1,721
JONES	165	528	232	837
LENOIR	295	673	650	1,950
MARTIN	194	1,534	558	1,676
NASH	130	219	150	585
NORTHAMPTON	170	1,641	570	3,672
PASQUOTANK	62	1,278	1,863	479
PERQUIMANS	12	270	734	145
PITT	547	1,315	2,126	2,126
VANCE	121	826	225	1,898
WARREN	170	682	340	2,732
WASHINGTON	192	966	514	1,619
WAYNE	307	523	631	1,597
WILSON	2,164	299	110	525
<i>total</i>	7,526	20,758	14,410	37,833

2002 Primary for House 7th Congressional District

county	Raymond R. Brown (R)	James R. Adams (R)
BLADEN	188	246
BRUNSWICK	1,326	1,745
COLUMBUS	322	460
CUMBERLAND	840	1,179
DUPLIN	409	304
NEW HANOVER	2,865	3,876
PENDER	872	809
ROBESON	385	515
SAMPSON	934	970
SCOTLAND	1	3
<i>total</i>	<i>8,142</i>	<i>10,107</i>

2002 Primary for House 8th Congressional District

county	Ray Warren (D)	William O. Richardson (D)	Chris Kouri (D)	Tripp Helms (D)
ANSON	241	879	2,579	638
CABARRUS	425	1,298	1,857	920
CUMBERLAND	996	5,885	2,648	477
HOKE	386	1,316	2,052	686
MECKLENBURG	621	1,081	2,872	306
MONTGOMERY	151	690	1,738	405
RICHMOND	282	1,659	3,203	676
SCOTLAND	152	1,123	2,831	506
STANLY	330	1,087	2,401	677
UNION	94	572	544	771
<i>total</i>	3,678	15,590	22,725	6,062

2002 Primary for House 12th Congressional District

county	Mel Watt (D)	Kimberly Holley (D)
CABARRUS	75	47
DAVIDSON	2,725	1,289
FORSYTH	8,710	1,508
GUILFORD	7,751	1,249
MECKLENBURG	11,605	941
ROWAN	2,987	1,073
<i>total</i>	33,853	6,107

2002 Primary for House 13th Congressional District

county	Brad Miller (D)	Bill Martin (D)	Gene Gay (D)
ALAMANCE	385	190	92
CASWELL	1,110	685	163
GRANVILLE	792	641	65
GUILFORD	772	1,940	320
PERSON	1,771	406	461
ROCKINGHAM	1,594	1,348	498
WAKE	15,706	2,811	860
<i>total</i>	<i>22,130</i>	<i>8,021</i>	<i>2,459</i>

county	Lawrence Davis (D)	Robin Britt (D)	Ronnie Ansley (D)
ALAMANCE	160	846	56
CASWELL	385	1,312	189
GRANVILLE	481	430	82
GUILFORD	460	4,118	125
PERSON	733	1,537	400
ROCKINGHAM	846	2,671	199
WAKE	3,846	2,576	1,117
<i>total</i>	<i>6,911</i>	<i>13,490</i>	<i>2,168</i>

county	Paul Smith (R)	Carolyn W. Grant (R)	Graham Boyd (R)
ALAMANCE	265	220	203
CASWELL	116	235	192
GRANVILLE	154	264	310
GUILFORD	816	1,563	1,016
PERSON	252	562	531
ROCKINGHAM	530	1,139	1,005
WAKE	3,707	5,537	6,088
<i>total</i>	<i>5,840</i>	<i>9,520</i>	<i>9,345</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. Senate

county	Erskine B. Bowles (D)	Elizabeth H. Dole (R)	Sean Haugh (L)	Paul G. DeLaney (WI)
ALAMANCE	13,587	20,580	571	16
ALEXANDER	4,570	7,125	250	23
ALLEGHANY	1,840	1,846	91	6
ANSON	4,063	2,134	62	0
ASHE	3,977	4,886	186	0
AVERY	1,228	3,616	77	1
BEAUFORT	6,098	9,057	317	11
BERTIE	3,617	1,671	47	0
BLADEN	5,144	3,474	74	0
BRUNSWICK	11,537	14,002	489	0
BUNCOMBE	31,359	31,360	754	0
BURKE	11,115	14,351	608	27
CABARRUS	13,657	25,434	683	2
CALDWELL	8,511	13,245	544	24
CAMDEN	1,325	1,292	39	0
CARTERET	7,216	12,408	408	0
CASWELL	3,615	3,049	84	2
CATAWBA	13,436	25,318	772	0
CHATHAM	9,809	8,897	289	3
CHEROKEE	3,355	4,878	108	1
CHOWAN	1,894	1,744	60	0
CLAY	1,342	2,209	54	0
CLEVELAND	11,330	13,984	392	8
COLUMBUS	9,015	5,925	195	0
CRAVEN	10,240	15,162	434	0
CUMBERLAND	29,417	27,941	758	0
CURRITUCK	2,337	3,309	82	0
DARE	4,418	5,695	143	4

2002 General Election for U.S. Senate

County	Erskine B. Bowles (D)	Elizabeth H. Dole (R)	Sean Haugh (L)	Paul G. DeLaney (WI)
DAVIDSON	15,992	27,277	1,042	7
DAVIE	3,008	7,659	175	23
DUPLIN	5,912	5,476	181	12
DURHAM	42,350	23,841	739	13
EDGECOMBE	9,160	4,766	142	2
FORSYTH	42,696	50,867	1,277	12
FRANKLIN	6,950	7,170	289	3
GASTON	14,976	27,176	703	1
GATES	1,425	764	10	0
GRAHAM	1,906	2,220	40	0
GRANVILLE	6,146	5,511	131	0
GREENE	2,252	2,274	42	0
GUILFORD	64,050	64,997	1,541	7
HALIFAX	8,714	5,432	151	1
HARNETT	8,263	12,174	322	21
HAYWOOD	9,155	8,438	258	5
HENDERSON	10,575	19,283	251	2
HERTFORD	3,854	1,499	28	5
HOKE	3,665	2,513	91	3
HYDE	1,008	853	23	0
IREDELL	11,852	21,646	550	5
JACKSON	4,988	4,161	118	3
JOHNSTON	12,722	22,719	484	2
JONES	2,067	2,065	69	0
LEE	5,820	7,375	167	8
LENOIR	8,624	8,888	152	0
LINCOLN	7,649	12,309	470	4
MACON	4,932	6,383	298	0

2002 General Election for U.S. Senate

county	Erskine B. Bowles (D)	Elizabeth H. Dole (R)	Sean Haugh (L)	Paul G. DeLaney (WI)
MADISON	3,994	3,300	91	1
MARTIN	4,630	3,334	113	1
MCDOWELL	4,901	6,202	156	31
MECKLENBURG	98,332	100,762	2,448	29
MITCHELL	1,590	3,801	82	0
MONTGOMERY	3,474	3,502	129	2
MOORE	8,951	16,753	317	2
NASH	11,032	14,564	251	1
NEW HANOVER	22,641	29,478	869	3
NORTHAMPTON	4,564	2,006	67	0
ONslow	8,687	14,256	550	30
ORANGE	25,401	13,629	474	22
PAMLICO	2,112	2,734	90	0
PASQUOTANK	3,921	2,984	48	0
PENDER	5,876	6,364	182	2
PERQUIMANS	1,710	1,688	34	0
PERSON	4,444	5,873	159	0
PITT	15,446	18,514	270	4
POLK	2,713	3,939	98	0
RANDOLPH	9,366	22,134	564	1
RICHMOND	6,600	4,167	190	4
ROBESON	12,864	7,410	185	199
ROCKINGHAM	12,062	13,899	626	2
ROWAN	12,153	22,688	733	5
RUTHERFORD	7,101	10,012	242	
SAMPSON	7,645	8,367	171	12
SCOTLAND	4,442	3,072	74	1
STANLY	6,643	11,680	366	0

2002 General Election for U.S. Senate

County	Erskine B. Bowles (D)	Elizabeth H. Dole (R)	Sean Haugh (L)	Paul G. DeLaney (WI)
STOKES	4,888	8,567	335	9
SURRY	7,161	10,723	362	1
SWAIN	1,940	1,636	40	0
TRANSYLVANIA	34,862	6,416	156	1
TYRRELL	701	478	17	0
UNION	12,059	24,032	545	5
VANCE	5,584	4,126	73	2
WAKE	100,371	122,445	2,780	27
WARREN	3,833	1,900	33	2
WASHINGTON	2,548	1,658	51	
WATAUGA	6,561	8,832	320	16
WAYNE	10,637	16,372	223	23
WILKES	7,208	12,238	448	6
WILSON	9,230	9,756	151	0
YADKIN	3,139	8,128	292	7
YANCEY	4,203	3,917	87	9
<i>total</i>	<i>1,047,983</i>	<i>1,248,664</i>	<i>33,807</i>	<i>727</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 1st Congressional District

county	Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D)	Greg Dority (R)	Mike Ruff (L)
BEAUFORT	2,542	1,912	87
BERTIE	3,701	1,459	74
CHOWAN	1,684	1,385	104
CRAVEN	4,096	3,104	136
EDGECOMBE	9,572	3,941	155
GATES	1,438	673	27
GRANVILLE	2,386	957	63
GREENE	2,324	1,961	55
HALIFAX	8,920	4,689	332
HERTFORD	3,858	1,314	58
JONES	1,691	874	35
LENOIR	5,466	2,450	59
MARTIN	4,578	3,186	101
NASH	1,971	980	43
NORTHAMPTON	4,632	1,699	129
PASQUOTANK	3,903	2,836	76
PERQUIMANS	1,659	1,598	50
PITT	6,626	3,948	104
VANCE	4,402	2,394	102
WARREN	3,905	1,669	70
WASHINGTON	2,611	1,508	57
WAYNE	6,390	4,584	107
WILSON	4,802	1,786	69
<i>total</i>	<i>93,157</i>	<i>50,907</i>	<i>2,093</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 2nd Congressional District

county	Bob Etheridge (D)	Joseph L. Ellen (R)	Gary Minter(L)
CHATHAM	6,097	3,831	222
CUMBERLAND	11,046	3,420	196
FRANKLIN	9,505	4,582	229
HARNETT	12,530	7,884	247
JOHNSTON	21,077	13,981	495
LEE	8,102	4,995	174
NASH	8,732	4,026	98
SAMPSON	6,102	2,223	65
VANCE	1,918	825	23
WAKE	15,012	5,198	349
<i>total</i>	<i>100,121</i>	<i>50,965</i>	<i>2,098</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 3rd Congressional District

county	Walter B. Jones (R)	Gary Goodson (L)
BEAUFORT	8,676	806
CAMDEN	1,829	326
CARTERET	15,689	1,919
CRAVEN	13,983	1,468
CURRITUCK	4,426	634
DARE	7,334	1,415
DUPLIN	2,420	193
HYDE	972	60
JONES	1,167	77
LENOIR	7,142	359
NASH	7,808	705
ONSLOW	19,398	2,373
PAMLICO	3,496	432
PITT	15,765	1,220
TYRRELL	590	21
WAYNE	12,733	922
WILSON	8,020	556
<i>total</i>	<i>131,448</i>	<i>13,486</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House
4th Congressional District

County	David Price (D)	Tuan A. Nguyen (R)	Ken Nelson (L)
CHATHAM	5,249	2,586	261
DURHAM	48,281	16,184	1,600
ORANGE	28,288	9,697	1,162
WAKE	50,367	49,628	2,743
<i>total</i>	<i>132,185</i>	<i>78,095</i>	<i>5,766</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House
5th Congressional District

county	David Crawford(D)	Richard M. Burr(R)
ALEXANDER	4,677	6,851
ALLEGHANY	1,482	2,285
ASHE	3,223	5,683
DAVIE	2,351	8,392
FORSYTH	15,072	48,049
IREDELL	7,062	10,636
ROCKINGHAM	648	2,152
STOKES	3,961	9,851
SURRY	5,720	12,482
WATAUGA	6,131	8,999
WILKES	5,970	13,365
YADKIN	2,261	9,134
<i>total</i>	<i>58,558</i>	<i>137,879</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 6th Congressional District

county	Howard Coble (R)	Tara Grubb (L)
ALAMANCE	21,500	1,872
DAVIDSON	17,917	1,591
GUILFORD	54,619	6,894
MOORE	16,846	1,399
RANDOLPH	25,937	1,937
ROWAN	14,611	2,374
<i>total</i>	<i>151,430</i>	<i>16,067</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 7th Congressional District

county	Mike McIntyre (D)	James R. Adams (R)	David Michael Brooks (L)
BLADEN	7,058	1,227	59
BRUNSWICK	16,970	8,312	407
COLUMBUS	12,719	2,042	182
CUMBERLAND	11,267	5,448	289
DUPLIN	5,980	2,018	98
NEW HANOVER	35,268	16,071	995
PENDER	8,446	3,710	179
ROBESON	17,532	2,385	283
SAMPSON	3,263	4,198	82
SCOTLAND	40	16	0
<i>total</i>	<i>118,543</i>	<i>45,537</i>	<i>2,574</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House
8th Congressional District

county	Chris Kouri (D)	Robert C. Hayes (R)	Mark Andrew Johnson (L)
ANSON	3,914	2,286	66
CABARRUS	11,363	25,470	689
CUMBERLAND	11,422	14,115	425
HOKE	3,392	2,698	97
MECKLENBURG	13,290	8,338	609
MONTGOMERY	3,447	3,585	94
RICHMOND	6,143	4,722	125
SCOTLAND	4,065	3,295	71
STANLY	6,499	11,767	328
UNION	3,284	4,022	115
<i>total</i>	<i>66,819</i>	<i>80,298</i>	<i>2,619</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House
9th Congressional District

county	Ed McGuire (D)	Sue Myrick (R)	Christopher S. Cole (L)
GASTON	9,262	27,169	600
MECKLENBURG	34,778	90,949	2,381
UNION	5,934	21,977	393
<i>total</i>	<i>49,974</i>	<i>140,095</i>	<i>3,374</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 10th Congressional District

county	Ron	Cass Christopher M.	
	Daugherty (D)	Ballenger (R)	Hill (L)
AVERY	1,057	3,673	106
BURKE	11,962	12,828	775
CALDWELL	9,198	12,322	640
CATAWBA	14,457	23,608	1,200
CLEVELAND	10,771	13,714	656
GASTON	1,759	3,694	150
IREDELL	4,353	10,691	433
LINCOLN	6,843	12,760	580
MITCHELL	1,358	3,872	120
RUTHERFORD	3,829	5,606	277
<i>total</i>	<i>65,587</i>	<i>102,768</i>	<i>4,937</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 11th Congressional District

County	Sam Neill (D)	Charles H. Taylor (R)	Eric Henry (L)
BUNCOMBE	29,704	32,439	1,091
CHEROKEE	2,875	4,953	95
CLAY	1,361	2,203	42
GRAHAM	1,275	2,381	33
HAYWOOD	8,772	8,840	288
HENDERSON	10,090	18,692	406
JACKSON	4,670	4,420	167
MACON	4,336	6,605	350
MADISON	3,504	3,714	82
MCDOWELL	4,101	7,020	132
POLK	2,603	3,894	158
RUTHERFORD	2,856	4,515	103
SWAIN	1,772	1,775	29
TRANSYLVANIA	4,828	6,380	235
YANCEY	3,817	4,404	50
<i>total</i>	86,664	112,335	3,261

2002 General Election for U.S. House 12th Congressional District

county	Mel Watt (D)	Jeff Kish (R)	Carey Head (L)
CABARRUS	648	1,212	51
DAVIDSON	8,989	11,677	524
FORSYTH	20,911	8,472	489
GUILFORD	22,892	10,001	523
MECKLENBURG	36,936	11,222	820
ROWAN	8,445	7,004	423
<i>total</i>	<i>98,821</i>	<i>49,588</i>	<i>2,830</i>

2002 General Election for U.S. House 13th Congressional District

county	Brad Miller (D)	Carolyn W. Grant (R)	Alex MacDonald (L)
ALAMANCE	4,885	2,507	175
CASWELL	4,113	2,320	145
GRANVILLE	4,236	3,759	179
GUILFORD	18,375	9,865	910
PERSON	5,054	4,589	286
ROCKINGHAM	12,005	9,965	920
WAKE	51,619	44,683	2,680
<i>total</i>	<i>100,287</i>	<i>77,688</i>	<i>5,295</i>

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Population Data

North Carolina's population according to the 1790 Census, the first one ever conducted in the state, totaled 393,751. In the two centuries since then, North Carolina's population has increased steadily. The state's population topped 1 million between 1860 and 1870 and had doubled to 2 million between 1900 and 1910. Subsequent censuses recorded more than 3 million residents in 1930, 4 million in 1950 and 5 million in 1970.

The 1990 Census counted 6,632,448 residents of North Carolina, a 12.8 percent increase over the 1980 Census total. The state gained roughly 752,000 new residents between 1980 and 1990. It had gained 796,000 between 1970 and 1980. Slightly over half of the state's population increase in the 1980s came from net migration as more people moved into the state than moved out of it. The slower population growth rate during the 1980s was due to smaller net migration (a 5.32 percent decrease compared to net migration recorded between 1970 and 1980) and a rise in death rates due to the overall aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" population, despite a rise in average life expectancy. Natural births, however, increased throughout the 1980s.

North Carolina had 50 incorporated municipalities with populations of 10,000 or greater according to the 1990 Census. One of these municipalities — Kannapolis in Rowan and Cabarrus counties — had been incorporated since the 1980 Census. Six other state municipalities broke the 10,000 population barrier between 1980 and 1990 — Carrboro in Orange County, Graham in Alamance County, Kernersville in Forsyth and Guilford counties, Matthews and Mint Hill in Mecklenburg County and Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Charlotte was the state's largest city in 1990, recording 395,934 residents. Raleigh was the state's second-largest city in 1990 with 212,092 residents, while Greensboro was the third-largest with 183,894 residents.

Much of the population gains in the state's largest municipalities during the 1980s came through annexation. Eight incorporated municipalities annexed more than 10 square miles each between 1980 and 1990. Charlotte annexed 35.8 square miles containing 45,000 residents (1990 Census figures), followed by Raleigh with 34.2 square miles containing 49,000 residents, Durham with 26.9 square miles containing 21,000 residents and Cary with 21.1 square miles containing 16,000 residents. Dare County recorded the largest percentage gain of population in the state in the 1990 Census, growing 70 percent between 1980 and 1990. Brunswick County tallied the second-highest percentage growth in the 1990 Census, its population rising 42.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Wake County had the third-highest percentage population growth in the 1990 Census, 40.5 percent between 1980 and 1990.

POPULATION DATA

Nineteen of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population between 1980 and 1990. This trend was up significantly from the period 1970-80, when only three counties recorded net population losses. Anson County showed the steepest percentage decline — 8.5 percent fewer residents in 1990 than 1980 (roughly 2,100 fewer people). Sampson County had the largest drop in absolute population, losing 2,390 residents between 1980 and 1990.

North Carolina's population growth has continued into the new century. An interim population estimate conducted by the federal government and the State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning placed North Carolina's total population at 7,650,699 as of July, 1999. The estimate placed North Carolina's net gain in population since the 1990 Census at 1,018,251 — an increase of 15.4 percent. The count estimated 968,736 live births between 1990-99 and 586,190 deaths during the same period. North Carolina also continued to attract new residents from outside the state. The 1999 estimate placed net migration statewide at 635,705 new residents since the 1990 Census — an increase of 9.6 percent in ten years.

Much of that growth occurred in urban areas. While Mecklenburg County remained the state's most populated county (642,245 in 1999 — an increase of 25.6 percent over 1990 Census figures) in the 1999 estimate, Wake County's population had jumped 38.9 percent, the highest growth rate recorded by any county in the state. By 1999, Wake County's population had reached 592,218 and the county remained the second most populous in North Carolina. Guilford County remained the third most populous county with 393,423 residents in 1999 — a 13.2 percent increase since 1990. The State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning provided the following analysis of growth in the state's urban areas between 1990 and 1999:

Certified estimates of the population of North Carolina Counties for July 1, 1999 were released in August of 2000 by the State Demographer. According to these estimates, the metropolitan areas in North Carolina as a whole grew faster from 1990 to 1999 than did the non-metropolitan areas. As a whole, the rate of net migration into the metropolitan areas was more positive than that into the non-metropolitan areas. However, there were vast differences between individual areas.

The Wilmington area, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and the North Carolina portion of the Norfolk-Newport News-Virginia Beach area showed the largest rates of growth, each a little less than twice the state growth rate. The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area grew roughly 40 percent faster than the state. The Greenville area grew about 16 percent faster than the state. The Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point area grew slightly slower than the state as a whole. The Asheville, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, and Rocky Mount areas all grew somewhat slower than the state as a whole. The Jacksonville metropolitan area lost population during this time period.

Within some of the multicounty metropolitan areas, there were vast differences in growth. Within the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, both Johnston and Wake counties grew more than three times as fast as Durham County and both had over six times the rate of net migration that Durham County had. Within the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area, Union County grew more than nine times as fast as Gaston County, which had net out-migration. Within the Rocky Mount area, Nash County grew a little faster than the state; Edgecombe County lost population.

Both the Fayetteville and the Jacksonville metropolitan areas have the same unusual population growth pattern, extremely large numbers of births combined with net out-migration. Each of these areas contains a large military base. Thus, one may assume that as population is rotated through the bases, more than one family may live in the same housing unit during the growth period. If a family enters the county, experiences a birth, and leaves the county, the effect is one birth and one net out-migrant. Thus, the net migration for these areas becomes meaningless by itself.

For more information on North Carolina's population and other demographic information, visit the State Demographic Unit's Web site at www.ospl.state.nc.us/demog.

The Office of State Planning provides a wide variety of statistical data on North Carolina to the public. For more information, visit the office's Web site at www.ospl.state.nc.us.

The following tables of population data were compiled by the State Demographics Unit of the Office of State Planning.

2001 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 2001 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth	2000-2001 births
ALAMANCE	133,596	130,800	2,796	2.1	2,376
ALEXANDER	33,962	33,603	359	1.1	558
ALLEGHANY	10,736	10,677	59	0.6	146
ANSON	25,324	25,275	49	0.2	426
ASHE	24,806	24,384	422	1.7	330
AVERY	17,706	17,167	539	3.1	228
BEAUFORT	45,332	44,958	374	0.8	805
BERTIE	19,855	19,763	92	0.5	327
BLADEN	32,417	32,278	139	0.4	604
BRUNSWICK	76,904	73,143	3,761	5.1	1,093
BUNCOMBE	208,592	206,330	2,262	1.1	3,193
BURKE	89,025	89,145	-120	-0.1	1,405
CABARRUS	136,312	131,063	5,249	4.0	2,700
CALDWELL	77,622	77,415	207	0.3	1,271
CAMDEN	7,024	6,885	139	2.0	94
CARTERET	59,601	59,383	218	0.4	766
CASWELL	23,713	23,501	212	0.9	319
CATAWBA	145,113	141,686	3,427	2.4	2,630
CHATHAM	50,954	49,329	1,625	3.3	823
CHEROKEE	24,702	24,298	404	1.7	333
CHOWAN	14,538	14,526	12	0.1	242
CLAY	9,018	8,775	243	2.8	93
CLEVELAND	96,808	96,287	521	0.5	1,648
COLUMBUS	54,828	54,749	79	0.1	1,009

2000-2001 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
1,650	726	2,070	1.6	ALAMANCE
372	186	173	0.5	ALEXANDER
166	-20	79	0.7	ALLEGHANY
359	67	-18	-0.1	ANSON
353	-23	445	1.8	ASHE
221	7	532	3.1	AVERY
700	105	269	0.6	BEAUFORT
354	-27	119	0.6	BERTIE
483	121	18	0.1	BLADEN
904	189	3,572	4.9	BRUNSWICK
2,785	408	1,854	0.9	BUNCOMBE
1,047	358	-478	-0.5	BURKE
1,385	1,315	3,934	3.0	CABARRUS
952	319	-112	-0.1	CALDWELL
78	16	123	1.8	CAMDEN
830	-64	282	0.5	CARTERET
290	29	183	0.8	CASWELL
1,634	996	2,431	1.7	CATAWBA
614	209	1,416	2.9	CHATHAM
381	-48	452	1.9	CHEROKEE
231	11	1	0.0	CHOWAN
146	-53	296	3.4	CLAY
1,276	372	149	0.2	CLEVELAND
802	207	-128	-0.2	COLUMBUS

2001 Certified County Population Estimates

County	July 2001 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth	2000-2001 births
CRAVEN	91,970	91,436	534	0.6	2,026
CUMBERLAND	301,098	302,963	-1,865	-0.6	6,906
CURRITUCK	18,839	18,190	649	3.6	282
DARE	31,209	29,967	1,242	4.1	440
DAVIDSON	149,104	147,246	1,858	1.3	2,443
DAVIE	36,232	34,835	1,397	4.0	588
DUPLIN	49,597	49,063	534	1.1	1,018
DURHAM	228,086	223,314	4,772	2.1	4,472
EDGECOMBE	54,698	55,606	-908	-1.6	1046
FORSYTH	310,331	306,067	4,264	1.4	5,763
FRANKLIN	48,818	47,260	1,558	3.3	826
GASTON	191,110	190,365	745	0.4	3,331
GATES	10,560	10,516	44	0.4	138
GRAHAM	8,033	7,993	40	0.5	124
GRANVILLE	49,670	48,498	1,172	2.4	762
GREENE	19,000	18,974	26	0.1	313
GUILFORD	424,032	421,048	2,984	0.7	7,530
HALIFAX	57,134	57,370	-236	-0.4	980
HARNETT	93,684	91,025	2,659	2.9	1,827
HAYWOOD	54,595	54,033	562	1.0	693
HENDERSON	91,544	89,173	2,371	2.7	1,331
HERTFORD	22,156	22,601	-445	-2.0	347
HOKE	34,844	33,646	1,198	3.6	836
HYDE	5,742	5,826	-84	-1.4	75
IREDELL	127,896	122,660	5,236	4.3	2,325
JACKSON	33,657	33,121	536	1.6	459
JOHNSTON	127,791	121,965	5,826	4.8	2,603
JONES	10,303	10,381	-78	-0.8	114

2000-2001 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
1,035	991	-457	-0.5	Craven
2,498	4,408	-6,273	-2.1	Cumberland
204	78	571	3.1	Currituck
318	122	1,120	3.7	Dare
1,706	737	1,121	0.8	Davidson
429	159	1,238	3.6	Davie
632	386	148	0.3	Duplin
2,098	2,664	2,128	1.0	Durham
786	260	-1,168	-2.1	Edgecombe
3,427	2,336	1,928	0.6	Forsyth
560	266	1,292	2.7	Franklin
2,507	824	-79	-0.0	Gaston
164	-26	70	0.7	Gates
140	-16	56	0.7	Graham
555	207	965	2.0	Granville
205	108	-82	-0.4	Greene
4,351	3,179	-195	0.0	Guilford
830	150	-386	-0.7	Halifax
926	901	1,758	1.9	Harnett
792	-99	661	1.2	Haywood
1,370	-39	2,410	2.7	Henderson
377	-30	-415	-1.8	Hertford
298	538	660	2.0	Hoke
91	-16	-68	-1.2	Hyde
1,394	931	4,305	3.5	Iredell
374	85	451	1.4	Jackson
1,196	1,407	4,419	3.6	Johnston
157	-43	-35	-0.3	Jones

2001 Certified County Population Estimates

County	July 2001 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth	2000-2001 births
LEE	49,426	49,208	218	0.4	1,050
LENOIR	59,292	59,636	-344	-0.6	1,048
LINCOLN	65,402	63,780	1,622	2.5	1,138
MCDOWELL	42,834	42,151	683	1.6	675
MACON	30,428	29,811	617	2.1	387
MADISON	19,780	19,635	145	0.7	278
MARTIN	25,339	25,593	-254	-1.0	412
MECKLENBURG	713,780	695,454	18,326	2.6	15,110
MITCHELL	15,874	15,687	187	1.2	202
MONTGOMERY	26,965	26,822	143	0.5	520
MOORE	76,358	74,769	1,589	2.1	1,126
NASH	88,346	87,420	926	1.1	1,601
NEW HANOVER	163,828	160,327	3,501	2.2	2,533
NORTHAMPTON	22,008	22,086	-78	-0.4	323
ONSLOW	148,454	150,355	-1,901	-1.3	4,056
ORANGE	120,952	118,227	2,725	2.3	1,594
PAMLICO	12,848	12,934	-86	-0.7	130
PASQUOTANK	35,028	34,897	131	0.4	573
PENDER	42,051	41,082	969	2.4	617
PERQUIMANS	11,522	11,368	154	1.4	150
PERSON	36,131	35,623	508	1.4	566
PITT	134,936	133,798	1,138	0.9	2,515
POLK	18,828	18,324	504	2.8	233
RANDOLPH	132,139	130,454	1,685	1.3	2,393

2000-2001 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
624	426	-208	-0.4	LEE
896	152	-496	-0.8	LENOIR
710	428	1,194	1.9	LINCOLN
562	113	570	1.4	MCDOWELL
458	-71	688	2.3	MACON
272	6	139	0.7	MADISON
400	12	-266	-1.0	MARTIN
5,691	9,419	8,907	1.3	MECKLENBURG
266	-64	251	1.6	MITCHELL
329	191	-48	-0.2	MONTGOMERY
1,074	52	1,537	2.1	MOORE
1,088	513	413	0.5	NASH
1,732	801	2,700	1.7	NEW HANOVER
356	-33	-45	-0.2	NORTHAMPTON
956	3,100	-5,001	-3.3	ONSLOW
866	728	1,997	1.7	ORANGE
713	-43	-43	-0.2	PAMLICO
465	108	23	0.1	PASQUOTANK
466	151	818	2.0	PENDER
188	-38	192	1.7	PERQUIMANS
486	80	428	1.2	PERSON
1,305	1,210	-72	-0.1	PITT
346	-113	617	3.4	POLK
1,414	979	706	0.5	RANDOLPH

2001 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 2001 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth	2000-2001 births
RICHMOND	46,569	44,511	5	0.0	870
ROBESON	124,122	123,339	783	0.6	2,669
ROCKINGHAM	91,806	91,928	-122	-0.1	1,482
ROWAN	131,731	130,340	1,391	1.1	2,114
RUTHERFORD	63,394	62,899	495	0.8	1,070
SAMPSON	60,928	60,161	767	1.3	1,162
SCOTLAND	35,731	35,998	-267	-0.7	632
STANLY	58,792	58,100	692	1.2	942
STOKES	45,262	44,711	551	1.2	646
SURRY	71,394	71,219	175	0.2	1,205
SWAIN	13,200	12,968	232	1.8	227
TRANSYLVANIA	29,349	29,334	15	0.1	350
TYRRELL	4,149	4,149	0	0.0	58
UNION	132,086	627,846	8,409	6.8	2,931
VANCE	43,706	42,954	752	1.8	933
WAKE	658,490	627,846	30,644	4.9	13,027
WARREN	19,982	19,972	10	0.1	252
WASHINGTON	13,598	13,723	-125	-0.9	234
WATAUGA	42,690	42,695	-5	-0.01	441
WAYNE	113,170	113,329	-159	-0.1	2,191
WILKES	66,104	65,632	472	0.7	1,127
WILSON	74,386	73,814	572	0.8	1,364
YADKIN	36,587	36,348	239	0.7	632
YANCEY	18,012	17,774	238	1.3	262
<i>total</i>	8,188,008	8,049,477	138,531	1.72	149,238

2000-2001 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
653	217	-212	-0.5	RICHMOND
1,492	1,177	-394	-0.3	ROBESON
1,287	195	-317	-0.3	ROCKINGHAM
1,685	429	962	0.7	ROWAN
938	132	363	0.6	RUTHERFORD
792	370	397	0.7	SAMPSON
481	151	-418	-1.2	SCOTLAND
734	208	484	0.8	STANLY
514	132	419	0.9	STOKES
955	250	-75	-0.1	SURRY
203	24	208	1.6	SWAIN
416	-66	81	0.3	TRANSYLVANIA
56	2	-2	0.0	TYRRELL
1,036	1,795	6,614	5.3	UNION
583	350	402	0.9	VANCE
4,107	8,920	21,724	3.5	WAKE
280	-28	38	0.2	WARREN
240	-6	-119	-0.9	WASHINGTON
342	99	-104	-0.2	WATAUGA
1,337	854	-1,013	-0.9	WAYNE
835	292	180	0.9	WILKES
925	439	133	0.2	WILSON
471	161	78	0.2	YADKIN
250	12	226	1.3	YANCEY
89,168	60,070	78,461	1.0	total

2002-2009 Projected Annual County Population

County	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005
ALAMANCE	136,034	138,471	140,907	143,343
ALEXANDER	34,626	35,292	35,958	36,624
ALLEGHANY	10,866	10,978	11,090	11,203
ANSON	25,496	25,671	25,844	26,018
ASHE	24,970	25,142	25,313	25,484
AVERY	17,844	17,980	18,117	18,254
BEAUFORT	45,566	45,792	46,018	46,244
BERTIE	19,753	19,649	19,545	19,441
BLADEN	32,819	33,222	33,625	34,028
BRUNSWICK	78,822	80,751	82,680	84,610
BUNCOMBE	212,044	215,496	218,947	222,398
BURKE	90,485	91,943	93,401	94,858
CABARRUS	139,811	143,306	146,800	150,296
CALDWELL	78,237	78,856	79,476	80,094
CAMDEN	7,170	7,265	7,360	7,455
CARTERET	60,157	60,712	61,269	61,825
CASWELL	24,014	24,310	24,606	24,902
CATAWBA	147,428	149,750	152,072	154,395
CHATHAM	51,964	52,976	53,988	54,999
CHEROKEE	25,082	25,460	25,838	26,216
CHOWAN	14,602	14,710	14,820	14,929
CLAY	9,139	9,255	9,372	9,489
CLEVELAND	97,921	99,032	100,143	101,254
COLUMBUS	55,401	55,961	56,521	57,082
CRAVEN	92,602	93,236	93,870	94,504
CUMBERLAND	304,855	308,620	312,387	316,153
CURRITUCK	19,293	19,726	20,158	20,591
DARE	31,812	32,440	33,069	33,697

July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	county
145,778	148,215	150,651	153,087	ALAMANCE
37,289	37,956	38,621	39,286	ALEXANDER
11,315	11,427	11,539	11,651	ALLEGHANY
26,191	26,365	26,539	26,712	ANSON
25,655	25,826	25,997	26,168	ASHE
18,391	18,529	18,666	18,803	AVERY
46,469	46,695	46,920	47,147	BEAUFORT
19,337	19,232	19,128	19,024	BERTIE
34,431	34,834	35,237	35,640	BLADEN
86,540	88,469	90,399	92,329	BRUNSWICK
225,850	229,301	232,753	236,205	BUNCOMBE
96,316	97,773	99,230	100,688	BURKE
153,791	157,286	160,781	164,275	CABARRUS
80,714	81,333	81,951	82,571	CALDWELL
7,549	7,644	7,739	7,833	CAMDEN
62,381	62,937	63,493	64,050	CARTERET
25,197	25,493	25,789	26,085	CASWELL
156,716	159,038	161,361	163,683	CATAWBA
56,012	57,024	58,035	59,047	CHATHAM
26,594	26,972	27,351	27,729	CHEROKEE
15,038	15,147	15,256	15,366	CHOWAN
9,606	9,722	9,838	9,955	CLAY
102,364	103,475	104,586	105,697	CLEVELAND
57,643	58,204	58,764	59,324	COLUMBUS
95,137	95,771	96,404	97,038	CRAVEN
319,918	323,684	327,450	331,216	CUMBERLAND
21,022	21,455	21,887	22,319	CURRITUCK
34,325	34,953	35,582	36,210	DARE

2002-2009 Projected Annual County Population

County	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005
DAVIDSON	151,125	153,152	155,178	157,205
DAVIE	36,883	37,535	38,186	38,837
DUPLIN	50,703	51,812	52,920	54,029
DURHAM	231,434	234,780	238,126	241,472
EDGECOMBE	54,630	54,547	54,464	54,381
FORSYTH	314,540	318,751	322,960	327,170
FRANKLIN	49,946	51,079	52,212	53,345
GASTON	192,603	194,094	195,585	197,075
GATES	10,609	10,726	10,843	10,960
GRAHAM	8,108	8,181	8,255	8,329
GRANVILLE	50,638	51,605	52,572	53,539
GREENE	19,443	19,878	20,314	20,749
GUILFORD	432,412	440,793	449,174	457,555
HALIFAX	57,227	57,335	57,444	57,554
HARNETT	96,293	98,908	101,523	104,138
HAYWOOD	55,240	55,886	56,532	57,178
HENDERSON	93,430	95,314	97,197	99,081
HERTFORD	22,235	22,289	22,342	22,395
HOKE	36,140	37,438	38,735	40,031
HYDE	5,784	5,830	5,877	5,922
IREDELL	130,869	133,838	136,808	139,777
JACKSON	34,196	34,729	35,263	35,796
JOHNSTON	132,293	136,802	141,312	145,821
JONES	10,384	10,465	10,546	10,627
LEE	50,195	51,137	52,078	53,020
LENOIR	59,526	59,735	59,943	60,151
LINCOLN	66,790	68,185	69,578	70,972
MCDOWELL	43,500	44,166	44,833	45,499

July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	county
159,232	161,259	163,286	165,313	DAVIDSON
39,489	40,141	40,792	41,444	DAVIE
55,137	56,246	57,354	58,463	DUPLIN
244,818	248,165	251,511	254,857	DURHAM
54,298	54,215	54,132	54,049	EDGECOMBE
331,379	335,589	339,798	344,008	FORSYTH
54,477	55,610	56,743	57,876	FRANKLIN
198,565	200,056	201,547	203,038	GASTON
11,077	11,194	11,311	11,428	GATES
8,403	8,476	8,550	8,624	GRAHAM
54,506	55,473	56,440	57,407	GRANVILLE
21,184	21,620	22,055	22,491	GREENE
465,936	474,317	482,698	491,079	GUILFORD
57,663	57,772	57,881	57,990	HALIFAX
106,753	109,368	111,983	114,598	HARNETT
57,825	58,470	59,117	59,762	HAYWOOD
100,964	102,849	104,732	106,616	HENDERSON
22,449	22,502	22,556	22,609	HERTFORD
41,329	42,626	43,923	45,220	HOKE
5,968	6,014	6,061	6,107	HYDE
142,747	145,716	148,687	151,656	IREDELL
36,330	36,864	37,398	37,932	JACKSON
150,330	154,839	159,349	163,858	JOHNSTON
10,707	10,788	10,869	10,950	JONES
53,962	54,903	55,844	56,786	LEE
60,360	60,569	60,777	60,985	LENOIR
72,365	73,759	75,153	76,547	LINCOLN
46,166	46,832	47,498	48,164	MCDOWELL

2002-2009 Projected Annual County Population

County	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005
MACON	31,042	31,670	32,298	32,926
MADISON	20,047	20,316	20,585	20,853
MARTIN	25,397	25,450	25,503	25,556
MECKLENBURG	734,390	755,021	775,653	796,285
MITCHELL	15,950	16,028	16,107	16,185
MONTGOMERY	27,348	27,735	28,122	28,509
MOORE	77,862	79,368	80,874	82,379
NASH	89,396	90,443	91,489	92,535
NEW HANOVER	167,542	171,279	175,017	178,754
NORTHAMPTON	22,112	22,207	22,303	22,398
ONslow	149,546	150,633	151,718	152,804
ORANGE	123,162	125,372	127,581	129,791
PAMLICO	12,996	13,144	13,292	13,440
PASQUOTANK	35,354	35,678	36,001	36,325
PENDER	43,300	44,548	45,797	47,046
PERQUIMANS	11,612	11,678	11,744	11,811
PERSON	36,661	37,192	37,723	38,254
PITT	137,260	139,521	141,782	144,044
POLK	19,186	19,541	19,896	20,252
RANDOLPH	134,813	137,495	140,177	142,860
RICHMOND	46,712	46,854	46,998	47,140
ROBESON	126,052	127,972	129,892	131,812
ROCKINGHAM	92,392	92,983	93,574	94,164
ROWAN	133,922	136,122	138,321	140,521
RUTHERFORD	63,955	64,513	65,070	65,628
SAMPSON	62,456	63,983	65,510	67,037
SCOTLAND	35,991	36,248	36,507	36,765
STANLY	59,418	60,045	60,673	61,300

July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	county
33,554	34,182	34,810	35,438	MACON
21,122	21,390	21,659	21,927	MADISON
25,609	25,662	25,715	25,762	MARTIN
816,917	837,550	858,181	787,814	MECKLENBURG
16,264	16,342	16,420	16,498	MITCHELL
28,896	29,283	29,670	30,057	MONTGOMERY
83,886	85,391	86,898	88,404	MOORE
93,582	94,628	95,674	96,720	NASH
182,492	186,230	189,967	193,705	NEW HANOVER
22,494	22,589	22,684	22,779	NORTHAMPTON
153,890	154,977	156,062	157,148	ONSLOW
132,000	134,211	136,420	138,629	ORANGE
13,588	13,736	13,884	14,032	PAMLICO
36,649	36,973	37,297	37,621	PASQUOTANK
48,294	49,543	50,791	52,039	PENDER
11,878	11,944	12,011	12,077	PERQUIMANS
38,785	39,316	39,847	40,379	PERSON
146,306	148,568	150,829	153,091	PITT
20,067	20,962	21,317	21,673	POLK
145,542	148,224	150,906	153,588	RANDOLPH
47,282	47,424	47,567	47,709	RICHMOND
133,732	135,652	137,572	139,492	ROBESON
94,755	95,345	95,936	96,526	ROCKINGHAM
142,719	144,919	147,119	149,318	ROWAN
66,185	66,744	67,301	67,858	RUTHERFORD
68,564	70,091	71,618	73,145	SAMPSON
37,023	37,281	37,540	37,797	SCOTLAND
61,928	62,555	63,182	63,810	STANLY

2002-2009 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004	July 2005
STOKES	46,027	46,771	47,516	48,261
SURRY	72,415	73,436	74,458	75,479
SWAIN	13,364	13,529	13,693	13,858
TRANSYLVANIA	29,699	30,049	30,401	30,752
TYRRELL	4,184	4,219	4,255	4,291
UNION	136,056	140,028	143,999	147,972
VANCE	44,097	44,489	44,882	45,275
WAKE	680,571	702,662	724,752	746,842
WARREN	20,256	20,537	20,817	21,098
WASHINGTON	13,566	13,529	13,493	13,457
WATAUGA	43,160	43,632	44,103	44,574
WAYNE	114,170	115,168	116,165	117,163
WILKES	66,716	67,331	67,947	68,563
WILSON	75,192	75,998	76,802	77,607
YADKIN	37,278	37,971	38,664	39,356
YANCEY	18,215	18,422	18,629	18,836
<i>total</i>	8,336,829	8,485,80	8,634,77	8,783,752

July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	July 2009	county
49,006	49,750	50,495	51,240	STOKES
76,500	77,521	78,542	79,563	SURRY
14,022	14,187	14,352	14,516	SWAIN
31,103	31,454	31,804	32,156	TRANSYLVANIA
4,326	4,362	4,398	4,433	TYRRELL
151,943	155,915	159,887	163,859	UNION
45,667	46,060	46,453	46,845	VANCE
768,933	791,023	813,113	835,203	WAKE
21,378	21,659	21,940	22,221	WARREN
13,421	13,385	13,348	13,312	WASHINGTON
45,044	45,515	45,986	46,457	WATAUGA
118,160	119,158	120,155	121,152	WAYNE
69,179	69,795	70,410	71,026	WILKES
78,412	79,217	80,022	80,827	WILSON
40,049	40,741	41,434	42,126	YADKIN
19,043	19,250	19,457	19,664	YANCEY
8,932,717	9,081,696	9,230,665	9,379,637	total

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
ABERDEEN	3,400	3,578	178	5.2
AHOSKIE	4,523	4,477	-46	-1.0
ALAMANCE	310	315	5	1.6
ALBEMARLE	15,680	15,758	78	0.5
ALLIANCE	785	806	21	2.7
ANDREWS	1,602	1,819	217	13.5
ANGIER	3,419	3,530	111	3.2
ANSONVILLE	636	636	0	0.0
APEX	20,212	21,947	1,735	8.6
ARAPAHOE	436	434	-2	-0.5
ARCHDALE	9,014	9,133	119	1.3
ASHEBORO	21,672	21,969	297	1.4
ASHEVILLE	68,889	69,726	837	1.2
ASKEWVILLE	180	180	0	0.0
ATKINSON	236	237	1	0.4
ATLANTIC BEACH	1,781	1,777	-4	-0.2
AULANDER	888	880	-8	-0.9
AURORA	583	581	-2	-0.3
AUTRYVILLE	196	198	2	1.0
AYDEN	4,622	4,622	0	0.0
BADIN	1,154	1,148	-6	-0.5
BAILEY	670	679	9	1.3
BAKERSVILLE	357	361	4	1.1
BALD HEAD ISLAND	173	184	11	6.4
BANNER ELK	828	857	29	3.5
BATH	275	281	6	2.2
BAYBORO	741	739	-2	-0.3

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
BEAR GRASS	53	52	-1	-1.9
BEAUFORT	3,771	3,772	1	0.0
BEECH MOUNTAIN	310	312	2	0.6
BELHAVEN	1,968	1,961	-7	-0.4
BELMONT	8,705	8,752	47	0.5
BELVILLE	285	303	18	6.3
BELWOOD	962	979	17	1.8
BENSON	2,923	3,009	86	2.9
BERMUDA RUN	1,431	1,464	33	2.3
BESSEMER CITY	5,119	5,131	12	0.2
BETHANIA	354	357	3	0.8
BETHEL	1,681	1,678	-3	-0.2
BEULAVILLE	1,067	1,067	0	0.0
BILTMORE FOREST	1,440	1,449	9	0.6
BISCOE	1,700	1,737	37	2.2
BLACK CREEK	714	719	5	0.7
BLACK MOUNTAIN	7,511	7,556	45	0.6
BLADENBORO	1,718	1,712	-6	-0.3
BLOWING ROCK	1,418	1,416	-2	-0.1
BOARDMAN	202	201	-1	-0.5
BOGUE	590	601	11	1.9
BOILING SPRING LAKES	2,972	3,131	159	5.3
BOILING SPRINGS	3,866	3,895	29	0.8
BOLIVIA	148	150	2	1.4
BOLTON	494	493	-1	-0.2
BOONE	13,472	13,472	0	0.0
BOONVILLE	1,138	1,142	4	0.4
BOSTIC	328	327	-1	-0.3

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
BREVARD	6,789	6,758	-31	-0.5
BRIDGETON	328	320	-8	-2.4
BROADWAY	1,015	1,020	5	0.5
BROOKFORD	434	439	5	1.2
BRUNSWICK	360	1,060	700	194.4
BRYSON CITY	1,411	1,435	24	1.7
BUNN	357	465	8	2.2
BURGAU	3,337	3,375	38	1.1
BURLINGTON	44,917	45,728	811	1.8
BURNSVILLE	1,623	1,641	18	1.1
CAJA'S MOUNTAIN	2,683	2,692	9	0.3
CALABASH	711	733	22	3.1
CALYPSO	410	407	-3	-0.7
CAMERON	151	296	145	96.0
CANDOR	825	834	9	1.1
CANTON	4,029	4,049	20	0.5
CAPE CARTERET	1,214	1,217	3	0.2
CAROLINA BEACH	4,778	5,225	447	9.4
CAROLINA SHORES	1,482	1,552	70	4.7
CARRBORO	16,782	17,240	458	2.7
CARTHAGE	1,871	2,114	243	13.0
CARY	94,536	100,219	5,863	6.0
CASAR	308	308	0	0.0
CASTALIA	340	346	6	1.8
CASWELL BEACH	370	392	22	5.9
CATAWBA	698	711	13	1.9
CEDAR POINT	929	943	14	1.5
CEDAR ROCK	315	316	1	0.3

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
CENTERVILLE	99	101	2	2.0
CERRO GORDO	244	244	0	0.0
CHADBOURN	2,129	2,131	2	0.1
CHAPEL HILL	48,715	52,440	3,725	7.6
CHARLOTTE	540,828	570,257	29,429	5.4
CHERRYVILLE	5,361	5,442	81	1.5
CHIMNEY ROCK	175	176	4	2.3
CHINA GROVE	3,616	3,850	234	6.5
CHOCOWINITY	733	729	-4	-0.5
CLAREMONT	1,060	1,077	17	1.6
CLARKTON	705	705	0	0.0
CLAYTON	6,9736	7,649	676	9.7
CLEMMONS	13,827	16,294	2,467	17.8
CLEVELAND	808	813	5	0.6
CLINTON	8,600	9,627	27	0.3
CLYDE	1,324	1,336	12	0.9
COATS	1,845	1,892	47	2.5
COFIELD	347	339	-8	-2.3
COLERAIN	221	222	1	0.5
COLUMBIA	819	810	-9	-1.1
COLUMBUS	992	1,017	25	2.5
COMO	78	76	-2	-2.6
CONCORD	55,977	58,710	2,733	4.9
CONETOE	365	363	-2	-0.5
CONNELLY SPRINGS	1,814	1,821	7	0.4
CONOVER	6,667	6,788	121	1.8
CONWAY	734	731	-3	-0.4
COOLEEMEE	905	926	21	2.3

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
CORNELIUS	11,969	14,175	2,206	18.4
COVE CITY	433	426	- 7	- 1.6
CRAMERTON	2,976	3,015	39	1.3
CREEDMOOR	2,232	2,293	61	2.7
CRESWELL	278	273	- 5	- 1.8
CROSSNORE	242	274	32	13.2
DALLAS	3,402	3,415	13	0.4
DANBURY	108	108	0	0.0
DAVIDSON	7,139	7,331	192	2.7
DENTON	1,450	1,464	14	1.0
DILLSBORO	205	211	6	2.9
DOBBINS HEIGHTS	936	927	- 9	- 1.0
DOBSON	1,457	1,465	8	0.5
DORTCHES	809	811	2	0.2
DOVER	443	443	0	0.0
DREXEL	1,938	1,940	2	0.1
DUBLIN	250	251	1	0.4
DUCK	448	459	11	2.5
DUNN	9,196	9,436	240	2.6
DURHAM	187,035	191,041	4,006	2.1
EARL	234	235	1	0.4
EAST ARCADIA	524	526	2	0.4
EAST BEND	659	661	2	0.3
EAST LAURINBURG	295	293	- 2	- 0.7
EAST SPENCER	1,755	1,742	- 13	- 0.7
EDEN	15,908	15,898	- 10	- 0.1
EDENTON	5,394	5,394	0	0.0
ELIZABETH CITY	17,188	17,149	- 39	- 0.2

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	% growth	growth
ELIZABETHTOWN	3,698	3,699	1	0.0
ELKIN	4,109	4,121	12	0.3
ELK PARK	459	460	1	0.2
ELLENBORO	479	479	0	0.0
ELLERBE	1,021	1,016	-5	-0.5
ELM CITY	1,165	1,147	-18	-1.5
ELON COLLEGE	6,738	6,969	231	3.4
EMERALD ISLE	3,488	3,538	50	1.4
ENFIELD	2,347	2,301	-46	-2.0
ERWIN	4,537	4,609	72	1.6
EUREKA	244	242	-2	-0.8
EVERETTS	179	179	0	0.0
FAIR BLUFF	1,181	1,225	44	3.7
FAIRMONT	2,604	2,600	-4	-0.2
FAIRVIEW	3,017	3,140	123	4.1
FAISON	744	748	4	0.5
FAITH	695	700	5	0.7
FALCON	328	320	-8	-2.4
FALKLAND	112	113	1	0.9
FALLSTON	603	608	5	0.8
FARMVILLE	4,302	4,300	-2	0.0
FAYETTEVILLE	121,015	124,247	3,232	2.7
FLAT ROCK	2,565	2,653	88	3.4
FLETCHER	4,185	4,336	151	3.6
FOREST CITY	7,549	7,525	-24	-0.3
FOREST HILLS	330	333	3	0.9
FOUNTAIN	533	537	4	0.8
FOUR OAKS	1,424	1,460	36	2.5
FOXFIRE VILLAGE	474	486	12	2.5

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
FRANKLIN	3,490	3,549	59	1.7
FRANKLINTON	1,745	1,774	29	1.7
FRANKLINVILLE	1,258	1,287	29	2.3
FREMONT	1,463	1,447	-16	-1.1
FUQUAY-VARINA	7,898	8,399	501	6.3
GAMEWELL	3,644	3,673	29	0.8
GARLAND	808	774	-34	-4.2
GARNER	17,757	18,777	1,020	5.7
GARYSBURG	1,254	1,251	-3	-0.2
GASTON	973	1,008	35	3.6
GASTONIA	66,277	68,148	1,871	2.8
GATESVILLE	281	280	-1	-0.4
GIBSON	584	581	-3	-0.5
GIBSONVILLE	4,372	4,427	55	1.3
GLEN ALPINE	1,090	1,096	6	0.6
GODWIN	112	113	1	0.9
GOLDSBORO	39,043	38,516	-527	-1.3
GOLDSTON	319	326	7	2.2
GRAHAM	12,833	13,098	265	2.1
GRANDFATHER	73	76	3	4.1
GRANITE FALLS	4,611	4,679	68	1.5
GRANITE QUARRY	2,175	2,211	36	1.7
GRANTSBORO	754	764	10	1.3
GREENEVERS	560	563	3	0.5
GREENLEVEL	2,042	2,092	50	2.4
GREENSBORO	223,891	225,311	1420	0.6
GREENVILLE	60,476	60,966	490	0.8
GRIFTON	2,073	2,207	134	6.5

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
GRIMESLAND	440	441	1	0.2
GROVER	698	700	2	0.3
HALIFAX	344	344	0	0.0
HAMILTON	516	512	-4	-0.8
HAMLET	6,018	6,001	-17	-0.3
HARMONY	526	541	15	2.9
HARRELLS	187	188	1	0.5
HARRELLSVILLE	102	101	-1	-1.0
HARRISBURG	4,493	4,795	302	6.7
HASSELL	72	71	-1	-1.4
HAVELOCK	22,442	22,846	404	1.8
HAW RIVER	1,908	1,926	18	0.9
HAYESVILLE	458	465	7	1.5
HEMBY BRIDGE	897	933	36	4.0
HENDERSON	16,095	16,255	160	1.0
HENDERSONVILLE	10,420	10,737	317	3.0
HERTFORD	2,070	2,078	8	0.4
HICKORY	37,222	37,975	753	2.0
HIGHLANDS	909	917	8	0.9
HIGH POINT	85,839	86,494	655	0.8
HIGH SHOALS	729	736	7	1.0
HILDEBRAN	1,472	1,762	290	19.7
HILLSBOROUGH	5,446	5,525	79	1.5
HOBGOOD	404	402	-2	-0.5
HOFFMAN	624	639	15	2.4
HOLDEN BEACH	787	819	32	4.1
HOLLY RIDGE	831	827	-4	-0.5
HOLLY SPRINGS	9,192	9,887	695	7.6

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
HOOKERTON	467	467	0	0.0
HOPE MILLS	11,237	11,662	425	3.8
HOT SPRINGS	645	652	7	1.1
HUDSON	3,078	3,111	33	1.1
HUNTERSVILLE	24,960	26,912	1,952	7.8
INDIAN BEACH	95	93	-2	-2.1
INDIAN TRAIL	11,905	13,747	1,842	15.5
JACKSON	695	696	1	0.1
JACKSONVILLE	66,715	66,176	-539	-0.8
JAMESTOWN	3,088	3,107	19	0.6
JAMESVILLE	502	493	-9	-1.8
JEFFERSON	1,422	1,441	19	1.3
JONESVILLE	2,259	2,257	-2	-0.1
KANNAPOLIS	36,910	37,785	875	2.4
KELFORD	245	248	3	1.2
KENANSVILLE	1,149	1,160	11	1.0
KENLY	1,569	1,610	41	2.6
KERNERSVILLE	17,126	19,361	2,235	13.1
KILL DEVIL HILLS	5,897	6,122	225	3.8
KING	5,952	5,972	20	0.3
KINGS MOUNTAIN	9,693	10,475	782	8.1
KINGSTOWN	845	841	-4	-0.5
KINSTON	23,688	23,479	-209	-0.9
KITTRELL	148	147	-1	-0.7
KITTY HAWK	2,991	3,116	125	4.2
KNIGHTDALE	5,958	6,278	320	5.4
KURE BEACH	1,512	1,573	61	4.0
LA GRANGE	2,844	2,835	-9	-0.3

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
LAKE LURE	1,027	1,048	21	2.0
LAKE PARK	2,093	2,343	250	11.9
LAKE WACCAMAW	1,411	1,393	-18	-1.3
LANDIS	2,996	3,023	27	0.9
LANSING	151	152	1	0.7
LASKER	103	101	-2	-1.9
LATTIMORE	419	428	9	2.1
LAUREL PARK	2,017	2,059	42	2.1
LAURINBURG	15,874	15,980	106	0.7
LAWNDALE	642	643	1	0.2
LEGGETT	77	75	-2	-2.6
LELAND	1,938	4,150	2,212	114.1
LENOIR	16,793	16,843	50	0.3
LEWISTON WOODVILLE	613	609	-4	-0.7
LEWISVILLE	8,826	9,305	479	5.4
LEXINGTON	19,953	20,121	168	0.8
LIBERTY	2,661	2,702	41	1.5
LILESVILLE	459	459	0	0.0
LILLINGTON	2,915	2,955	40	1.4
LINCOLNTON	9,965	10,155	190	1.9
LINDEN	127	124	-3	-2.4
LITTLETON	692	691	-1	-0.1
LOCUST	2,416	2,446	30	1.2
LONG VIEW	4,722	4,817	95	2.0
LOUISBURG	3,111	3,073	-38	-1.2
LOVE VALLEY	30	30	0	0.0
LOWELL	2,662	2,661	-1	0.0
LUCAMA	847	846	-1	-0.1

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
LUMBER BRIDGE	118	119	1	0.8
LUMBERTON	20,795	21,099	304	1.5
MACCLESFIELD	458	452	-6	-1.3
MACON	115	113	-2	-1.7
MADISON	2,262	2,252	-10	-0.4
MAGGIE VALLEY	607	614	7	1.2
MAGNOLIA	932	942	10	1.1
MAIDEN	3,177	3,231	54	1.7
MANTEO	1,052	1,048	-4	-0.4
MARIETTA	164	162	-2	-1.2
MARION	4,943	4,980	37	0.7
MARS HILL	1,764	1,767	3	0.2
MARSHALL	840	844	4	0.5
MARSHVILLE	2,360	2,454	94	4.0
MARVIN	1,039	1,118	79	7.6
MATTHEWS	22,127	23,144	1,017	4.6
MAXTON	2,551	2,544	-7	-0.3
MAYODAN	2,417	2,412	-5	-0.2
MAYSVILLE	1,002	999	-3	-0.3
MCADENVILLE	619	609	-10	-1.6
MCDONALD	119	121	2	1.7
MCFARLAN	89	89	0	0.0
MEBANE	7,284	7,382	98	1.3
MESIC	257	253	-4	-1.6
MICRO	454	469	15	3.3
MIDDLEBURG	162	166	4	2.5
MIDDLESEX	838	839	1	0.1
MIDLAND	2,567	2,627	60	2.3
MILTON	132	129	-3	-2.3

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
MINERAL SPRINGS	1,370	1,434	64	4.7
MINNESOTT BEACH	311	310	- 1	-0.3
MINT HILL	14,922	15,821	899	6.0
MOCKSVILLE	4,178	4,287	109	2.6
MOMEYER	291	292	1	0.3
MONROE	26,228	27,756	1,528	5.8
MONTREAT	630	629	- 1	-0.2
MOORESBO RO	314	135	1	0.3
MOORESVILLE	18,823	19,614	791	4.2
MOREHEAD CITY	7,691	7,692	1	0.0
MORGANTON	17,310	17,317	7	0.0
MORRISVILLE	5,208	5,546	338	6.5
MORVEN	579	579	0	0.0
MOUNT AIRY	8,484	8,495	11	0.1
MOUNT GILEAD	1,389	1,393	4	0.3
MOUNT HOLLY	9,618	9,698	80	0.8
MOUNT OLIVE	4,567	4,619	52	1.1
MOUNT PLEASANT	1,259	1,298	39	3.1
MURFREESBORO	2,045	2,042	- 3	-0.1
MURPHY	1,568	1,581	13	0.8
NAGS HEAD	2,700	2,801	101	3.7
NASHVILLE	4,309	4,362	53	1.2
NAVASSA	479	499	20	4.2
NEW BERN	23,128	23,195	67	0.3
NEW LONDON	326	612	286	87.7
NEWLAND	704	707	3	0.4
NEWPORT	3,349	3,372	23	0.7
NEWTON	12,659	12,978	319	2.5

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
NEWTON GROVE	606	610	4	0.7
NORLINA	1,107	1,106	-1	-0.1
NORMAN	72	71	-1	-1.4
NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH	843	833	-10	-1.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	4,116	4,135	19	0.5
NORTHWEST	671	695	24	3.6
NORWOOD	2,216	2,203	-13	-0.6
OAK CITY	339	334	-5	-1.5
OAK ISLAND	6,571	6,898	327	5.0
OAK RIDGE	3,988	4,075	87	2.2
OAKBORO	1,198	1,191	-7	-0.6
OCEAN ISLE BEACH	426	441	15	3.5
OLD FORT	963	970	7	0.7
ORIENTAL	875	872	-3	-0.3
ORRUM	79	78	-1	-1.3
OXFORD	8,338	8,483	145	1.7
PANTEGO	170	171	1	0.6
PARKTON	428	430	2	0.5
PARMELE	290	287	-3	-1.0
PATTERSON SPRINGS	620	618	-2	-0.3
PEACHLAND	554	589	35	6.3
PELETIER	487	496	9	1.8
PEMBROKE	2,681	2,699	18	0.7
PIKEVILLE	719	714	-5	-0.7
PILOT MOUNTAIN	1,281	1,283	2	0.2
PINE KNOLL SHORES	1,524	1,529	5	0.3
PINE LEVEL	1,313	1,360	47	3.6
PINEBLUFF	1,109	1,139	30	2.7

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
PINEHURST	9,706	9,948	242	2.5
PINETOPS	1,419	1,394	-25	-1.8
PINEVILLE	3,449	3,584	135	3.9
PINK HILL	562	561	-1	-0.2
PITTSBORO	2,226	2,267	41	1.8
PLEASANT GARDEN	4,714	4,753	39	0.8
PLYMOUTH	4,107	4,064	-43	-1.0
POLKTON	1,196	1,951	35	1.8
POLKVILLE	535	546	11	2.1
POLLOCKSVILLE	269	266	-3	-1.1
POWELLSVILLE	259	260	1	0.4
PRINCETON	1,066	1,093	27	2.5
PRINCEVILLE	940	921	-19	-2.0
PROCTORVILLE	133	132	-1	-0.8
RAEFORD	3,386	3,447	61	1.8
RALEIGH	276,093	288,131	12,038	4.4
RAMSEUR	1,588	1,601	13	0.8
RANDLEMAN	3,557	3,648	91	2.6
RANLO	2,198	2,202	4	0.2
RAYNHAM	72	71	-1	-1.4
RED OAK	2,723	2,762	39	1.4
RED SPRINGS	3,493	3,479	-14	-0.4
REIDSVILLE	14,485	14,477	-8	-0.1
RENNERT	283	332	49	17.3
RHODHISS	384	389	5	1.3
RICH SQUARE	931	921	-10	-1.1
RICHFIELD	515	516	1	0.2
RICHLANDS	928	906	-22	-2.4

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
RIVER BEND	2,923	2,942	19	0.7
ROANOKE RAPIDS	16,957	16,943	-14	-0.1
ROBBINS	1,195	1,226	31	2.6
ROBBINSVILLE	747	757	10	1.3
ROBERSONVILLE	1,731	1,709	-22	-1.3
ROCKINGHAM	9,672	9,686	14	0.1
ROCKWELL	1,971	1,996	25	1.3
ROCKY MOUNT	55,893	55,998	105	0.2
ROLESVILLE	907	953	46	5.1
RONDA	460	466	6	1.3
ROPER	613	607	-6	-1.0
ROSE HILL	1,330	1,337	7	0.5
ROSEBORO	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
ROSMAN	490	491	1	0.2
ROWLAND	1,146	1,150	4	0.3
ROXBORO	8,696	8,764	68	0.8
ROXOBEL	263	265	2	0.8
RURAL HALL	2,464	2,483	19	0.8
RUTH	329	329	0	0.0
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE	1,303	1,305	2	0.2
RUTHERFORDTON	4,131	4,163	32	0.8
SALEMBURG	469	473	4	0.9
SALISBURY	26,462	26,631	169	0.6
SALUDA	575	581	6	1.0
SANDY CREEK	246	253	7	2.8
SANDYFIELD	340	343	3	0.9
SANFORD	23,220	23,409	189	0.8
SANTEETLAH	67	68	1	1.5

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
SARATOGA	379	382	3	0.8
SAWMILLS	4,921	4,955	34	0.7
SCOTLAND NECK	2,362	2,339	-23	-1.0
SEABOARD	695	688	-7	-1.0
SEAGROVE	246	248	2	0.8
SEDALIA	618	621	3	0.5
SELMA	5,914	6,240	326	5.5
SEVEN DEVILS	129	129	0	0.0
SEVEN SPRINGS	86	86	0	0.0
SEVERN	263	263	0	0.0
SHALLOTTE	1,381	1,484	103	7.5
SHARPSBURG	2,421	2,439	18	0.7
SHELBY	19,477	19,562	85	0.4
SILER CITY	6,966	7,189	223	3.2
SIMPSON	464	466	2	0.4
SIMS	128	129	1	0.8
SMITHFIELD	11,510	11,915	405	3.5
SNOW HILL	1,514	1,515	1	0.1
SOUTHERN PINES	10,918	11,187	269	2.5
SOUTHERN SHORES	2,201	2,292	91	4.1
SOUTHPORT	2,351	2,462	111	4.7
SPARTA	1,817	1,824	7	0.4
SPEED	70	69	-1	-1.4
SPENCER	3,355	3,374	19	0.6
SPENCER MOUNTAIN	51	50	-1	-2.0
SPINDALE	4,022	4,013	-9	-0.2
SPRING HOPE	1,261	1,268	7	0.6
SPRING LAKE	8,098	8,057	-41	-0.5

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
SPRUCE PINE	2,030	2,050	20	1.0
ST. HELENA	395	402	7	1.8
ST. JAMES	804	828	24	3.0
ST. PAULS	2,137	2,144	7	0.3
STALEY	347	351	4	1.2
STALLINGS	3,189	8,021	4,832	151.5
STANFIELD	1,113	1,130	17	1.5
STANLEY	3,053	3,049	- 4	-0.1
STANTONSBURG	726	726	0	0.0
STAR	807	807	0	0.0
STATESVILLE	23,320	24,064	744	3.2
STEDMAN	664	664	0	0.0
STEM	229	232	3	1.3
STOKESDALE	3,267	3,327	60	1.8
STONEVILLE	1,002	995	- 7	-0.7
STONEWALL	285	284	- 1	-0.4
STOVALL	376	382	6	1.6
SUGAR MOUNTAIN	226	232	6	2.7
SUMMERFIELD	7,018	7,134	116	1.7
SUNSET BEACH	1,824	1,849	25	1.4
SURF CITY	1,393	1,423	30	2.2
SWANSBORO	1,426	1,422	- 4	-0.3
SWEPSONVILLE	922	948	26	2.8
SYLVA	2,435	2,465	30	1.2
TABOR CITY	2,509	2,542	33	1.3
TAR HEEL	70	68	- 2	-2.9
TARBORO	11,138	10,233	95	0.9
TAYLORSVILLE	1,813	1,794	-19	-1.0

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
TAYLORTOWN	845	864	19	2.2
TEACHEY	245	246	1	0.4
THOMASVILLE	19,788	20,027	239	1.2
TOBACCOVILLE	2,209	2,246	37	1.7
TOPSAIL BEACH	471	481	10	2.1
TRENT WOODS	4,192	4,195	3	0.1
TRENTON	206	204	-2	-1.0
TRINITY	6,690	6,736	46	0.7
TROUTMAN	1,592	1,642	50	3.1
TROY	3,430	4,167	737	21.5
TRYON	1,760	1,794	34	1.9
TURKEY	262	263	1	0.4
UNIONVILLE	4,797	5,455	658	13.7
VALDESE	4,485	4,485	0	0.0
VANCEBORO	898	896	-2	-0.2
VANDEMERE	289	287	-2	-0.7
VARNAMTOWN	481	500	19	4.0
VASS	750	763	13	1.7
WACO	328	329	1	0.3
WADE	480	477	-3	-0.6
WADESBORO	3,552	3,536	-16	-0.5
WAGRAM	801	792	-9	-1.1
WAKE FOREST	12,588	13,057	469	3.7
WALKERTOWN	4,009	4,065	56	1.4
WALLACE	3,344	3,434	90	2.7
WALNUT COVE	1,465	1,481	16	1.1
WALNUT CREEK	859	865	6	0.7
WALSTONBURG	224	224	0	0.0

2001 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
WARRENTON	811	802	- 9	1.1
WARSAW	3,051	3,046	- 5	-0.2
WASHINGTON	9,583	9,658	75	0.8
WASHINGTON PARK	440	440	0	0.0
WATHA	151	153	2	1.3
WAXHAW	2,625	2,772	147	5.6
WAYNESVILLE	9,232	9,328	96	1.0
WEAVERVILLE	2,416	2,424	8	0.3
WEBSTER	486	493	7	1.4
WEDDINGTON	6,696	7,150	454	6.8
WELDON	1,374	1,372	- 2	-0.1
WENDELL	4,247	4,450	203	4.8
WENTWORTH	2,779	2,816	37	1.3
WESLEY CHAPEL	2,549	3,419	870	34.1
WEST JEFFERSON	1,081	1,093	12	1.1
WHISPERING PINES	2,090	2,147	57	2.7
WHITAKERS	799	793	- 6	-0.8
WHITE LAKE	529	554	25	4.7
WHITEVILLE	5,148	5,120	-28	-0.5
WHITSETT	686	693	7	1.0
WILKESBORO	3,159	3,181	22	0.7
WILLIAMSTON	5,843	5,838	- 5	-0.1
WILMINGTON	75,838	90,981	15,143	20.0
WILSON	44,405	44,965	560	1.3
WILSON'S MILLS	1,291	1,363	72	5.6
WINDSOR	2,324	2,311	-13	-0.6
WINFALL	554	561	7	1.3
WINGATE	2,406	2,537	131	5.4

municipality	April 2000	July 2001	growth	% growth
WINSTON-SALEM	185,776	188,605	2,829	1.5
WINTERVILLE	4,791	5,010	219	4.6
WINTON	956	946	-10	-1.0
WOODFIN	3,162	3,520	358	11.3
WOODLAND	833	831	-2	-0.2
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH	2,593	2,604	11	0.4
YADKINVILLE	2,818	2,825	7	0.2
YANCEYVILLE	2,091	2,086	-5	-0.2
YOUNGSVILLE	651	673	22	3.4
ZEBULON	4,046	4,218	172	4.3
<i>total municipal</i>	<i>4,062,280</i>	<i>4,198,949</i>	<i>136,666</i>	<i>3.4</i>

Foreign Representatives in North Carolina

As accredited by the U.S. State Department -- May, 2003

Mexico

Armando Ortiz-Rocha, Consul
Raleigh

Austria

Mr. Robert Friedl, Honorary Consul
Mount Holly

Cyprus

Dr. Takey Crist, Honorary Consul
Jacksonville

France

Mildred Cox, Honorary Consul
Charlotte

Germany

Kurt Waldthausen, Honorary Consul
Charlotte

Japan

William Fenn, Honorary Consul General
High Point

Mexico

Wayne Cooper, Honorary Consul
Charlotte

Moldova

Horm Pindic Blaj, Honorary Consul

Hickory

Netherlands

Gward ter Wee, Honorary Consul

Raleigh

Nicaragua

Gilberto Bergman Morea, Honorary Consul

Charlotte

Spain

Rafael Lopez-Barrantes Trinchant, Honorary Consul

Durham

Sweden

Anna Blomdahl, Honorary Consul

Raleigh

Switzerland

Heinz Roth, Honorary Consul

Charlotte

United Kingdom

Michael Teden, Honorary Consul

Charlotte

